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HISTORY
OF
JONES COUNTY, IOWA
PAST AND PRESENT

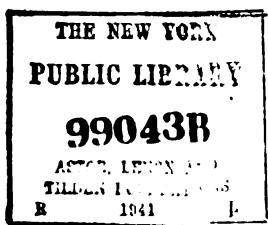
R. M. CORBIT, B. S. and LL. B.
EDITOR-IN-CHIEF



IN TWO VOLUMES—ILLUSTRATED

VOLUME I

CHICAGO
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1910

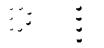


INTRODUCTORY

The mission of the historian is to chronicle things and events as he finds them, and preserve them according to the fact, rather than to give to history the coloring he thinks it ought to have. The recording of the organization, progress and condition of the county, commercially, socially, religiously, educationally and politically, past and present, is not a matter of interest and value for the present generation alone; future generations will peruse these pages to learn of the past, and from force of circumstances, will be compelled to accept the facts herein presented, as matters of undisputed historic reference. To gather and transcribe the data of this volume in the short space of six months, has been a large undertaking, and what has been accomplished in that period of time, will be disclosed in the pages of this history.

The History of Jones County, published in 1879, has been of valuable assistance in compiling this volume, and its pages have been freely used in this history so far as applicable. The cheerful assistance rendered the editor by those solicited for information and contributions, forms one of the most delightful memories of this task. To meet these people in their homes, in their places of business, and on the street and highway, and secure their hearty cooperation in making this work a success, has been one of the most enjoyable features of the labors we were called upon to perform. The friendships formed, the cooperation manifest, the appreciation expressed, and the satisfaction experienced in securing a history of our home county, have been encouraging features in the role as historian.

We gladly express our grateful appreciation of the encouragement, support and assistance of the several members of the Advisory Board, namely, J. W. Doxsee, Mary Calkins Chassell, Christina Scroggie and T. E. Booth. Special recognition and acknowledgement should also be made of the generous and able services of Mr. J. E. Remley, of Anamosa, in writing the Fairview township history; of the valuable and willing assistance of S. J. Rice of Scotch Grove, in securing historical data in Scotch Grove township; of the kindness of Ervin E. Reed of Monticello in contributing a chapter on the topography of the county;



HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

of Frank Kenney of the Oxford Mirror; of A. A. Cole of the Olin Recorder; Mrs. W. B. Brock, D. E. Rummel, Mrs. F. W. Port, K. T. Lamb, L. M. Carpenter and others at Olin; C. H. Brown and others of Martelle; S. S. Farwell, H. M. Carpenter, R. C. Stirton, G. W. Lovell, several ladies of the Friday Club, and others of Monticello; William Stingley, J. E. Coder, Frank Jones, M. O. Felton, T. Dawson and others of Center Junction; the several township and town clerks; the various ministers of the churches; the secretaries of the fraternal and other organizations; the bank officers and the several county and other public officials; the early settlers, and the many whose information, suggestions and contributions have added to the value and accuracy of this history.

It is indeed a matter of regret that the county, township and town records, generally, have been found incomplete. In many instances, the earlier records of the townships have been more full and complete with official information than the later records. A school of instruction for town and township clerks in the matter of keeping the proper record of official meetings would be profitable. Some of the records, however, had the minutes of official action properly recorded, and are models for neatness and accuracy of statement. The earlier county records, on the other hand, have lacked system and connection. But this is past. The present records of the county are models in system, accuracy and completeness, and under the present county officials, especially the county auditor and the clerk of the district court, the records are becoming more complete and accurate.

A careful reading of the pages of this volume can only deepen the respect of the reader for those early pioneers, who by their untiring energy, devotion and sacrifices, have made possible the civilization, prosperity and enlightenment of the present day. The reader will note with an increasing interest, the gradual development of the country from the unbroken forests, unturned prairies and primitive cabins, to the broad acres of rich cultivated fields, improved farms, and comfortable homes of today. The men and women of the early days were distinctive institutions, each in his and her own sphere and community, battling for some ideal, representing some principle, and laying the foundations for the present prosperity and advantages. Posterity can well afford to be magnanimous, and the heart may well swell with pride and reverence for the hardy and sacrificing pioneers, whose heritage is now enjoyed. Indeed, in the language of the prospectus, we can say this history "is an effort to rescue from oblivion the deeds of ancestors and the early pioneers, the causes of prosperity and greatness, and the character of the average men who have achieved success and made famous our industries and institutions." The present institutions of learning and industry, the numerous schools and churches, the general intelligence and moral standards of the people and their general prosperity, all have been builded on the foundations laid by our ancestors, and are silent monuments and tributes of praise to the character, influence and enthusiasm of the noble-hearted pioneers and their children.

This work is dedicated and presented to the many good people of Jones county with the hope that it will be appreciated, that it will be found of large value as a history of the county, its people and its institutions, past and present, and that those who have aided in making this undertaking a success, will find a



satisfaction for their kind services which will be to them of richer value and higher compensation than the words of thanks and appreciation spoken by the editor.

The next generation will accord to this work, even a higher estimate of value than the generation of today. The highest sources of information, the pioneers themselves, are rapidly passing to other rewards. Very few remain to tell the story of privation, endurance and romance. The history of the county was largely made when the pioneers were in the prime of life. Their written experiences, and the story of life, organization and industry as told by their lips, and recorded in these pages, are more valuable and reliable than tradition. This work is to save for posterity, the true history of the county with its beginnings, its growth and its prosperity.

This history will be published in two volumes. The first volume is history; the second, personal biography; the editor has had supervision of the first volume only.

R. M. CORBIT.

Wyoming, Iowa, November 1, 1909.

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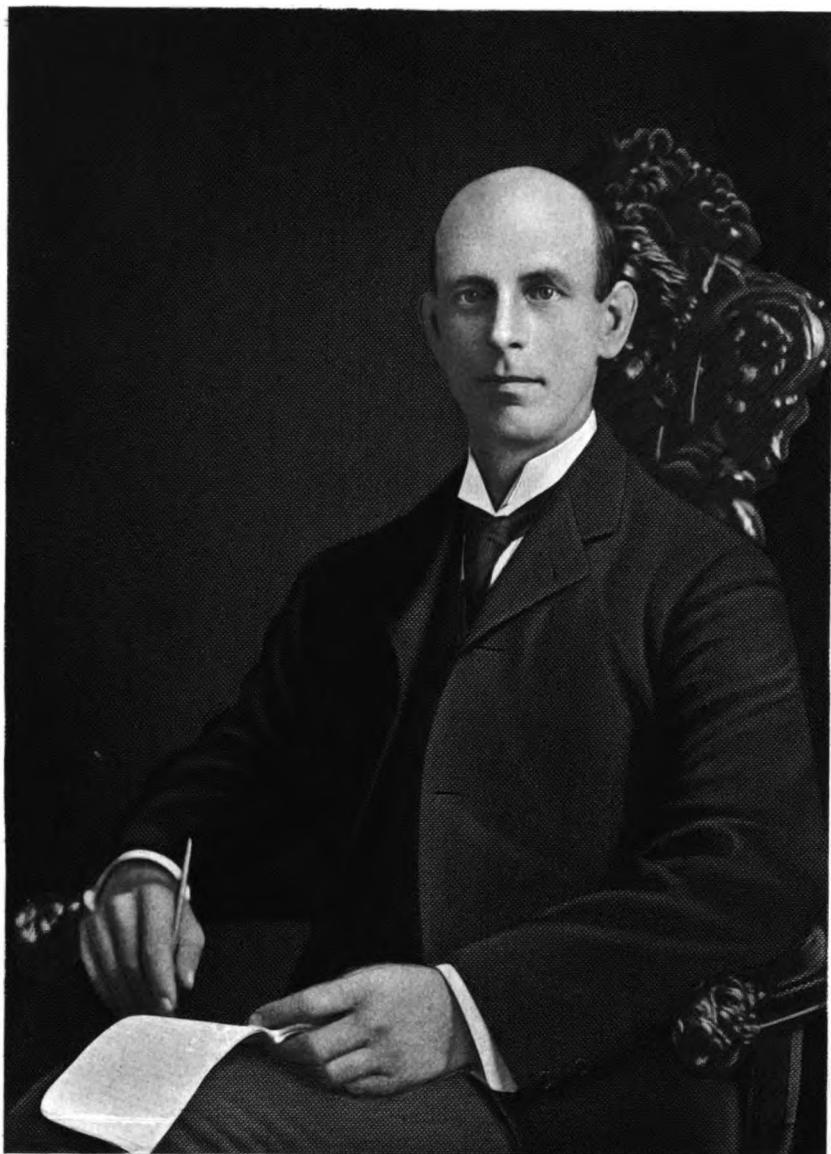
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1. *U.S. Fish Commission, Report for the Year 1877*, Part I, p. 10.

1. *Chlorophytum comosum* (L.) Willd. (Asparagaceae) (Fig. 1)

REFERENCES

Fig. 22.

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HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first white settler in Jones county was Hugh Bowen who settled in Richland township in the year 1836. As "all roads lead to Rome," so all roads to the spot where the first white man called home, will lead to a locality south and east of Bowen's Prairie. A short sketch of the life of this historic man would be appropriate in these pages, but the records are unkind, and will reveal but little of the career of Hugh Bowen. R. J. Cleaveland in his "Reminiscences of Rome," given on another page of this volume, states something in regard to the character and personality of the man.

Tradition also states that Jones county is entitled to the distinction of including the territory in which the Black Hawk war ended in 1833. The "Annals of Iowa," however, add no light on the subject. As handed down to the present generation, the story goes that the Black Hawk Indians were pursued by the American army, of which Lieutenant Jefferson Davis of the regular army, and Abraham Lincoln, an officer in the service of the Illinois militia, were in command. The Indians were chased to the banks of the Maquoketa river, at a point on the southern border of Richland township, called Dale's Ford. Here the Indians took their stand. The river was high and the current swift. While one-half of the Indian warriors took their stand in defence, the other half crossed the raging torrent on improvised canoes, and these in turn, maintained a defence while the others crossed the stream. When all had crossed the river, they turned and fled through the brush and timber. The American army, not caring to plunge their horses into the swift, flowing and turbulent waters, and believing the Indians were too exhausted to continue their depredations, turned back; and the Indians were not heard from again. This military strategy on the part of the Indians, as given by tradition is worthy of praise and of being written in

story and in song. We are unable to find any authentic record of this traditional fact of history.

Much has been written of the heroism of the pioneers of Jones county, and of the wealth of character, and richness of possessions that has descended to posterity. To all this glory, the pioneer who has blazed the way to the civilization, settlement and enrichment of Jones county, is fully entitled. The men and women of the early day, from the viewpoint of this age, were institutions of greatness. Through them the hidden resources of the county have been developed, the character of the people moulded, and life and living made to shine with a bright reality.

Jones county will compare with her sister counties very favorably. In the moral tone and industrial prosperity of its inhabitants, it will stand second to none in the state. Its prosperous homes and improved farms, speak of the fertility of its soil and proclaim the culture of its people; its numerous schools and churches tell in glowing terms of the attention given to the development of mind, and the strength of manhood and Christian character.

THE INFANT PIONEERS.

The first white child to begin life in Jones county, was Miss Rebecca Merritt, who was born about two miles west of the present site of Olin, January 5, 1839. This promising maiden thrived and prospered on the milk and honey which flowed in the promised land of her birth, and at the age of fifteen, she became the bride of Joseph Merritt, her cousin. This matrimonial event is shown by the records of this county to have taken place in March, 1853. Mrs. Rebecca Merritt is now living at Sturgis, South Dakota.

The second child to begin life in Jones county, was a boy, James McLaughlin, a son of James and Mary McLaughlin. This historic youth was born on what is now known as the Lovell farm, in section 2 of Wayne township, on May 31, 1839. Mr. McLaughlin is yet numbered among the inhabitants of earth, and resides at Russellville, Kentucky.

Miss Mary Moore, the first child of William and Alvira Neal Moore, stands third in the baby roll of honor in the county. Her birth dates from April 10, 1840. Richland township claims the honor of her birth. On January 15, 1861, she took unto herself a husband in the person of Thomas A. King. Mr. and Mrs. King reside in Jones county, and have the oversight of the welfare of the county's unfortunate poor in the county home.

Child number four was Miss Lucretia Bowen, a niece of Hugh Bowen. She was born April 22, 1840. Her life was short, and when about two years of age, she was carried on angel's wings to the mansions in the babyland of heaven.

Infant number five in the pioneer roll, was John D. Sullivan, a son of John and Margaret Sullivan, who was born in Richland township, October 29, 1840. This baby boy grew to manhood in time to offer his services in behalf of his native country, and entering the army in 1864, became a member of Company C, Second Iowa Volunteer Infantry. Mr. Sullivan is now one of the highly respected residents of Cascade.

There is some information available to the effect that Martha Ann Dickson is entitled to have her name enrolled among the pioneer infants of Jones county as having begun her life work in Richland township in the year 1839 or early in the year 1840. We have been unable to substantiate this information.

In the early history of Monticello, given elsewhere in this volume from the pen of M. M. Moulton, reference is made to the birth of twins in the family of Mr. Richard South in Richland township in 1839. This statement is not in harmony with our investigations. F. M. South, now living in Dubuque, states that he was the boy end of the twin relation, and that his twin sister's name was Margaret, and that they were born January 3, 1842. The twin sister, Margaret, died when about two years of age. Benjamin South, a brother, now living at Oelwein, was of later birth. F. M. South enlisted in the Union army when quite young and served three years in the Civil war.

SOME FIRST THINGS IN JONES COUNTY.

The first pipe organ in the county was at the German Reformed church in Monticello, in 1890.

The first cheese factory was the Ross Cheese Factory at Bowen's Prairie in 1867.

The first creamery was established by H. D. Sherman at Monticello in 1875. A creamery was also started by James L. Hall in Clay township about the same time.

The first permanent settler was Hugh Bowen at Bowen's Prairie in 1836.

The first political caucus in the county was held at the house of Clement Russell for the purpose of nominating territorial county officers. This was on July 24, 1839.

The first sheriff was Hugh Bowen.

The first court was at Edinburg, March 22, 1841.

The first clerk of the court was William Hutton, 1841.

The first recorder, Clark Joslin, 1841.

The first treasurer, W. Cronkhite, 1866.

The first auditor, Charles Kline, 1870.

The first superintendent of schools, B. F. Shaw, 1860.

The first county attorney, F. O. Ellison, January, 1887.

The first tile factory was by John Gibson, Monticello, April, 1879.

First lodge, was I. O. O. F., No. 40. Anamosa, July 6, 1852.

First bank, I. L. Simington, Monticello, 1867.

First flag raised at Olin, July 4, 1840; made by Mrs. N. Seeley.

First postoffice at Edinburg, January, 1840.

First district school, Sugar Grove, 1840, taught by T. Stivers.

First child born was Mrs. Rebecca Merritt, daughter of Joseph Merritt, about two miles west of Olin, January 5, 1839. Now living at Sturgis, S. Dakota.

First attorney was C. C. Rockwell, Newport, 1846.

First physician, Dr. Clark Joslin, 1838.

First license for grocery and tavern, Clement Russell, Fairview.

First license for selling goods to Reuben Bunce, Fairview, 1841.

First saw and grist mill in 1838, by George Walworth.

First newspaper, *The Anamosa News*, 1852.

Oldest merchant continuously in business, Frank Hoffman, grocery, Martelle; since 1872.

Teacher with longest continuous service, Miss Grace Maple, Onslow, twenty years.

First general election at house of Barrett Whittemore, September 11, 1838. Eleven votes cast for delegate to legislative assembly.

First delegate to territorial legislature, Barrett Whittemore, in 1838.

First representative to territorial legislature, George H. Walworth, August, 1839.

First Catholic Mission, at Anamosa, 1857.

First church organized, Scotch Grove Presbyterian, at Edinburg, 1841.

Oldest blacksmith continuously in business at the same stand, John Cole, Onslow, since July 5, 1871.

The first town to incorporate was Anamosa, 1856.

The first marriage, T. J. Peak and Rebecca Beardsley, December, 1839.

HISTORIC SETTING OF JONES COUNTY.

Jones county is in the heart of what was popularly known as "The Black Hawk Purchase." Following the Black Hawk war a treaty was made on the 21st of September, 1832, with the Sac and Fox Indians, by the terms of which there was ceded to the United States Government a strip of territory extending fifty miles westward from the Mississippi river. This territory was vacated by the Indians and thrown open to settlement, June 1st, 1833. There was at that time no organized government, but by an act of congress approved June 28, 1834, the area of the state of Iowa as it then existed for the purpose of temporary government, was attached to and made a part of the territory of Michigan.

The legislative council of Michigan passed an act which was approved September 6, 1834, laying off and organizing the counties west of the Mississippi river. This act, which took effect October 1, 1834, had reference to the territory of the Black Hawk Purchase, and it divided that territory into two counties, Dubuque and Demoine.

About that time Michigan was admitted into the Union as a state and by an act of congress approved April 20, 1836, the area of the present state of Iowa, and its two organized counties, was included in the jurisdiction of the new territory of Wisconsin.

At the second annual session of the legislature of Wisconsin, which was held at Burlington, in the county of Des Moines, a law was passed November 6, 1837, which provided for the sub-division of Dubuque county into new counties. The new counties were fourteen in number, and covered not only the territory of the Black Hawk Purchase, but they even reached further west and embraced Indian land that had not yet been ceded to the United States.

The fourteen counties created by this act in the order in which they were named in the title of the legislative act were, Dubuque, Clayton, Jackson, Benton, Linn, Jones, Clinton, Johnson, Scott, Delaware, Buchanan, Cedar, Fayette and Keokuk. Since its organization there has been no change in the boundary of Jones county. It remains today so far as its boundary lines are concerned, the same as it was when organized by the act of November 6, 1837.

This act gave Jones county its historic setting from a geographical standpoint. This is the Jones county about which the following pages are written.

Jones county was named in honor of General George W. Jones, of Dubuque, who at the time Dubuque county was sub-divided, represented the territory of Wisconsin in Congress.

Only a part of these counties were organized at that time. Jackson county was equipped with an organizing sheriff in the person of William A. Warren, of Bellevue. He was also in a limited sense, made the sheriff of Jones county and Linn county. For matters of court jurisdiction, Bellevue was, during 1838 and a part of 1839, the capital of Jones and Linn counties. An election precinct was designated in each of these and the report of votes sent to Bellevue.

POLITICAL ORGANIZATION OF THE COUNTY.

The first territorial legislature, after the separation of Iowa from Wisconsin, met in Burlington, November 12, 1838. During this session, the county of Jones was organized, or at least an act was passed with this end in view.

The act passed by this legislature to organize the county was as follows:

Section 1. *Be it enacted by the council and house of representatives of the territory of Iowa,* That the county of Jones be, and the same is hereby, organized from and after the first day of June next, and the inhabitants of the said county be entitled to all the rights and privileges to which, by law, the inhabitants of other organized counties of this territory are entitled; and the said county shall be a part of the third judicial district, and the district court shall be held at the seat of justice in said county, or such other place as may be provided until the seat of justice is established.

Section 2. That Simeon Gardner of Clinton county; Israel Mitchell of Linn county, and William H. Whitesides of Dubuque county, be, and they are hereby appointed commissioners to locate the seat of justice in said county, and shall meet at the house of Thomas Denson on the second Monday of March next, in said county, and shall proceed forthwith to examine and locate a suitable place for the seat of justice of said county, having particular reference to the convenience of the county and healthfulness of the location.

Section 3. The commissioners, or a majority of them, shall within ten days after their meeting at the aforesaid place, make out and certify to the governor of this territory, under their hands and seals, a certificate containing a particular description of the location selected for the aforesaid county seat;

and, on receipt of such certificate, the governor shall issue his proclamation affirming and declaring the said location to be the seat of justice of said county of Jones.

* * * * *

Section 6. The commissioners aforesaid shall receive, upon making out their certificate of the location of the seat of justice of said county, each three dollars per day, and also three dollars for every twenty miles going to and returning from their respective homes.

Section 7. Upon the presentation of the certificate aforesaid to the treasurer of Jones county, the treasurer is hereby authorized and required to pay the respective sums allowed by this act out of any moneys in the treasury not otherwise appropriated.

Approved January 24, 1839.

It seems that these men failed to carry out the provisions of this act, and we find the county seat not to have been located until the following year, or 1840. In the legislature of 1839-40, three other commissioners were appointed, as follows: Thomas M. Isett, of Muscatine county; John G. McDonald of Jackson county, and B. F. Moffitt of Delaware county.

These commissioners performed the duties enjoined upon them by the territorial legislature, the following report of their action being now on file in the clerk's office at Anamosa:

COUNTY SEAT COMMISSIONERS.

Jones County, Iowa, April 22, 1840.

We, the undersigned, being appointed commissioners to locate the county seat of Jones county by an act of the legislative assembly of the territory of Iowa, passed at their second session, met in pursuance of said act, and after being sworn according to law, we proceeded to discharge the duties of our office agreeable to law, and after viewing the situation of the county, we came to the conclusion that the northeast quarter of section thirty-six, township 85 north, range 3 west of the fifth principal meridian, was the best location that could be made in Jones county, and we called it by the name of Edinburgh.

JNO. G. McDONALD,

T. M. ISETT,

B. F. MOFFITT, *Commissioners.*

The record does not show what compensation B. F. Moffit received for this work. John G. McDonald received thirty-six dollars and T. M. Isett received fifty-one dollars. Colonel Thomas Cox of Bellevue was the surveyor.

FIRST ELECTION OF COUNTY OFFICERS.

The first election of county officers took place in the fall of 1839. Of the county commissioners elected on this occasion, only two appeared at the recorded meetings of the Board, Thomas Denson and Charles P. Hutton. From sources

outside of the record, it has been determined that the third commissioner was H. G. Seeley.

William Hutton was the first clerk of the commissioners' court. Hugh Bowen was the first sheriff of Jones county. Clark Joslin was the first recorder.

There were three polling places at the election of 1839, and there were three election precincts—Bowen's Prairie, Walnut Fork and Farm Creek. The judges of the election of 1839 were Orville Cronkhite, Eli Brown, I. H. Simpson, William Clark, James Hutton, and J. C. Raffety. The clerks were Thomas S. Denson, George H. Brown and D. G. Morgan.

It will be remembered that an election had been held in September, 1838, or one year previous, for the purpose of electing representatives to the Iowa Legislature. This election was in the cabin of Barrett Whittemore. Only eleven votes were cast, and a representative, R. G. Roberts was elected from Cedar, Jones, Johnson and Linn counties.

SOME EARLY COMMISSIONER'S RECORDS.

The first recorded meeting of the commissioner's court was held February 3, 1840. The first act of the commissioners was to appoint Hugh Bowen, assessor, in the place of Daniel Chaplin, who declined to serve.

In the further proceedings, we find that George Mefford presented a petition for a county road. It was also ordered that the regular meetings of the board should be held thereafter at the house of Donald Sutherland until further ordered.

It was at this meeting also that the county commissioners who had been appointed by act of the legislature to locate the county seat made their report which is set out above, locating the place and calling it Edinburgh.

An act of congress provided that, as each new county was organized, the United States government would grant to the county commissioners a quarter section of land on which the county seat should be located. Accordingly, we find from the book of Original Entries, that on June 20, 1840, Thomas S. Denson and Charles P. Hutton, as commissioners of Jones county, claimed the quarter section above mentioned, being the northeast quarter of section 36, township 85 north, range 3 west of the fifth principal meridian. This was within half a mile of the geographical center of Jones county and its central location was the argument which secured for it the honor of being the first seat of county government. When the county seat was moved from Edinburg to Newport, no change was made in this grant of land, and the county commissioners retained this quarter section, and later upon this land the county poor farm was established. This same land has remained the property of the county and is now a part of the present county farm.

The day after Edinburg was laid out, Colonel Thomas Cox, at the solicitation of J. D. Walworth, came to the present location of Anamosa, and laid out a town which was called Dartmouth. This plat was never recorded. The place did not grow or develop, and of course the efforts expended to plant a town, came to naught.

The first tax was made July 6, 1840, being five mills on the dollar of taxable property in Jones county, and a poll of fifty cents upon each voter.

We find that on November 5, 1840, Clement Russell paid into the county treasury twenty-five dollars for the privilege of keeping a grocery. To those who have not been upon the border, it may be a question why grocerymen in a new country should be so heavily taxed. The initiated will understand that a frontier grocery was simply a saloon of the lowest character, where whisky was the only article on sale, and which could be obtained at a reasonable price, in any quantity from a glassful to a barrel.

In April, 1841, we find six dollars appropriated to Donald Sutherland for rent of rooms in which the county commissioners had held meetings.

Henry Hopkins was the first counsel and prosecuting attorney and for his services, he was allowed thirty-four dollars at the meeting of the board in March, 1842.

October 3, 1842, the territorial road from Dubuque to Marion, was approved on that portion of it which was included in Jones county. James Butler and P. Scott were the commissioners appointed by the legislature to view the same.

The first licensed ferry of which there is a record, was granted Adam Overacker, across the Wapsipinicon river at Newport. This license was for the consideration of two dollars, continued for one year from April 13, 1847. A two-horse vehicle was charged twenty-five cents; one horse, twelve and one-half cents; footman, six and one-quarter cents.

In order to fund the increasing floating indebtedness, and to maintain the county warrants as near par as possible, it was ordered, October 7, 1850, that the clerk of the commissioner's court, issue bonds of the county, bearing ten per cent interest, due in five years, the bonds to be for fifty dollars each, and not to exceed forty in number. These bonds were to be issued to any one who would present the treasurer's receipt for the amount.

In 1851-52, various state roads were surveyed and platted, among which were highways from Anamosa to Bellevue; Anamosa to Garnavillo, Clayton county; Cascade, by way of Canton, to Maquoketa; Cascade to Garry Owen; Denson's Ferry to the house of Thomas McNally, in Washington township; Anamosa to the Davenport and Marion road; Anamosa to Camanche; Fairview to Tipton. Most of these roads are yet the principal roads of travel through the county.

ELECTION PRECINCTS.

At a meeting of the county commissioners, July 6, 1840, Jones county was divided into four precincts for electoral purposes, as follows:

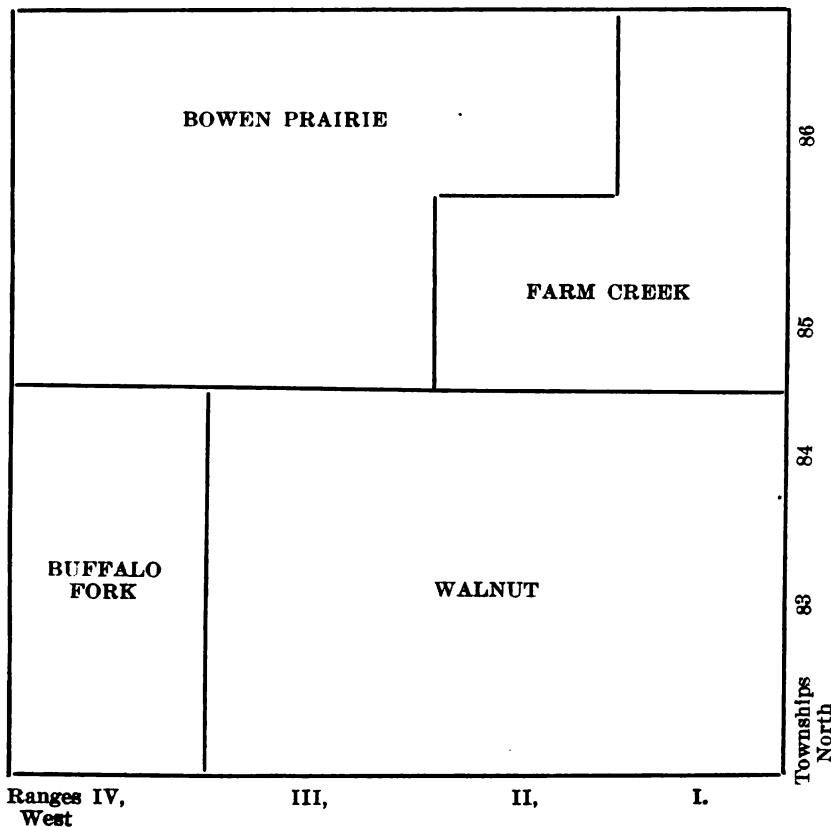
Walnut Precinct, comprising townships 83 and 84, in ranges 1, 2, and 3 west of the fifth principal meridian.

Buffalo Fork Precinct, comprising townships 83 and 84, range 4 west.

Bowen Prairie precinct, comprising congressional township 86, ranges 2, 3 and 4, and township 85, ranges 3 and 4.

Farm Creek precinct, comprising townships 85 and 86, range 1, and township 85, range 2.

The civil partition of Jones county in 1840, might, therefore, be represented as follows:



The judges of elections appointed at the time of organizing the precincts were:

For Bowen Prairie—William Dalton, William Clark, Charles Johnson. Election to be held at the house of Joseph E. Green.

For Walnut—Moses Garrison, Isaac H. Simpson and O. Cronkhite. Election to be held at the house of Norman Seeley.

For Buffalo Fork—John G. Joslin, Clement Russell and G. H. Ford. Election to be held at the house of Clement Russell.

For Farm Creek—Jacob Peet, Hezekiah Winchell and John E. Lovejoy. Election to be held at the house of Abraham Hostetter.

Bowen Prairie Precinct was made Road District No. 1, with Franklin Dalby, supervisor; Buffalo, No. 2, with Clark Joslin, supervisor; Walnut, No. 3, with John Merritt, supervisor; Farm Creek, No. 4, with George Mefford, supervisor.

ORGANIZATION OF TOWNSHIPS.

At the meeting of the county commissioners' court, July 5, 1842, it was resolved to organize the county into townships, which should have their regular

township officers and local government. The precincts were accordingly changed into townships, without altering their boundaries.

ROME was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Walnut precinct, given above, the first township election to be held at the residence of N. B. Seeley.

FAIRVIEW was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Buffalo Fork precinct, given above.

WASHINGTON was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Farm Creek precinct, given above.

RICHLAND was organized as a township July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Bowen Prairie precinct, given above.

From this arrangement it will be seen that Rome, Fairview, Washington and Richland were the four original townships of the county, and out of these have been carved the townships as they exist today.

CLAY was organized as a township April 3, 1844, including what is now known as Wyoming, that part of the present township of Clay which is south of the Maquoketa river, all of Scotch Grove township, south of the river, and a strip about one mile in width upon the eastern border of Wayne township, extending north, through Monticello, until it touched the river. The first election was held at the house of John Sutherland.

MONTICELLO was organized as a township June 10, 1847, from Richland township, and included all of that township south of the Maquoketa river, being most of the territory now occupied by Monticello, Wayne, Cass and Castle Grove.

GREENFIELD was organized as a township with its present boundaries, being separated from Fairview, and corresponding to congressional township 83, range 4.

The townships now know as Cass and Wayne were separated from Monticello and attached to Fairview April 21, 1848.

HALE was organized as a township in July, 1851, and included the present townships of Hale and Oxford, which were on that date separated from Rome. The first township election was held at the house of Joseph Bumgarner.

JACKSON was organized as a township in July, 1851, and included the present townships of Madison and Jackson, which were on that date separated from Rome. The first township election was held at the house of Charles Beam.

CASS was separated from Fairview and organized as a township, with its present boundaries, March 1, 1852. The first election was held at the house of W. J. Beaks.

WYOMING was separated from Clay township February 8, 1854, and organized, with its present boundaries, under the name of Pierce township, which was a couple of years later, changed to Wyoming. The first election was at the house of William Stuart.

CASTLE GROVE was separated from Monticello and organized with its present boundaries, January 1, 1855. The first election was held April 2, 1855, at the school house near Mr. Beardsley's. John Scott, Horace Downer and Ezra C. Springer were judges of election, and Thomas S. Hubbard, and Albert Highby were the clerks of election.

On January 1, 1855, Monticello township was extended across the river to the northern boundary of the county, corresponding to its present boundary,

and included that part north of the river that had formerly belonged to Richland township.

MADISON township was organized, with its present boundaries, January 1, 1855. The first election was held April 2, 1855.

SCOTCH GROVE was separated from Clay and organized as a township, with its present boundaries, in February, 1855. The first election was held at the Scotch Grove schoolhouse, April 2, 1855.

OXFORD was separated from Hale township and organized with its present boundaries, in March, 1855. The first election was held at the house of John Bryan.

WAYNE was set off from Fairview township and organized with its present boundaries, March 5, 1856. The first election was held at the house of O. G. Scrivens, April 7, 1856.

It will be observed that the last township was not formed until some sixteen years after the organization of the county, and that certain districts belonged, at different periods, to quite a number of different townships. Wayne township, for instance, had belonged to Richland, Monticello and Fairview previous to its organization as an independent township. Greenfield, Cass, Wyoming, Castle Grove, Madison, Scotch Grove, Oxford and Wayne suffered no changes in their boundaries after organization as independent townships. Rome, Fairview, Washington, Richland, Clay, Monticello and Hale townships arrived at their present boundaries by a process of elimination or whittling off, until each had just what territory was left and the adjoining townships had received all the territory they were to have. Each township now corresponds to the congressional numbering with the township north and range west, rendering the political geography of the county as simple as a chess board.

Lovell township was organized as a separate township about January, 1898, with the same boundaries as Monticello township, the latter being included within Lovell township, the corporation of Monticello being declared a separate township and called Monticello township.

THE TOPOGRAPHY OF JONES COUNTY.

By E. E. REED.

(The following interesting chapter on the general surface conditions existing in Jones county, written by Ervin E. Reed, of Monticello, will be a valuable addition to the History of Jones County, and will be fully appreciated by all students of natural science. Mr. Reed has a natural and gifted aptitude for the study of the geological and soil formations of Mother Earth, and the study of the physical geography of a country is to him a pleasure and a delight. The phenomena existing in Jones county, which Mr. Reed very pointedly describes with reference to the origin and course of the streams and rivers, should be

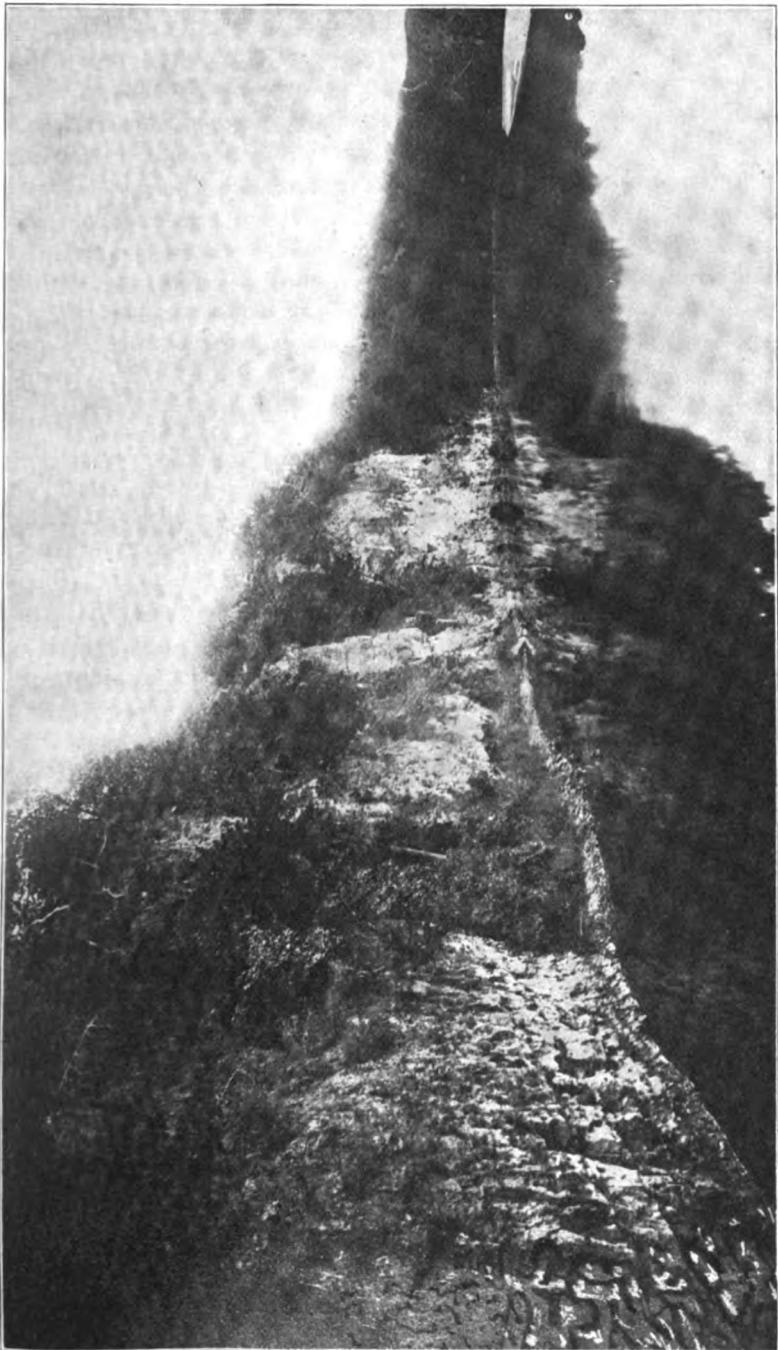
noticed. To the mind untutored in the love and study of the natural sciences, this contribution will not have the interest it will have to the more educated mind, schooled in the study of Mother Earth and her composition.—EDITOR.)

Jones county offers an interesting study to the student of nature who would read the story of the creation in the formation of the rocks and soils, and in the conformation of the hills, valleys and prairies. To the unscientific man the county offers a prospect of beautiful, productive prairies, and graceful rounded and gently rolling timberlands. To the scientific mind, the topography of the county presents characteristics that are astonishing and suggest problems that are confounding and perplexing. To the artist, the landscapes of the county are the rivals in beauty of the creations of his liveliest imagination. To the practical man of affairs, the soils of the county give abounding promise of assured harvests and ample reward for all the labor employed in agriculture, while the forests of hardwood trees furnish fuel and lumber in abundance. All parts of the county are capable of producing material wealth to reward the earnest toiler whose faith and intelligent labor merit reward.

The area of Jones county is nearly equally divided between the prairie lands, and the wooded lands or "timber lands" as they are here locally called. The prairie land was found by the early settler to be destitute of trees, save a few scattered crab-apple or plum trees on the rolling "uplands," and willows in isolated groups in the marshy sloughs. The rolling "uplands" were covered with a thick carpet of wild grass, but it supported no trees save the occasional wild fruit tree, and no bush save the scattered berry bushes, and no herbaceous shrub save the red-rooted prairie tea, well known to the pioneer who broke the prairie sod. The prairie soil is rich and productive, and the ease with which it could be brought under cultivation and the rich returns it gives in harvests, invited the pioneer to make his home there. Thus we find that the first settlements were made on the "upland" rolling prairie.

The sloughs or level ill-drained marshes were more obstinate and resisted the approach of the settler. Long grass and rushes covered the slough, which was reeking with water lying beneath the wealth of grassy growth. No animal found a home in the slough excepting the cray-fish and the muskrat. The former built circular chimneys of mud around the openings of their subterranean homes, and the latter built his dome-like mud houses in the sluggish waters. The muskrat has now disappeared and the cray-fish has been banished to a few wet road sides, but the rounded tussacks which mark the sites of former chimneys and mud dome-like houses are found in many pasture fields that have been reclaimed from the former sloughs. The sloughs have yielded to the dominion of man, and the tall grasses and rushes have disappeared. The waters have found their way to the streams, and now corn fields and meadows are found where the pioneer found impassable morasses.

The timber lands presented a harder problem to the settler. The labor and patience necessary to clear the soil of the trees, bushes and roots, rendered the task of making farms there an unprofitable one. When prairie lands could be purchased as cheaply as they could in the early history of the county, there was no inducement to the farmer to clear the timber soil of the growth of trees, or remove from the soil the great stumps and roots of the hardwood forests. But



THE WAPSIPINICON AT SLIDE ROCK

with the advance in the price of prairie lands, the timber lands have been invaded by the farmer, and are now fast yielding to the plow.

Jones county is located in that part of the country which geologists assert was raised above the cosmic waters during the Silurian Epoch, and during the Niagara age of that eon of geologic time. The rocks exposed here are of limestone, the older ones being unseamed and unstratified rock masses, examples of which are found in the rocky promontories and bluffs bordering the principal streams. The newer formations are regularly stratified and evenly deposited, as are the rocks found in the quarries at Stone City and elsewhere in the county. The irregular rock masses of the older formation, called domolite, furnishes good stone for the burning of lime, and in various parts of the county a good grade of lime has been produced. At present the cost of fuel makes the burning of lime unprofitable and none is now produced within the county. The domolite is the kind of stone in which galena or lead ore is found, and the prospectors have repeatedly looked for this metal in the ledges of the bluffs within the county. Small quantities of lead have been found, but never has there been a lead mine here opened that has rewarded the prospector for his labor. The stratified rocks of the quarries furnish a high grade of building stone capable of being easily dressed into desirable shapes.

By far the most important resource of the county is its soils, and they have been deposited at some far later period of time after the Silurian Epoch had passed. The rich blackish loam that furnishes a favorable seed-bed for the grains and grasses that have brought wealth to the county, is not the direct product of any cosmic action. No flood deposited this rich mantle on the underlying clays. No glacial ice carried it from the north. No volcano belched it forth from the earth's center. No winds scattered it over the hills and prairies. The loams and soils are the products of many agents acting upon the rocks and clays that form the subsoils. Industrious ants and burrowing animals, and the blind earth worms have carried upward to the surface the finer grains found among the underlying clays and subsoils. These little agents' work have been supplemented by action of the rains and frosts, and the active processes of animal and vegetable growth and decay. These agencies, acting through the thousands of years, which must have elapsed since the glacial ice, deposited its successive mantles of clay over this country, and have produced a soil or loam of exceedingly great fertility and productiveness.

Beneath the blackish soils, there is found a nearly continuous sheet of yellowish clay varying in thickness from nothing on the rocky promontories, to ten or twenty feet. Beneath the yellow clay is found a similar layer of bluish clay. Between the layers of clay is found an incontinuous layer of blackish soil, in which are found embedded the trunks and branches of giant trees, representing an interglacial forest. In many railroad cuttings, and road grading, and in many wells, there are found the remains of ancient trees which represent a forest growth of a degree of luxuriance unknown at the present time.

The scientist explains the presence of the clay deposits by calling to his aid vast continental fields of glacial ice which inundated this country at repeated intervals since the country was first raised above the waters. The first of these ice sheets appears to have rested on the surface of this part of the country heavily

enough to scrape off all soils and forest growths it may have found here, but it did not rest on the surface heavily enough to plane down the hills or carve the indurated rocks which pierce the soils.

When the ice sheet melted, it dropped in a fairly uniform layer, a bluish clay in which we find large quantities of small rounded greenstone pebbles. When the first ice sheet that covered this part of the country, which scientists call the Kansan ice, receded, it left its deposit in the form of the blue clay described. This deposit scientists call the Kansan drift.

Long eons of time must have elapsed after the Kansan ice receded before another continental ice sheet submerged the country. During the unnumbered years of the cycles following the deposit of the Kansan drift rank forests of giant conifers sprang up, and what is now Jones county presented in those far-off periods of time, the dark and impenetrable depths of an evergreen and cone-bearing forest. When this forest was at its height, a second ice sheet, known as the Iowan ice, swept southward, leveling it to the ground, and breaking and crushing the giant trunks. The Iowan ice drifted and floated over this part of the country in such a manner as not to disturb in any great degree the soil accumulations of the forest growing times, and there is now discovered beneath the yellowish clay of the Iowan drift and above the blue clay of the Kansan drift, the remains of the inter-glacial soils, and the broken trunks and branches of pine and cedar trees embedded in the deposit and preserved throughout the ages that have elapsed since they saw the light of the sun. The Iowan ice melted and deposited over the country a fine clayey silt, here almost universally found as the yellow subsoil underlying the blackish loams of the prairies. Flinty pebbles are found through the Iowan drift; and over the drift-covered prairie lands are found granite boulders, smoothed and rounded by the action of ice and water. In some localities, the Iowan drift is very thin and imperceptible, as on the flat plains near Monticello and Martelle. There the blue clay of the Kansan drift approaches the surface and is the subsoil found beneath the loam.

There is a cap-like deposit on all the hilltops and high rolling lands of the county differing in a material degree from drift deposits of the prairies. A yellowish clay of exceedingly fine texture is found on all the rounded tops of the hills scattered over the level prairie and on all the upland surfaces of the timber lands. This exceedingly finely pulverized silt deposit varies in thickness from a slight trace where its edges mingle with the clays of the prairie to two or even three score feet on the brows of the forest covered hills. This yellowish clayey deposit is found capping all the higher hills and promontories of the county, and wherever it exists over any considerable area, the hardwood timber trees are found growing indigenously. No boulders or flint pebbles are ever found in this deposit as they are in the drift clays. The same deposits are found in the rich and productive valleys of the Rhine and the Danube in Europe, on the banks of the Amazon in South America, and along the fertile valley of the Hoang Ho in Asia. The deposits of this nature were first noticed along the productive hillsides of the German Rhine, and the German name of "Loess" has been applied to like deposits wherever found.

The loess is usually found filling the valleys and low plains, but in eastern Iowa, the loess is placed only on the highest points of land, and there it is found

forming a cap over the boulder-dotted clay of the Iowan drift. The formation of the loess has been attributed to the action of the glacial waters, and this explanation has been accepted as stating the reason for its appearance in the great valleys of the rivers mentioned, but this explanation will not account for the clay caps that cover the hills of the upper Mississippi valley and those found within Jones county. This county, together with its neighbors, here presents a scientific riddle which has never been satisfactorily solved.

The loams, which the patient activities of centuries have produced over the surface of the drift deposits, are rich in plant food and are arranged physically so as to offer peculiar advantages for easy cultivation. The farms of the county where wealth is being produced most rapidly and with the least labor, are located on the ancient drift plains.

The loess soils are found covering the timber lands and occupy fully one-half of the county. Where the surface slopes are comparatively gentle, there are no better soils than those developed on the loess. It is a fine calcareous clay, free from sand on the one hand and pebbles and boulders on the other. It absorbs and retains moisture well. The roots of plants easily penetrate it to a great depth. And, where the surface is relatively level, a fine, fertile, brownish, easily tilled soil develops. On the steeper slopes, the loess erodes easily and vegetable loam is washed away as fast as it forms, and a hard, stiff, intractable soil results owing to the fresh loess being continually exposed on the surface which the mellowing agencies have not modified or changed into loam. Fortunately, the area where soils of the quality last described are small, and the greater portion of what is called timber land is capable of producing abundant returns to the farmer and stock raiser who intelligently uses the soil. With the rapid advance of land values, the timber lands have attracted the attention of the farmer and stockman, and now large areas that were formerly covered with timber have been brought under the plow, and are producing generous harvests, and are abundantly repaying the industry and patience that transformed them from a wilderness into valuable farm lands.

To the student of nature, the conformation of the surface of Jones county presents many astonishing features, some of which have puzzled the scientific mind from the beginning of geologic study and are yet classed as unsolved problems. To one who is used to seeing the rivers rise as small mountain or hill streams, and rush down their rapid descent, into slow moving rivers in broad valleys, it is astonishing to find that all this is reversed here, and in this one part of all the world, there exists an anomalous drainage system, the like of which cannot be found in any other part of the world. In this region the rivers run in gigantic channels cut in the axis of the highest ridges of the country. The streams all have their origin in low-lying, ill-drained sloughs. The streams here appear to defy the laws of gravitation and flow from the low valleys directly towards the high lands, and find their beds in deep gorges cut lengthwise in the highest ranges of hills and highlands of the country.

We here find that the secondary streams run in channels of constantly increasing depth as they near the principal streams, until, as they empty into the main streams, they run between high limestone bluffs and forest-crowned hills. Throughout the county, and in fact throughout their courses, the principal streams

run in narrow ribbons of flood plains embosomed between precipitous, weather-beaten cliffs or bluffs, and high, loess-covered and steeply rounded hills. The divides are the rational valleys and lie lower than the hilltops bordering the streams.

The north fork of the Maquoketa River rises in the northern part of Dubuque county, within a few miles of the Mississippi River and within sight of the bluffs bordering that stream, and, flowing away from the main stream into which it must finally empty its waters, it runs down its rocky, water-worn gorge on the line between Dubuque and Delaware counties, and enters Jones county at Cascade, where it runs for a short distance through a comparatively level plain and falls over the perpendicular ledge of the underlying rock-bed and enters a rocky gorge again. The depth of the gorge increases below Cascade until the bordering hills attain a height of over two hundred and fifty feet above the water, measured at a distance of a half a mile from the water's edge. Throughout its course in this county, and until it unites its waters with the south fork or main branch of the Maquoketa River, near the city in Jackson county which takes its name from these streams, the north fork buries itself deeper and deeper among the overhanging bluffs and forest-clad hills. Secondary valleys branch from the main gorge at frequent intervals. These are also bluff bordered for a distance varying from a few rods to a mile or more from the juncture with the river's channel. Down such a secondary channel the White Water Creek on the east side and other streams too small to receive even a local name, send their waters into the north fork. By far the greater number of the secondary gorges are dry excepting for short times after the periodical summer rains or during the time of the melting of the winter snows. The occasional streams of water that find their ways down these secondary gorges are often raging torrents, rolling detached rock masses towards the river, and often cutting deep channels at the bottom of the canyons in which they find their beds.

By far the greater number of secondary gorges are steep sided and narrow ravines, V-shaped at the upper ends and widening out and becoming bluff bounded and flat bottomed or U-shaped at their lower ends. These gorges and canyons are deep and forest covered and the sunlight never enters many of them. The slopes are wooded with a dense growth of deciduous trees and densely covered with an undergrowth of ferns and bushes.

The south fork of the Maquoketa is the second largest stream of the county and drains more of the surface than all other streams together. The Jordon and Farm creeks on the north take the waters of Richland and Washington townships from within a short distance of the north fork, and Deer Creek, Kitty Creek, Mineral Creek and Bear Creek encroach upon the rightful territory of the Buffalo and Wapsipinicon rivers. Bear Creek runs for a distance of twenty miles in a course parallel to the latter stream and within two to six miles of that stream, flowing for many miles on the Wapsipinicon side of the rounded loess-covered and forested hills of the divide which forms the highest land between the streams, then flowing through that divide on the south and east of Wyoming, it empties its waters into the Maquoketa which flows north of that natural divide. The south fork rises in flat sloughs of northwestern Delaware county one hundred and four miles from the point where it empties into the Mississippi. It enters this county

at the northwest corner of Lovell township. Above Monticello the narrow gorge-like valley widens out into an alluvial plain. Here the river appears to desert the high hills and it flows for a few miles through one of the three small alluvial plains of the county. Below Monticello, as if frightened at the unusually flat landscape, the river again seeks the higher lands and flows throughout its course in this county through a canyon that repeats in its general characteristics that of the north fork.

The Wapsipinicon or "Wapsi" as it is here called is the largest river of the county, but although it flows across the county from the northwest corner of Cass township to the southeast corner of the county, and although it receives the waters of the Buffalo, which is the largest tributary entering any of the rivers of the county, it drains a very small portion of the area of the county. The waters of the Buffalo join the waters of the Wapsipinicon after they flow but a short distance in the county, and no other stream of such importance as to receive a local name drains into that stream on the north. Walnut Creek gathers the waters from the territory on the south. The sluggish waters lying on the level, low divide between the Wapsipinicon and the Cedar rivers form sloughs and ponds in their hesitancy in determining which way to flow, and finally avoiding the former stream but a few miles to the north, they flow towards the Cedar River. Thus we find that a part of Greenfield township, which lies but a short distance from the Wapsipinicon, flow directly away from that stream towards the Cedar many miles farther away. The deep gorge and hill bordered banks of the Wapsipinicon and Buffalo have the same general characteristics as those of the Maquoketa. Above Stone City, the Wapsipinicon flows through its narrow, rocky gorge with a narrow ribbon of alluvial flood plain bordering each bank at the foot of the canyon walls. At Stone City, the rocky bluffs converge, and the river occupies nearly all its narrow ribbon of bottom land. Below Anamosa the flood plain expands and at Newport it attains the width of a mile. The canyon disappears and the river flows for a few miles through the second alluvial plain of the county. Below Olin, the canyon walls rise again and repeat on a lesser scale the rugged scenery of the upper course. Again in Oxford township, the flood expands to a mile or more in width, and Oxford Junction and Oxford Mills stand in the midst of the third alluvial plain found in this county.

The low divides lying between the high hills bordering the streams are in many cases lower than the rounded and gently curved tops of those hills. The plain near Martelle, which divides the waters of the Wapsipinicon and Cedar rivers is lower than the hills along the banks of those streams, and the water, as it flows from this paradoxical divide into the rivers which cleave the axis of the highest ridge, flow in constantly deepening channels until they empty into those rivers between walls, approximating in character the gorges of those streams.

Southwest of Monticello are found low-lying ridges which diversify the drift plain all the way to the banks of the Buffalo River. Midway between Monticello and Anamosa, the drift plain forming the divide, which is at once a basin and the watershed that divides the waters to the right and to the left, is bounded on the north and on the south by forest covered hills from twenty-five to more than one hundred feet higher than the plain which separates the water of the drainage systems.

This bottom land divide is diversified by isolated, graciously curved, elongated hills, like gigantic canoes lying inverted on the sea of prairie. True to its character of paradoxies, this anomalous plain ceases to be the principal divide near Onslow, and the Maquoketa sends a tributary, locally known as Bear Creek, down the general slope to within two miles of the Wapsipinicon, and robs that stream of much of its drainage territory, and reduces the principal divide to a line of hills near the bank of that stream.

The divide between the two forks of the Maquoketa River is represented by the level region known as Bowen's Prairie, which lies on a lower plain than the hilltops along the banks of those streams. The country here presents anomalous formations of topography and deposits of soil found nowhere else in the world. It is a land of "upside-down." The rivers all rise in the lowlands and flow towards the highlands, where they occupy gorges between high hills whose tops are higher than the sloughs from which they drain their waters. The loess, which is elsewhere deposited in the valleys, is here perched on the highest points of the hills, spreading out and down with lessening depth until it disappears entirely before it reaches the valleys. These paradoxes mark this land as one unique among the countries of the world, and perplexing to the student who is unable to explain the conditions here found. We leave these contradictions of nature unsolved as we found them, a problem that can be studied with profit by the student of nature.

TORNADO HISTORY.

On Sunday, June 3, 1860, a most terrible tornado passed over Linn, a portion of Jones, Clinton and other counties of Iowa and Illinois, resulting in serious loss of life. It was the most disastrous windstorm in the history of the county. Greenfield and Rome townships were in the path of the whirlwind, in Jones county, where nine persons met their death.

The following account of the casualties was given in *The Anamosa Eureka*:

"W. Allen's family, living in the house of William Robinson, were killed, and the house blown to atoms. The family consisted of Mr. and Mrs. Allen, one boy, seven years old, and two little girls, aged five and two years. John Niles of Cedar Rapids, had stopped at Allen's house a short time before the storm, and was also killed. Mr. Allen and Mr. Niles were alive when found, but died shortly after. The others were instantly killed and horribly mangled. Mr. Allen was found about five rods north from where the house stood. Mrs. Allen lay twenty-five rods to the southwest; one girl thirty-three rods southwest, and the other sixty-five rods to the southeast; the boy was about forty rods distant from the house in the same direction. One of the sills of the house, sixteen feet long and eight by ten inches, was found about thirty rods west, buried thirteen feet deep in the soil of the prairie.

"Here the storm was most destructive. The ground was literally plowed up, covered with rails, stakes, etc., standing upright, some of them buried half their length in the ground. The grass was cut shorter than it could have been with a scythe.

"Nine head of horses, thirteen head of cattle and twelve of hogs were found dead on one eighty-acre lot, and nearly as many more were taken from the same land badly injured. Dead dogs, rabbits, cats, domestic and prairie chickens were also found.

"Charles Robinson's house was blown down, his property destroyed and his family injured to some extent. Andrew Pettit suffered the loss of his house. The family were saved by taking refuge in the cellar. Schoolhouses in subdistricts No. 6 and No. 4, in Greenfield township, were demolished. William Kohl lost both house and barn, though the family escaped with but slight injury.

"G. W. Lattimer's house was blown down and his family severely injured. Jacob Cole was left homeless, and mourns the severe injury of his two children. E. M. Nickerson's dwelling was carried entirely from the foundations, but without injury to its inhabitants. M. H. Nickerson's house was carried away. The family were, fortunately, absent. Isaac Staffy's home was destroyed, and the family somewhat injured.

"In Rome township, Mr. Piper's house was swept from its foundations, and two of his children killed. Mr. Piper suffered a double fracture in his arm, and his wife experienced some severe bruises. His barn was unroofed and almost completely destroyed. A heavy lumber wagon near his barn was entirely demolished, and the iron work twisted and bent in almost every shape.

"Elisha Miller lost his house, crops, etc. His son, twelve years of age, was killed, and his wife badly injured. Samuel Cook, a young man living with Mr. Miller was severely maimed. N. Bernard's house was entirely destroyed, and his family more or less afflicted by physical suffering. The houses of Mr. Scoles, William May and William Brockelhurst were almost completely demolished."

THE TORNADO OF 1878.

The next destructive wind storm given in the records was in the northern part of the county in the year 1878. Considerable damage was done, but the record does not show that any person was killed. The meteorological report of the Monticello weather bureau by M. M. Moulton gives the following account of this tornado:

"The people of Monticello will have occasion to date back to Tuesday, October 8, 1878, for the next two generations at the least. It was general election day for state, county and township officers, and just as the town clock in the schoolhouse tower indicated 5:30 in the afternoon, a destructive tornado struck the southwest portion of the town, and passing off in a northeasterly direction, totally destroyed ten dwelling houses, two churches, nine barns and stables, and one icehouse, and more or less damaging forty-two other buildings.

"The day opened with the temperature fifty-five degrees at 7 a. m., nimbus clouds and a fresh breeze from the south, with a little sprinkling of rain at 10 a. m., and also again at noon. The temperature at noon was seventy-three degrees, and there were nimbus clouds and a gentle breeze from the east. The temperature remained at seventy-three degrees up to and including the time of the tornado. The wind came from the east until the arrival of a stronger current of air from the southwest, when the weather vane backed around, via the north, to the southwest.

For an hour previous to the arrival of the storm, a huge bank of nimbus clouds was seen piled up in the west and southwest, with occasional vivid flashes of lightning, accompanied with loud peals of thunder; and when this ocean of nimbus clouds approached from the southwest, a light strip appeared at the horizon, and widened as the storm made headway in its course. The friction of the wind rolled up the under side of the black clouds, and they had very much the appearance of the waves of the ocean coming in from sea before a heavy gale of wind.

"The first damage done was the total destruction of E. R. Murdock's dwelling house, three miles west and one mile south of Monticello, in Castle Grove township. Then following a line northeasterly, it destroyed the dwelling house of Mr. Brunthaver, in this township, and damaging the school building in district No. 3. Then passing through the south portion of town, crossing Kitty Creek at Skelly's Ford, it totally destroyed James Sloan's dwelling, in section 23, two miles east of town. Then, crossing the Maquoketa River, it destroyed the German church in Richland township, section 19, four miles northeast of town.

"The storm was one-fourth of a mile in width, and lasted less than a minute in any one place, and traveled the whole course of eight or ten miles in a few moments. In the center of the track of the storm the ruins were mostly left in a northeasterly direction, but on either side of the center of the track, the debris was left at every point of the compass. A little hail and rain fell a few moments before and during the work of destruction. In all, it measured less than a quarter of an inch—not enough to wet through the plastering of the houses that lost the roofs. During the whole of the storm, there was a loud, roaring noise, like the roar of the approaching of a thousand trains of cars, or the noise of the ocean while being lashed by a furious storm."

SEVERE WINDSTORM OF 1898.

On July 19, 1898, a severe windstorm visited Jones county, and especially the northern part. The storm came up in the early evening. Monticello, Scotch Grove, Center Junction, Cass, Castle Grove and Wayne suffered the most destruction, though there was more or less damage in all parts of the county. No person was injured so far as learned. Barns were blown down, crops injured and trees leveled. The windmills were blown down quite generally. One firm in Monticello alone as a result of the storm, erected over one hundred and fifty windmills.

This was the last destructive windstorm to visit Jones county.

EARTHQUAKE HISTORY.

Seismic disturbances are usually credited to mountainous regions, and future generations might not believe that the sensations peculiar to such disturbances have been experienced in Jones county.

The first earthquake disturbances experienced in the county of which any remark has been made, occurred about twenty years ago. It occasioned more than passing notice, though no injury resulted other than the shock to nervous people.

The next earthquake experience occurred on May 26, 1909. In describing this we cannot do better than quote from two reports, one taken from *The Monticello Express* and the other from *The Wyoming Journal*, each published the day following the seismic disturbances.

The Monticello Express: "Monticello experienced a distinct earthquake shock, yesterday morning, the 26th inst., at 8:40 o'clock, which lasted several seconds. The direction of the disturbance was north and south. It was not generally observed by those on the street, but people in the second stories of buildings noticed the disturbance. At both the schoolhouses it was observed. In the second story of the Lovell block it shook the windows and produced the feeling produced by a strong wind blowing against a frame house. The typesetting machine in *The Express* office gave its operators the sensation of strong movements. At the racket store some articles were shaken from the shelves, and from different parts of town came experiences that settled the character of the disturbances. During the day came the news that the earthquake was general throughout the upper Mississippi valley. No particular damage was done, aside from broken dishes, but in some places, particularly Dubuque and some Illinois points the movements were so strong that the occupants of factories and tall buildings rushed out into the streets in alarm. We had the same kind of an experience in Monticello a little more than twenty years ago, when the earthquake was credited with the cracking of cement lining of the city reservoir. Some amusing incidents were connected with the seismic movement. Dr. Hefner, who had just adjusted his furnace, supposed it had blown up and rushed into the cellar to find it behaving beautifully. George Guyan asked his partner to drive out the dog he thought was shaking the table. Over in Richland Lester Winner was eating his breakfast, and the table shook so violently he asked his wife to drive the cow away for he was sure she had gotten into the yard again, and was rubbing herself against the house."

The Wyoming Journal: "An earthquake shock caused many of our people to sit up and take notice yesterday morning about 8:30. The seismic disturbance was of short duration, and did no serious damage to property, but the vibrations of buildings were startling in the extreme. The writer was in his office in the second story of the Williams block and the thought at the rumble and vibration of the walls was that a heavily loaded truck was being run over the floor of the store below, causing the effect noticed, but the fact that it was a new one in energy and never before experienced raised a question. Enquiry disclosed the fact that others had realized that the earth under them had been a little unsteady at the same time. Dr. E. N. Stoffel was standing in his office leaning against his office safe talking to a friend when the shock came. The safe rocked sufficiently to cause alarm and he got away from it. Glass cases rattled and things looked like a moving picture show for a time of a few seconds. In the Kettlesen store the crockery rattled and there was considerable vibration. At the lumber office of L. W. Butler, Mr. Butler was sitting talking to a traveling man and both were alarmed at the shaking the building received.

"Will R. Eldred, who was confined to his bed in the home of his mother on the hill by reason of an accident the previous day, says his bed shook so he thought there was some one under it giving him a scare and peeked under the bed for the trouble.

"The quake was also felt at Onslow and north in the country as far as the home of James Hamilton in Clay township reports of the quake come in."

SOME EARLY FLOOD HISTORY.

Jones county has been more fortunate than some of her sister counties in the amount of damage done by storms and floods. The county can also feel just cause for congratulation that the elements and powers have not demonstrated their full destructiveness in our midst. This is especially so when history has been obliged to record such disastrous inflictions of the elements, not only in the mere loss of property, but in the loss of human life in other parts of the country, though far removed in point of miles from our favored and prosperous county. We have had some floods and storms, however, and in order to preserve the record, we give herewith the history as we find it written.

The first flood was June 7, 1851. After raining several hours, the water rose in the Maquoketa, overflowed its banks, and the low, flat lands on both sides of the river were inundated. Joseph Clark, at this time, was living in a log house on the bank of Kitty Creek, just north of lot No. 41 of the original plat of Monticello, and southeast of the house later occupied by August Grassmeyer, on the road to Dubuque. The water came into Mr. Clark's house and put the fire out in the fireplace, and floated the partly consumed wood around the room, and the family had to seek other quarters for safety. At this date the Western Stage Company were running a daily line of stage coaches from Dubuque to Iowa City, and all passengers and the mails had to be transferred across the water in a row boat. The town lot where W. H. Proctor's brick and stone store stands was all covered with several feet of water, and the flood at one time reached Main street in front of the Monticello House. The water that fell in the rain gauge at this storm measured three and seventy-five hundredths inches.

The second flood occurred August 1, 1858. The water at this time was fully as high as that of the flood before mentioned. The west end of the then wooden bridge over the Maquoketa river gave way and dropped on the bank, and the planks of all three of the spans were floated down stream on their way to the Mississippi. The mail and passengers had to be transferred as heretofore, and were taken in at the foot of Main street, near Mr. Doxsee's residence, and landed at the foot of the sand-hill in East Monticello. Frequently, the through mail bags and paper sacks were enough to fill one boat load. There were six families living at East Monticello at this date, viz: Dewey, McDonald, Moulton, N. P. Starks, Houser and Eldredge, and they had to depend upon the ferry-boat for their mail and groceries for several days. A number of the emigrant teams were water-bound, and had to board with the families for a few days on the east side. Total amount of water-fall, four and fifty hundredths.

The third was June 28 and 29, 1865. At this storm, three and eighty hundredths inches of water fell in the two days, and the water in the river came into the third story of the East Monticello flouring mills. The wooden bridge on the military road was only saved by anchoring it to the large cottonwood trees above on the banks of the stream with ropes and chains. The planks of the second bridge did not escape the flood, but were swept down-stream by the water.

The water was high enough to have run into the public cistern on Main street if the reservoir had been built there at that date. Monticello celebrated the 4th of July this year, and the committee had selected the bottom land on Kitty Creek, near the river, for the speaker's stand; but it was changed on account of the water to the vacant lots on the north side of town, where Mrs. Langworthy later lived. The orator of the day, Hon. O. P. Shiras of Dubuque, was obliged, on account of the washout in the railroad, to come and return with a livery team. The approaches to the railway bridge north of town were washed away and damaged so that trains could not pass over the bridge for several days.

The fourth flood was July 4 and 5, 1876. There has perhaps been no rain storm during the entire history of the county which has been the subject of remark more than the 4th of July rain of 1876. In fact all storms even in the modern day are compared with the "Centennial rain." The rain commenced to fall on July 4th about 9 o'clock p. m., and the rain continued to fall for seven hours, although a large share of the three and one-half inches of water-fall was landed in about three hours. The water only came up to the junction of First and East Locust streets, near Petersen's residence, but it came with such violence as to wash away the approaches to the railroad bridge over Kitty Creek, just above the falls, and taking out the wagon and foot bridge between the two falls, root and branch, flooding all the stock yards, drowning several head of hogs belonging to Mayor Wales and William Peterson. Both iron bridges over the Maquoketa stood their ground, although they were surrounded by an ocean of water, and were not reached for several days. The wooden bridge at the foot of First street, over the creek near Skelley's, was securely anchored to the heavy stone abutments, and stood the test admirably, although it was several feet under water for hours. The water had been as high in the creek and river a number of times, but not as destructive to roads and bridges as at this overflow. All four of these rainstorms were accompanied by the most terrific thunder and lightning, and more or less wind, and everything trembled before the onward march of the storm.

The fifth flood was July 9, 1879. The rain began to fall a few minutes before midnight, previous to the morning of the 9th. A huge bank of clouds, accompanied with thunder and lightning, was piled up in the northwest, and the wind blowing a gentle breeze from the southwest for hours previous to the commencement of the rain; in fact, the whole of the previous day had shown unmistakable signs of the coming storm; and when the wind fiercely veered around to the northwest, the storm had fairly commenced—one huge storm cloud passing over, only to be closely followed by another, fully charged with electricity and saturated with rain; and when it ceased raining at 10 a. m., fully five and sixty hundredths inches had been caught in the rain gauge, making one and ten hundredths inches more than had ever before been measured at one storm during the history up to that time. The water in the Maquoketa River and in Kitty Creek overflowed the banks, and reached the highest watermark about noon of the same day. The water covered the lower creek bridge, both slaughter houses and stock yards, and stood in the street opposite Mr. Peterson's stable. The water in the river came nearly up to Mr. Grassmeyer's lot at the foot of Main street,

and was a little higher than in the flood of 1876, but the water in the creek fell short of the mark for the same storm. But little damage was done to the roads and bridges in the township. The railroads were only slightly damaged, and were all in running order the following day. No damage was done in town, beyond the filling of several cellars with water, and washing away the stock yards' fences.

A hailstorm took place in 1863. The flood of hail on the afternoon of July 30th will be long remembered by those who experienced its destructiveness. For a week previous, the weather had been extremely warm and sultry, and the whole day had shown unmistakable indications of rain. About 4 o'clock p. m., a shower of rain fell with a heavy wind from the west, and was followed in a few minutes by a battering shower of hail. After destroying all the glass on the west side of the buildings, the wind veered around to the east, destroying also all the glass on the north and east sides of most of the buildings. The marks of the falling hail on the fences, buildings and trees were plainly visible for several years afterward. When the storm passed over town, it was about two miles wide, and extended from East Monticello to Stony Creek, near the south line of the township, and all crops and shrubbery embraced within the limits of the storm were battered off close to the ground. Upward of five hundred lights of glass were smashed, and most of the families had to wait until the dealer, Mr. Hickok sent to Dubuque for a new stock of glass. One resident lost one hundred lights of glass from his dwelling house, and there was not an inch square of dry floor in the building. The family had to seek shelter and safety for the time being in the cellar.

A thunder storm occurred August 28, 1879. It was the most terrific storm of the kind experienced in Monticello during the decade previous. It commenced a few minutes before midnight, and lasted for five hours, and during the whole of this time there was an incessant roar of the heaviest thunder, one peal following another in such rapid succession that there was one continual crash of thunder, and the lightning was one continual flash of electric light. The whole town was illuminated brighter than the noonday sun. At the close of the storm, three inches of rain was measured in the rain-gauge. With one exception, this is the greatest rainfall known in years. No very serious damage was done, neither by the electricity, nor the water, in Monticello. A large shade tree in front of H. H. Monroe's residence on North Cedar street was struck by the lightning; also Frank Whittemore's dwelling near by, and several telegraph poles in the south part of town, and a dozen in the north part of town. The telegraph office, in the Union Depot, was more or less damaged. Mr. Dickerson's house, two miles east of town, was struck and slightly damaged. The steeple of the Springer Memorial church, Mr. Dirk's barn and C. E. Marvin's creamery were struck and slightly damaged. Mr. Curtis Stone lost a stack of hay east of town. T. H. Bowen lost a large barn and contents at Sand Springs, and a cow belonging to Mr. Lawrence, of Wayne township, four miles south of Monticello, was killed. The water burst Mr. Suhr's cistern in his new block on First street, and flooded his cellar. The water washed out the newly packed in dirt from the water-works' trenches, filled up all the cisterns and not a few wells in town.

The history of the storms after this period is more or less fragmentary. Upon the removal of the meteorological station from Monticello, no record has been kept other than is recorded in memory and preserved in the newspapers. There have been a number of severe rain and also hail storms during the past thirty years, some of them doing considerable damage, destroying crops, washing out bridges and flooding the lowlands. The writer remembers a storm which occurred in the night in July, 1903. Small bridges suffered severely, and many of the larger bridges required immediate repair before they were safe for travel. But in the record of high water, the mark set in the centennial rain of July 4, 1876, has never been reached in Jones county.

There is a general tendency among observers of weather conditions to magnify the last storm as being the worst in their experience, to declare the cold spell to be the most severe in their history, or to insist that the dry spell is the longest known by the oldest inhabitant. This is a general weakness and for this reason, it is difficult, in the absence of some accurate record, to state which have been the worst storms in a given period. The winter of 1908-9 has been declared by the oldest inhabitants to have been the most mild winter in their experience and that the spring of 1909, was the latest and coldest. The spring of 1907 beyond question was the coldest and most backward in recent years. In the history of Rome township is cited the instance of an ox team being driven on the ice on the Wapsie with some logs on April 10, 1842. These diversities exist and will continue during the frailty of nature.

STATE AND FEDERAL OFFICERS FROM JONES COUNTY.

Jones county has been well represented in the state legislature from the days of the first constitutional convention in 1844 down to the present time. We have had several men of considerably more than the average ability of legislators, and all have been worthy of the honor.

Jones county has been honored several times with a state office, and once with a national office. William H. Holmes of Jones county was state treasurer from January 1, 1863, to January 1, 1867. John Russell was state auditor from January 1, 1871 to January 1, 1875. John Russell was speaker of the house of representatives during the twelfth general assembly which convened January 13, 1868. Henry D. Sherman of Monticello, the pioneer dairyman of Jones county, was one of the first state dairy commissioners, 1886-1890. Benjamin F. Shaw of Anamosa, was one of the first state fish inspectors, 1874-1882. S. S. Farwell of Monticello enjoys the distinction of being the only Jones county man sent to Washington, D. C., as a United States representative, 1881-1883, forty-seventh congress.

Jones county has had and still has plenty of good timber out of which state and federal officers are made. When the time comes, Jones county will be prepared with as many men and as good men as the occasion may require.

JONES COUNTY IN THE LEGISLATURE.

On October 7, 1844, the first constitutional convention convened at Iowa City, the representative from Jones county being John Taylor. The constitution

adopted by this convention was rejected by the people at an election held August 4, 1845, by a vote of seven thousand, two hundred and thirty-five for, to seven thousand, six hundred and fifty-six against.

The second constitutional convention convened at Iowa City, May 4, 1846, Jones county being represented by Sylvester G. Matson. The constitution adopted by the convention was adopted by the people at an election held on the 3d day of August, 1846, by a vote of nine thousand, four hundred and ninety-two for, to nine thousand and thirty-six against. This constitution was presented to congress in December, 1846, and on the 28th day of the same month Iowa was admitted as a state of the Union.

The third constitutional convention met at Iowa City, January 19, 1857, Albert H. Marvin representing Jackson and Jones counties. The constitution adopted by the convention was sanctioned by the people at the election held August 3, 1857, by a vote of forty thousand, three hundred and eleven in favor, to thirty-eight thousand, six hundred and eighty-one against, and by proclamation of the governor took effect September 3, 1857.

In The Territorial Council. 1838-40, Cedar, Jones, Linn and Johnson counties sent Charles Whittlesey; 1840-42 Jones and Linn counties were represented by George Greene; 1842-44, Jones and Linn counties sent John P. Cook; 1844-46, Jones and Linn counties were represented by William Abbe.

State Senators. 1846-50, Jones and Jackson counties were represented by Philip P. Bradley; 1850-54, Jones and Jackson counties sent Nathan G. Sales; 1854-58, Jones county sent William H. Holmes; 1858-62, Jones and Jackson counties sent Joseph Mann; 1862-64, Jones county sent W. H. Holmes; 1864-66, Jones county sent Ezekiel Cutler; 1866-70, Jones county sent S. S. Farwell; 1870-72, Jones county sent John McKean; 1872-78, Jones county sent George W. Lovell; 1878-80, Henry C. Carr of Cedar county represented Jones and Cedar counties in the senate, the two counties being then combined in a senatorial district; 1880-84, Jones and Cedar counties, John Russell; 1884-88, John C. Chambers; 1888-92, E. B. Bills; 1892-96, J. A. Green, Stone City; 1896-1900, F. O. Ellison, Anamosa; 1900-04; John T. Moffit, Tipton; 1904-09, Robert C. Stirton, Monticello; 1909-, H. R. Chapman, Durant. The thirty-first general assembly, chapter 36 (1906) provided that senators in the general assembly to succeed those whose terms were about to expire should be elected in even-numbered years instead of odd-numbered years.

State Representatives. 1838-39, Robert G. Roberts, from Cedar, Jones, Johnson and Linn counties; 1839-40, George H. Walworth, from Jones and Linn counties; 1840-41, Harman Van Antwerp and George H. Walworth, from Jones and Linn counties; 1841-42, Thomas Denson and Samuel P. Higginson from Linn and Jones counties; 1842-43, George H. Walworth and John C. Berry, from Jones and Linn counties; 1843-44, George H. Walworth and Robert Smythe, from Jones and Linn counties; 1844-46, Joseph K. Snyder and John Taylor, from Jones, Linn and Cedar counties; 1846-48, Sylvester G. Matson and George F. Green, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1848-50, D. A. Mahoney and N. G. Sales, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1850-52, R. B. Wykoff and John E. Goodenow, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1852-54, John Taylor, from Jones

county; 1854-56, W. H. Holmes, from Jones county; 1856-58, W. H. Holmes, from Jones county, and William Thomas, from Jackson and Jones counties; 1858-60, H. Steward, from Jones county, and W. S. Johnson, from Jones and Jackson counties; 1860-62, John Taylor, from Jones county; 1862-64, Otis Whittemore and John Russell; 1864-66, John Russell and J. H. Fuller; 1866-70, John McKean and John Russell; 1870-72, John Russell and 1874-76, P. J. Bonewitz and John Tasker; 1874-76, John W. Moore and G. O. Bishop; 1876-78, William T. Shaw and George W. Lathrop; 1878-82, Silas M. Yoran; 1882-86, M. H. Calkins, Wyoming; 1886-88, Geo. W. Lathrop, Oxford Junction; 1888-92, Gerard Eilers, Monticello; 1892-94, Nathan Potter, Olin; 1894-96, F. O. Ellison, Anamosa; 1896-98, A. M. Loomis, Wyoming; 1898-1900, W. D. Sheean, Anamosa; 1900-04, F. J. Sokol, Onslow; 1904-07, R. M. Peet, Anamosa; 1907-09, Clifford B. Paul, Anamosa; 1909—, Wm. M. Byerly, Jackson township.

COUNTY OFFICERS.

The roster herewith presented is as near complete as the records give it. These are the officials whom Jones county has been delighted to honor during its seventy years of organized existence. With but very few exceptions the men who have been selected to hold official position have been men of ability and integrity. Not only have they been competent to perform the duties which the office imposed, they have also been men who were well worthy of the trust and who have almost to a man, retired from the office with even more of the confidence and respect of their fellowmen, than when they were elected. Future generations can look back on the political and official history with pride and satisfaction.

"In the beginning" of the county government, the official matters were under the control and supervision of a board of three men called COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, viz:—

- 1839—Thomas S. Denson, Charles P. Hutton and _____.
- 1840—H. G. Seely, Thomas S. Denson and Charles P. Hutton.
- 1841—Charles P. Hutton, H. G. Seely and Thomas S. Denson.
- 1842—George H. Brown, Charles P. Hutton and H. G. Seely.
- 1843—William Dalton, Charles P. Hutton, Ambrose Parsons.
- 1844—William Dalton, Adam Kramer and Ambrose Parsons.
- 1845—George G. Banghart, Adam Kramer and William Dalton.
- 1846—Adam Kramer, George G. Banghart and M. H. Hutton.
- 1847—Washington Lamb, George G. Banghart and M. H. Hutton.
- 1848—M. H. Hutton, Washington Lamb and Charles L. D. Crockwell.
- 1849—Washington Lamb, Thomas McNally and C. L. D. Crockwell.
- 1850—Thomas Green, C. L. D. Crockwell and Thomas McNally.

In the year 1851, the board of county commissioners was superseded by the county judge, an office created at that time by the state legislature. The management of the county affairs passed into the hands of the county judge who substantially, performed all the duties previously imposed on the board of county commissioners.

County Judges—1851-55, Joseph Mann; 1855-57, G. C. Mudgett; 1857-59, J. J. Huber; 1859-61, William H. Holmes.

In January, 1861, the office of county judge was so modified as to have jurisdiction only of probate and kindred business. The conduct and management of county affairs passed into the hands of a board of county supervisors, composed of one supervisor elected from each township in the county. Four regular meetings were held annually.

Supervisors—1861, John Russell, W. H. Hickman, Thomas J. Peak, M. C. Thompson, M. H. Nickisson, Philo Norton, D. N. Monroe, Daniel Leery, H. T. Cunningham, William Leech, Thomas Green, John Decious, Benjamin Freeman, A. A. Reilly, William Hogg, Lawrence Schoonover.

1862—S. Hopkins, William H. Hickman, D. Graham, T. O. Bishop, D. N. Monroe, L. D. Brainard, Benjamin Freeman, A. A. Reilly, William Leech, Thomas McNally, H. T. Cunningham, M. C. Thompson, P. G. Bonewitz, M. C. Walters, John McLees, Philo Norton.

1863—P. G. Bonewitz, Philo Norton, Samuel H. Clark, M. C. Walters, J. Tallman, Joseph Apt, S. Hopkins, David Graham, Franklin Dalby, B. K. Bronson, A. S. Hale, John Waite, Thomas McNally, John McLees, S. P. Southwick, T. O. Bishop.

1864—S. H. Clark, F. M. Hicks, P. G. Bonewitz, Franklin Dalby, John Tallman, Joseph Apt, E. B. Alderman, B. K. Bronson, Philo Norton, A. S. Hale, T. O. Bishop, S. P. Southwick, James McDaniel, Leman Palmer, Thomas McNally, John Waite.

1865—S. P. Southwick, A. S. Hale, Leman Palmer, L. C. Niles, E. B. Alderman, John Waite, W. H. Walworth, Franklin Dalby, John Thompson, S. H. Clark, P. G. Bonewitz, D. L. Blakeslee, Thomas McNally, Joseph Apt, James McDaniel, T. O. Bishop.

1866—F. Dawson, Michael Kenney, Leman Palmer, A. H. Marvin, W. T. Fordham, P. G. Bonewitz, A. S. Hale, H. P. Southwick, J. W. Jenkins, E. B. Alderman, T. O. Bishop, S. M. Johnson L. C. Niles, John Waite, J. Thompson, S. H. Clark.

1867—J. W. Jenkins, T. O. Bishop, E. B. Alderman, S. M. Johnson, A. H. Marvin, P. G. Bonewitz, H. Steward, W. T. Fordham, A. J. Dalby, A. G. Pangburn, G. W. Lathrop, M. C. Thompson, William M. Starr, J. Sutherland, Francis Dawson, Michael Kenny.

1868—M. C. Thompson, William M. Starr, E. E. Brown, Joseph Cool, T. O. Bishop, A. J. Dalby, Anson Hayden, A. G. Pangburn, A. A. Reilly, Francis Dawson, H. Steward, John Sutherland, Michael Kenny, R. G. Bonewitz, W. T. Fordham, S. M. Yoran.

1869—Hiram Steward, J. A. Crawford, John Wilson, E. E. Brown, H. C. Metcalf, T. O. Bishop, P. V. Farley, A. Hayden, A. G. Pangburn, S. M. Yoran, A. A. Reilly, B. Connell, John Sutherland, Michael Kenny, P. G. Bonewitz, John Tasker.

1870—George W. Lovell, J. A. Crawford, John Tasker, A. G. Pangburn, David Grafft, J. S. Lathrop, Ezekiel Oliphant, Hiram Steward, M. C. Walters, Peter V. Farley, D. Gardner, A. A. Reilly, John Sutherland, T. O. Bishop, Thomas McNally, H. C. Metcalf.

In 1870, the supervisor system was changed so as to place the business in the hands of three men, who should be chosen for a term of three years, from the county at large, one new member being elected each year, after the manner of the former county commissioners.

1871—Hiram Steward, John Tasker, S. M. Yoran.

1872—A. G. Pangburn, S. M. Yoran, Hiram Steward.

1873—S. M. Yoran, John Waite and Hiram Steward.

By vote of the electors of the county in October, 1872, the number of supervisors increased to five members. There has been no change in the number of members down to the year 1909.

1874—J. A. Crawford, Hiram Steward, G. G. Banghart, John Sutherland, W. J. Brainard.

1875—G. G. Banghart, W. J. Brainard, J. A. Crawford, Joseph Cool, Hiram Steward.

1876—M. C. Thompson, F. Griswold, W. J. Brainard, S. H. Clark, G. G. Banghart.

1877—S. H. Clark, M. C. Walters, M. C. Thompson, H. C. Freeman, F. Griswold.

1878—F. Griswold, H. C. Freeman, M. C. Thompson, S. H. Clark, M. C. Walters.

1879—M. C. Walters, S. H. Clark, H. C. Freeman, L. Schoonover, John Bates.

1880—S. H. Clark, H. C. Freeman, John Bates, J. H. Smith, L. Schoonover.

1881—H. C. Freeman, L. Schoonover, John Bates, J. H. Smith, W. M. Starr.

1882—H. C. Freeman, John Bates, J. H. Smith, John Pfeifer, A. L. Fairbanks.

1883—John Bates, John Pfeifer, A. L. Fairbanks, J. A. Bronson, P. Washington.

1884—A. L. Fairbanks, John Bates, John Pfeifer, P. Washington, J. A. Bronson.

1885—J. A. Bronson, A. L. Fairbanks, John Pfeifer, Pat Washington, D. E. Pond.

1886—A. L. Fairbanks, John Pfeifer, D. E. Pond, E. E. Brown, Robert Inglis.

1887—John Pfeifer, A. L. Fairbanks, E. E. Brown, Robert Inglis, D. E. Pond.

1888—F. S. Dumont, Robert Clark, S. Hickman, M. McLaughlin, W. H. Glick.

1889—G. H. George, W. H. Glick, Robert Clark, S. Hickman, F. S. Dumont.

1890—W. H. Glick, G. H. George, S. Hickman, F. S. Dumont, Robert Clark.

1891—G. H. George, E. G. Peet, A. Hans, W. H. Glick, Robert Clark.

1892—G. H. George, E. G. Peet, E. A. Osborne, A. Hand, W. H. Glick.

1893—Matt Noyes, E. A. Osborne, W. H. Glick, F. J. Sokol, E. G. Peet.

1894—W. H. Glick, F. J. Sokol, Matt Noyes, E. A. Osborne, E. G. Peet.

1895—F. J. Sokol, T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, Matt Noyes, W. H. Glick.

1896—W. H. Glick, T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, F. J. Sokol, Wm. Sutherland.

1897—T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, W. H. Glick, Wm. Sutherland, F. J. Sokol.

1898—T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet, Wm. Sutherland, F. J. Sokol, J. R. Clay.

1899—F. J. Sokol, Wm. Sutherland, D. A. Clay, T. H. Dunn, E. G. Peet.

1900—T. H. Dunn, Wm. Sutherland, F. J. Brainard, D. A. Clay, Robert Scroggie.

1901—Wm. Sutherland, R. A. Scroggie, D. A. Clay, T. H. Dunn, F. J. Brainard.

1902—R. A. Scroggie, Wm. Sutherland, T. H. Dunn, F. J. Brainard, D. A. Clay.

1903—R. M. Peet, Wm. Sutherland, T. H. Dunn, R. A. Scroggie, D. A. Clay.

1904—A. Matthieson, Wm. Sutherland, R. M. Peet, R. A. Scroggie, D. A. Clay.

1905—A. McDonald, D. A. Clay, R. A. Scroggie, A. Matthieson, R. M. Peet.

1906—D. A. Clay, A. McDonald, A. Matthieson, R. A. Scroggie, R. M. Peet.

1907—Matt Noyes, John Hale, T. J. Finn, Wm. M. Byerly, John Thomsen.

1908—John Hale, Wm. Byerly, T. J. Finn, Matt Noyes, John Thomsen.

1909—John Thomsen, John Hale, Matt Noyes, T. J. Finn, C. J. Murfield.

Clerks of Commissioners' Court. 1841-44, William Hutton; 1844-47, Barrett Whittemore; 1847-51, C. C. Rockwell.

Clerks of District Court. 1841-48, William Hutton; September, 1848-50. John D. Walworth; September, 1850-52, J. A. Secrist; September, 1852 to April 1856, W. W. Wilson; April 1856, to September 1856, David Kinert; September 1856 to January 1861, E. T. Mullet; January 1861 to January 1867, G. P. Deitz; January 1867-75, J. C. Deitz; January 1875-81, B. H. White; January 1881-87, J. H. Chapman; January 1887-93, R. M. Bush; January 1893-95, W. D. Sheean; January 1895 to December 1896, J. B. McQueen; December 1896 to January 1903, J. A. Hartman; January 1903 to January 1909, J. H. Ramsey; January 1909—, H. G. A. Harper, the present incumbent.

Sheriffs of Jones County. 1839-44, Hugh Bowen; September 1844-46, M. Q. Simpson; September 1846-50, G. B. Laughlin; April 1852 to September 1853, F. M. Hicks; September 1853-57, Samuel Lawrence; September 1857 to January 1860, N. S. Noble; January 1860-62, H. H. Metcalf; January 1862-68, David Kinert; January 1868-74, O. B. Crane; January 1874-76, A. J. Byerly; January 1876-82, P. O. Babcock; January 1882-88, T. M. Wilds; January 1888-94, W. A. Hogan; January 1894-98, P. O. Babcock; January 1898-1904, Hiram Arnold; January, 1904—, W. A. Hogan, the present incumbent.

Recorders. 1841-42, Clark Joslin; September 1842-47, Edmond Booth; September 1847-49, William Sterling; September 1849-51, Ira B. Ryan; September 1851-53, Samuel T. Buxton; September 1853-57, Jonas J. Huber; September 1857 to January 1860, F. L. McKean; January 1860-65, John D. Walworth; January 1865-69, J. S. Perfect; January 1869-75, Richard Daniels; January 1875-81, R. L. Duer; January 1881-86, H. Van Dusen; January 1886-93, Jas. Robertson; January 1893-95, S. H. Brainard; January 1895-1901, Miles Cook; January 1901-07, C. W. B. Derr; January 1907-09, H. G. Halsey; January 1909—, Earl Boyer, the present incumbent.

Treasurers. Prior to 1865, the recorder performed the duties of treasurer. January 1866-68, W. Cronkhite; January 1868-74, L. Schoonover; January 1874-76, J. H. Dickey; January 1876-82, Thomas E. Patterson; January 1882-88,

S. L. Easterly; January 1888-93, F. M. Rhodes; January 1893-1900, J. W. Waite; January 1900-07, J. F. Petcina; January 1907—, W. K. Pearson, the present incumbent.

Auditors. A portion of the auditor's present duties were performed by the county judge from 1861 to 1870. The first auditor was elected October, 1869; January 1870-74, Charles Kline; January 1874-82, Robert Dott; January 1882-88, S. Needham; January 1888-90, Ossian Fakes; January 1890-95, W. A. Miller; January 1895 to July 1897, H. S. Richardson; July 1897 to January 1903, W. S. Barker; January, 1903-09, W. J. Mills; January 1909—, Louis Gardner, the present incumbent.

County Superintendents. This office was established in 1859. January 1860-62, B. F. Shaw; January 1862-64, H. D. Sherman; January 1864-66, D. Harper; January 1866-68, L. Carpenter; January 1868-70, J. R. Stillman; January 1870-72, Alexander Hughes; January 1872-74, E. B. Champlin; January 1874-76, G. O. Johnson; January 1876-82, O. E. Aldrich; January 1882-83, J. B. L. Caldwell; January 1883-86, Luther Foster; January 1886-90, Geo. E. Wood; January 1888-94, E. R. Moore; January 1894-1900, T. J. Cowan; January 1900-07, Clifford B. Paul; January 1907—, Miss Catherine Maurice, the present incumbent.

County Attorneys. The office of county attorney was established in 1886. Prior to this time, the duties of the office were performed by the district attorney of the eighth judicial district. F. O. Ellison, at present judge in the eighteenth judicial district, and Jones county resident judge, was elected to the newly created office of county attorney in the fall of 1886. January 1887-92, F. O. Ellison; January 1892-95, E. H. Hicks; January 1895-1900, M. W. Herrick; January 1900-02, E. E. Reed; January 1902-04, C. J. Cash; January 1904-06, A. G. Bauer; January 1906—, C. J. Cash, the present incumbent.

Coroners. No record exists prior to 1851. September 1851-53, G. H. Ford; September 1853-54, Alexander Rooney; September 1854-55, William Haddock; September 1855-57, Alexander Delong; September 1857-59, M. H. Byerly; September 1859 to January 1864, E. Dalby; January 1864-76, V. C. Williston; January 1876-78, George W. Birdsall; January 1878-80, V. C. Williston; January 1880-82, W. W. Calkins; January 1882-86, Z. G. Isbell; January 1886-88, J. M. Paul; January 1888-91, Z. G. Isbell; January 1891-94, W. A. Scott; January 1894-1904, T. B. Kent; January 1904—, B. H. Chamberlain, the present incumbent.

County Surveyors. L. A. Simpson, was probably the first to hold this office. From his time until 1851, there is no reliable record. September 1851-53, Moses A. Clark; September 1853-55, E. K. Johnson; September 1855-57, Lewis W. Steward; September 1857 to January 1860, George Welsh; January 1860-62, John Leery; January 1862-64, Henry D. Smith; January 1864-66, F. Merriman; January 1866-72, D. L. Blakeslee; January 1872-74, R. O. Peters; January 1874-76, T. J. Townsend; January 1876-80, O. Burlingame; January 1880-81, C. F. McGrew; January 1881-82, T. J. Townsend; January 1882-86, R. O. Peters; January 1886-97, H. M. Jeffries; January 1897-99, R. O. Peters; January 1899—, J. F. Whalen, the present incumbent.

COUNTY ORGANIZATION, 1909.

Supervisors' Organization.

John Thomsen, chairman.

Committees:

Finance—Matt Noyes, C. J. Murfield.

Poor farm—John Hale, John Thomsen.

Roads and bridges—T. J. Finn, John Hale.

Equalization—T. J. Finn, John Hale.

Claims—T. J. Finn, C. J. Murfield.

Poor outside poor farm—Matt Noyes, C. J. Murfield.

Salaries—T. J. Finn.

Public buildings—Matt Noyes.

School fund—Matt Noyes.

Bonds—John Thomsen.

District road and bridge committees:

John Hale—Cass, Fairview and Castle Grove.

Matt Noyes—Lovell, Scotch Grove and Wayne.

T. J. Finn—Richland, Washington and Clay.

C. J. Murfield—Greenfield, Rome and Jackson.

John Thomsen—Madison, Wyoming, Hale and Oxford.

County Officers.

Auditor—Louis Gardner; deputy, Miss Reva M. Crow.

Clerk district court—H. G. A. Harper; deputy, L. A. Miller.

Sheriff—W. A. Hogan; deputy, Earl Miller.

Recorder—Earl Boyer; deputy, Miss Anna Hanson.

Treasurer—W. K. Pearson; deputy, I. H. Brasted.

County attorney—C. J. Cash.

Superintendent of schools—Miss Catherine Maurice.

County coroner—Dr. B. H. Chamberlain.

County surveyor—J. F. Whalen.

Steward county home—T. A. King.

Janitor courthouse—F. M. Bagley.

Bailiffs—H. E. M. Niles, F. M. Bagley.

Grand jury—John F. W. Allen, Wyoming; J. W. Byerly, Jackson; A. C. Burroughs, Greenfield; M. M. Franks, Madison; E. O. Green, Clay; Charles Gardner, Hale; Thomas Lister, Fairview; John H. Lubben, Castle Grove; John McDonald, Washington; J. H. Rickels, Lovell; Wm. Sutherland, Scotch Grove; George A. Wasoba, Oxford.

Judges and Reporters, District Court, 1909.

Hon. F. O. Ellison, judge, Anamosa; reporter, C. M. Brown.

Hon. W. N. Treichler, Tipton; reporter, H. H. Burr.

Hon. Milo P. Smith, Marion; reporter, C. W. Sutliff.



SAM'S CREEK BRIDGE ON THE BUFFALO.

OFFICIAL NEWSPAPERS.

The Monticello Express, The Anamosa Eureka, The Anamosa Journal.

COUNTY EXPENSES.

Every taxpayer of Jones county has more than a passing interest in the amount of money necessary to pay the running expenses of the county government. From the tables given below it will be seen that the amount of financial oil needed to keep the wheels of government running smoothly, has increased more rapidly than the increase of population. The money has been used judiciously and a good account has been given of the outlay. When the increased valuation of property in the county is considered, the increased expenses are met without a greatly increased levy.

Tables have been prepared showing the items of expense for the years 1865, 1878, 1895 and 1908, and also showing the total expenses for each year since 1880 down to the present time.

COUNTY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1865.

Supervisors' salaries	\$ 996.62
Keeping prisoners and jail expenses.....	423.25
Township officers and assessors.....	1329.96
Paupers and poorhouse	2669.35
Sheriff, bailiffs and expenses	833.23
Sheriff's fees state cases.....	129.70
Election expenses	255.00
Fuel, lights, supplies, incidentals, books and stationery.....	866.91
County printing	726.70
Insane hospital expense.....	997.77
Juror's fees	1375.80
Witnesses, grand jury.....	166.10
Attorney fees and expenses, railroad bonds.....	732.89
Bounties—wolves, wildcats, etc	248.00
Clerk's salary	600.00
Treasurer's salary, per cent. on tax collected.....	1050.00
Deputy treasurer's salary	800.00
Deputy clerk's salary.....	800.00
County superintendent	16.90
District attorney fees.....	46.19
 Total	 15004.37

COUNTY EXPENSES FOR 1878.

Supervisors' salaries	\$ 777.59
Salaries of officers.....	4400.00

Witnesses	2138.70
Deaf, dumb and insane	405.45
Jurors	3490.00
Attorneys and reporters.....	1193.50
Sheriff, bailiffs and janitor.....	1286.33
Jail expenses	961.40
Justices and constables	1607.00
Insane hospital	1515.56
Poor outside poor farm	2658.15
Bridges	14473.44
Fuel, lights, repairs	691.28
Assessors, township clerks and trustees	1759.90
Postage and express	134.05
Books and stationery	797.40
Printing	1779.53
County superintendent	958.07
Election expenses	456.20
Bounty on scalps wild animals	242.00
Township tax collectors	1140.59
Poor farm	2557.96
Benton county, Johnson calf case	208.00
Copying mortgage index	175.00
Clerk's fees, criminal cases	52.25
Settlement title, Coleman lots	40.00
Miscellaneous	4.10
Total	\$45903.45

COUNTY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1895.

Supervisors' salaries	\$ 1049.99
County officers	6841.75
County superintendent	1245.61
Jurors	2567.25
Witnesses	1700.36
Sheriff, bailiffs and janitor	2179.17
Jail expenses	414.45
Attorneys and reporters	589.96
Fuel, light, insurance and repairs	412.48
Postage and express	240.00
Books and stationery	836.12
Printing	2503.64
Justices and constables	769.79
Assessors, township clerks and trustees	4111.66
Election expenses	380.80
County officers supplies	325.61
Bounty on wild animals	121.00

Poor outside poor farm	6278.24
Poor farm	3195.78
Deaf, dumb, feeble minded and insane	5572.68
Bridge	8678.45
School books	1923.41
Soldiers' relief	1136.00
County road	984.65
Orphans' home	479.20
Miscellaneous	334.93
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Total	\$54872.98

COUNTY EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR 1908.

Supervisors' salaries	\$ 1885.55
County officers' salaries.....	9124.35
Superintendent of schools.....	659.02
District court jurors.....	5348.30
Justice court jurors.....	14.50
District court witnesses.....	1336.90
Justice court witnesses.....	66.00
Sheriff, bailiffs, janitor.....	3427.32
Jail expenses	545.53
Attorneys and reporters.....	1829.82
Fuel, light, repairs and insurance.....	1873.12
Postage and express	274.18
Poor outside poor farm.....	5574.09
Poor farm	3633.43
Books and stationery.....	618.49
Printing	2422.24
Justices and constables.....	548.04
Assessors, township clerks and trustees	2003.66
Election expenses	2635.51
Domestic animals	283.25
County office supplies.....	1254.90
Bounty, wild animals.....	654.30
Deaf, dumb, feeble minded and insane	9224.02
Orphans' home	324.00
Soldiers' relief	2075.00
School books	789.16
Bridges	22987.30
Road	6314.41
Inquest	139.00
Quarantine and board of health	754.59
Drainage expenses and miscellaneous.....	153.80
<hr/>	
Total	\$88791.78

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

COUNTY EXPENSES SINCE 1880.

1880	.....	\$39994.73
1881	.....	\$33291.35
1882	.....	\$49847.39
1883	.....	\$45735.58
1884	.....	\$57837.29
1885	.....	\$51748.87
1886	.....	\$41984.39
1887	.....	\$53132.12
1888	.....	\$39412.89
1889	.....	\$45690.89
1890	.....	\$46255.48
1891	.....	\$48520.59
1892	.....	\$57083.42
1893	.....	\$60223.66
1894	.....	\$60653.64
1895	.....	\$54872.98
1896	.....	\$55252.33
1897	.....	\$62278.57
1898	.....	\$57439.28
1899	.....	\$66230.31
1900	.....	\$66115.21
1901	(Bridge expenses \$11050)	\$62019.33
1902	(Bridge expenses \$11533)	\$67663.55
1903	(Bridge expenses \$26157)	\$85209.79
1904	(Bridge expenses \$23188)	\$88180.11
1905	(Bridge expenses \$16704)	\$76266.80
1906	(Bridge expenses \$25260)	\$86835.95
1907	(Bridge expenses \$29936)	\$98232.60
1908	(Bridge expenses \$22987)	\$88791.78

JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENTS.

JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1864.

The following table, though incomplete, was taken from the assessors' books as found in the auditor's office. Some of the township books were missing. No books of an early period could be found in years in which real estate was assessed.

JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1864.

Merchandise—Clay, \$700; Anamosa, \$17,975; Oxford, \$725; Rome, \$500; Wayne, \$600; Wyoming, \$5,200. Total property—Fairview, \$42,674.

JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1879.

(The valuations herewith given, were raised five per cent by the state executive board.)

Towns and Townships	Acres	Value Land	Value of Town Lots	Personal Prop.	Total
Cass	22,908	\$ 196,073	\$	\$ 57,745	\$ 253,818
Castle Grove	22,755	204,825	495	58,864	264,184
Clay	22,280	181,939	3,619	40,828	216,386
Fairview	21,701	205,132	4,504	64,229	273,865
Greenfield	22,645	206,484	5,165	106,796	284,445
Hale	22,850	193,742	.....	70,778	264,520
Jackson	22,228	183,207	.....	30,869	214,076
Madison	22,106	206,709	19,655	79,396	305,760
Monticello	22,022	215,217	514	52,976	268,707
Oxford	22,253	189,269	14,330	88,254	291,858
Richland	22,911	171,422	4,685	38,662	214,749
Rome	22,172	200,925	.....	58,873	259,798
Scotch Grove	22,443	198,765	1,086	51,331	251,132
Washington	22,866	166,508	.....	36,421	202,929
Wayne	22,575	206,312	5,205	71,282	282,799
Wyoming	22,200	191,498	0,080	62,615	263,173
Anamosa . . . . .	.....	.....	170,225	98,036	268,261
Monticello . . . . .	.....	.....	158,486	146,614	305,080
Olin . . . . .	.....	.....	28,887	20,890	49,777
St. Berry Hill . . . . .	.....	.....	15,110	2,604	17,714
Wyoming, town . . . . .	.....	.....	86,600	71,254	137,854
Totals	358,915	\$3,108,027	\$507,536	\$1,309,317	\$4,924,880

COMPARATIVE TABLE OF PROPERTY VALUATIONS.

Towns and Townships	1861	1871	1879	1893	1909
Cass	\$129,344	\$299,267	\$253,818	\$303,695	\$310,050
Castle Grove	137,775	278,274	204,184	363,787	331,495
Clay	149,124	229,759	216,386	224,704	195,312
Fairview	165,489	220,680	273,865	305,742	289,994
Greenfield	152,207	311,152	318,445	414,215	415,805
Hale	135,109	263,165	264,520	306,187	318,812
Jackson	142,399	247,136	214,078	282,514	298,125
Madison	131,275	267,301	305,760	343,132	342,424
Monticello	187,951	250,330	268,707	306,026	329,457
Oxford	137,389	280,848	201,853	303,427	356,327
Richland	151,078	259,325	214,749	255,354	281,561
Rome	144,561	290,598	259,798	317,047	346,009
Scotch Grove	156,672	285,893	251,132	313,520	329,456
Washington	121,220	224,882	202,929	223,634	212,167
Wayne	128,709	308,521	282,799	430,114	427,320
Wyoming	176,525	236,731	263,173	288,050	296,626
Anamosa . . . . .	.....	296,969	268,261	348,264	363,579
Monticello, Town . . . . .	.....	217,416	305,080	358,336	405,579
Wyoming, Town . . . . .	.....	147,435	137,854	137,098	129,840
Olin . . . . .	.....	.....	49,777	88,903	134,345
Oxford Jct. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	88 . .
Onslow . . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	42,788
Center Jct. . . . .	.....	.....	.....	.....	73,768
Total	\$2,323,827	\$4,035,662	\$4,924,880	\$6,069,252	\$6,389,199

JONES COUNTY ASSESSMENT FOR 1895.

Towns and Townships		Dogs—total		Acres		Value Lots		Value Town		Value Horses		No. Horses		Value Horses		No. Swine		Value Swine		Merchandise		Money's and Credits		Total Property		Grand Total	
Class	173	86	22,047	\$248,772	\$2,230	\$18,161	660	\$14,507	2,103	\$3,981	\$	320		\$14,385	\$	320		\$14,020	\$	\$3,923	\$303,695						
Clay	159	73	21,878	21,291	2,925	1,506	11,004	610	10,017	1,899	2,321											224,704					
Carter Grove . . .	154	85	22,350	241,631	490	2,860	23,777	699	17,317	2,816	4,232											20,488					
Fairview	353	111	21,673	22,097	6,764	1,776	14,466	1,005	21,531	1,257	2,092											303,787					
Greenfield	200	48	22,831	21,688	6,586	2,268	11,468	934	16,289	3,887	5,055											305,742					
Hale	210	82	22,380	24,683	3,131	1,871	16,714	732	13,501	3,126	5,655											414,215					
Jackson	298	54	21,723	20,511	1,020	2,030	15,307	680	15,217	2,052	3,601											306,187					
Monticello	294	102	21,770	24,146	1,020	2,803	23,134	723	16,641	1,560	2,427											282,614					
Madison	156	76	21,791	289,511	1,020	2,771	22,351	750	15,992	3,020	5,034											306,926					
Oxford	204	85	21,937	254,558	1,020	1,967	15,031	563	13,055	2,328	3,801											65,466					
Rome	210	107	22,208	263,714	1,020	1,751	13,452	1,035	22,230	2,651	5,159											303,923					
Richland	156	70	22,727	206,091	1,475	2,093	17,793	459	8,650	2,034	3,177											311,047					
Scotch Grove . . .	171	100	22,335	261,068	1,483	2,118	16,710	642	13,843	2,314	3,694											255,854					
Washington	143	66	22,647	180,631	1,587	11,800	800	11,021	3,856	4,354												313,520					
Wayne	258	118	21,989	33,131	1,020	2,821	7,785	3,281	12,001	2,846	4,297											223,634					
Wyoming	168	102	21,824	242,767	1,020	1,898	15,089	708	14,417	2,438	3,571											430,114					
Anamona	311	58	21,937	216,412	1,020	1,21	1,083	269	6,564	15	49,035											288,050					
Monticello	284	49	21,937	216,746	1,020	1,11	982	323	6,402	8	40,257											348,294					
Wyoming	226	23	21,708	62,980	1,020	1,708	188	1,140	144	2,592	12	49,350										358,336					
Oxford Jct.	190	13	21,711	2,588	41,135	82	718	65	1,359	19	20											137,088					
Olin	172	15	21,944	1,608	43,805	66	583	156	2,865	20	89											23,274					
Onslow	60	4	21,833	2,395	18,455	73	621	93	2,266	92	108											43,490					
Center Jct.	72	11	262	4,084	65	616	65	1,047	13	2,846	1,440	1,28										36,248					
St. Berry Hill . . .	44	5	21,700	15,700	39	406	27	865	53	1,49	1,49	1,49										48,388					
Total	4,838	1,542	354,586	\$4,009,657	\$615,236	35,411	\$283,740	12,610	\$261,489	40,058	\$63,516	\$161,141	\$558,025	\$1,444,359	\$6,069,252												

Total number mules, 254; value, \$6,027. Total number sheep, 2,514; value, \$2,514. Total number vehicles, 1,477; value, \$18,427. Total corporation stock, \$38,533. Other taxable property, \$23,423.

Swine over 6 Mo. old

2,348
3,738
2,551
2,440
5,152
3,203
2,866
2,701
4,517
3,173
3,132
3,001
3,155
4,117
3,184
2,780
60
165
5
3
33
124
29
.....
42

52,523

Swine over 6 Mo. old	Actual Value	Sheep over 6 Mo. old	Actual Value	Moneys and Credits from Form No. 2 on Roll	Actual Value Merchandise	Actual Value Corporation Stocks and Shares	Actual Value Capital Employed in Manufactures	Actual Value other Personal Property
2,368	\$ 12,848	828	\$ 679	\$ 76,600	\$ 1,000	\$	\$ 300	\$ 225
3,736	17,776	800	764	120,868	800	. . . . .	. . . . .	100
2,557	11,336	158	408	37,300	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,196
2,440	18,049	288	971	106,432	2,022	. . . . .	. . . . .	10,606
5,152	26,076	780	1,908	78,128	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,912
3,203	16,552	548	1,708	44,212	11,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .
2,866	16,434	222	548	52,652	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	3,488
2,701	15,820	76	196	148,620	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,480
4,517	23,702	298	748	79,892	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	4,086
3,173	18,926	115	324	62,392	1,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	7,668
3,132	15,192	115	308	116,880	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	452
3,001	16,836	895	970	6,848	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,724
3,155	17,132	. . . . .	. . . . .	81,160	8,300	. . . . .	. . . . .	2,960
4,117	18,152	589	1,486	43,200	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	944
3,184	19,620	89	102	218,072	9,572	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,806
2,760	15,502	429	1,061	51,746	100	. . . . .	. . . . .	8,732
60	344	. . . . .	. . . . .	282,064	121,204	10,000	1,000	9,668
165	804	27	92	206,496	15,448	500	. . . . .	160
5	48	. . . . .	. . . . .	17,588	14,388	9,080	. . . . .	864
8	28	. . . . .	. . . . .	830,640	125,796	16,540	. . . . .	20,204
88	256	. . . . .	. . . . .	184,021	42,250	. . . . .	. . . . .	5,058
124	496	. . . . .	. . . . .	104,730	88,780	. . . . .	. . . . .	1,486
29	152	. . . . .	. . . . .	71,200	48,048	. . . . .	8,500	11,744
42	260	6	24	28,000	. . . . .	. . . . .	. . . . .	6,940
52,528	\$ 277,406	4,608	\$ 12,197	\$3,258,837	\$471,556	\$36,200	\$4,800	\$109,408

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT OF JONES COUNTY.

The growth and development of Jones county has not been marked by any sudden change. Its onward progress has been steady. There have been no booms to break later with disaster and ruin. No feverish haste or stampede has invited relapse or disaster. Its citizens have come with the idea of making Jones county their home. They have erected substantial homes and surrounded themselves and their families with those necessities which make for comfort and permanency of home. Jones county has been an agricultural community from the day when the first inhabitants broke the soil and began the raising of the products which later were to form the chief crops of the farmer. In the later years, industries were started, only to perish in the evolution of the times.

Up until about 1875, the population rapidly increased, and since that time, the population has remained about twenty thousand. The growth of the population can best be seen and illustrated by a comparison of the census reports since 1838. In 1838—241; 1840—475; 1844—1,112; 1846—1,758; 1848—1,779; 1849—2,140; 1850—3,007; 1851—3,400; 1852—4,201; 1853—6,075; 1856—9,835; 1859—13,475; 1860—13,306; 1863—13,495; 1865—14,376; 1867—16,228; 1869—18,113; 1870—19,731; 1873—18,930; 1875—19,166; 1880—21,052; 1885—19,654; 1890—20,233; 1895—20,088; 1900—21,954; 1905—20,427.

The growth and development of the several towns in the county by comparison in years, beginning in 1870 with those towns which were large enough to be given in the census reports, will make interesting reading, and the same is here-with given:

	1870	1875	1880	1885	1890	1895	1900	1905
Anamosa	2,083	1,605	2,083	1,874	2,078	2,006	2,891	2,878
Monticello	1,337	1,587	1,877	1,826	1,938	2,079	2,104	2,156
Wyoming	.....	.....	.....	620	704	795	794	808
Oxford Junction	.....	.....	.....	908	752	726	780	800
Olin	.....	.....	.....	485	519	648	682	679
Onslow	.....	.....	.....	.....	237	249	263	274
Center Junction	.....	.....	.....	.....	210	253	255	214
Martelle	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	188	161

COMPARATIVE POPULATION BY TOWNSHIPS, 1860 AND 1905.

In the 1905 population, the towns are included in the townships named.

	1860	1905		1860	1905
Cass	597	778	Monticello	886	2,954
Castle Grove	559	701	Oxford	697	1,584
Clay	633	626	Richland	862	814
Fairview	1,249	4,021	Rome	844	1,568
Greenfield	836	775	Scotch Grove	736	761
Hale	570	833	Washington	1,048	553
Jackson	551	731	Wayne	580	919
Madison	565	981	Wyoming	1,144	1,828
Total 1860					13,306
Total 1905					20,427

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

CROP AND PRODUCE STATISTICS.

The following statistics in regard to the crops and produce of Jones county, were taken from the official census of Iowa for 1905:

Name of Product	Acres	Bushels	Value
Corn	86,534	3,516,690	\$1,422,885
Wheat	662	7,038	5,892
Oats	27,486	896,573	274,109
Barley	7,884	218,713	86,146
Rye	872	11,170	6,342
Buckwheat	116	1,337	1,353
Clover hay	1,185	1,621*	9,728
Timothy hay	50,017	70,888*	427,827
Millet and Hungarian	246	458*	2,487
Alfalfa	9	16*	101
Wild hay	566	820*	3,636
Other forage crops .....	.....	.....	20,861
Other farm crops .....	.....	.....	4,859
Clover seed	45	56	304
Timothy seed	557	8,730	4,896
Other grass seeds .....	.....	320	154
Irish potatoes .....	.....	169,732	54,555
Sweet potatoes .....	.....	483	216
Sweet corn .....	.....	19,580	7,305
Apples .....	.....	.....	28,916
Peaches .....	.....	.....	23
Plums .....	.....	.....	2,306
Cherries .....	.....	.....	6,157
Berries .....	.....	.....	11,900
Chickens	208,505†	.....	70,001
Other fowls	12,325†	.....	11,475
Eggs	684,547†	.....	92,321
Dairy products .....	.....	.....	473,938
Vegetables .....	.....	.....	23,390

* Tons. † Number.

TAX LEVIES FOR 1909.

The following is the tax levy for Jones county, as fixed by the board of supervisors for 1909, at their regular meeting in September.

CONSOLIDATED		Mills	TOWNSHIP ROAD LEVY		Mills
State .....	.8.4	Cass	.....	.....	3.5
State university .....	.2	Castle Grove	.....	.....	3.5
Agricultural college .....	.2	Clay	.....	.....	4
State normal .....	.1	Fairview	.....	.....	4
County	3.8	Greenfield	.....	.....	3
Poor	1	Hale	.....	.....	3
Bridge	5	Jackson	.....	.....	4
Road	1	Lovell	.....	.....	4
Soldiers' relief .....	.3	Madison	.....	.....	3.5
School	1	Oxford	.....	.....	8.5
Insane	1	Rome	.....	.....	4
Total	16	Richland	.....	.....	3
		Scotch Grove	.....	.....	8.5
		Wayne	.....	.....	4
		Washington	.....	.....	4
		Wyoming	.....	.....	4

TOWNS.

	Corporation	Water	Sinking	Library	Grading	Electric Light	Bond	Sidewalk	Interest	Cemetery	Agriculture	Total
Corporations—												
Anamosa	10	5	..	2	3	..	2	..	..	..	..	22
Center Junction	5	4	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	19
Olin	10	5	4	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	5
Onslow	5	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	10
Oxford Junction	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	23
Monticello	8	3	..	3	..	..	2	1	..	1	5	12
Martelle	10	..	..	..	..	..	..	2	..	..	..	12
Wyoming	9	5	5	..	..	4	..	..	1	..	..	23
West Cascade	10	..	1	..	..	..	..	..	1	..	..	12

SCHOOLS.

TOWNSHIPS	Teachers	School House	Contingent	School Purposes
Cass township	8		1	
Castle Grove township	7		2	
Fairview township	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		3 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hale township	9 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Richland township	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Rome township	6	3	1	
Scotch Grove township	5		2	
Washington township	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Wayne township	4		2	
Independent Districts—				
Anamosa	19		6 $\frac{1}{2}$	*1 $\frac{1}{2}$
Center Junction	10 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Monticello	14		6	*2
Olin	16	2	8	*3
Onslow	8		4	
Oxford Junction	18		3	
Wyoming	15 $\frac{1}{2}$		5 $\frac{1}{2}$	
West Cascade			2	
Clay township—				
Clay Mills				35
Defiance Hill	7 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Mineral Valley (no levy)				
Pleasant Hill	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		3	
Sutton				
South Temple Hill	18		2	
Victory				8
White Oak Grove	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Greenfield township—				
Bunker Hill	5		2	
Cherry Grove	4 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Cottage Hill	8	5	2	*5
Center	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Hazel Hill	5		2	
Laurel Hill	6 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Martelle	5		2	
No. 1	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
West Corner	5		1	
White Oak	10		2	
Jackson township—				
Antioch	8 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Black Oak	7		2	
Brushwood (no levy)				
Center			11	
Hazel Green				11
Midland	6			
Newport		9		
Pleasant Hill				14
Pleasant Valley	4	5 $\frac{1}{2}$	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Waggoner	6 $\frac{1}{2}$			2 $\frac{1}{2}$
Lovell township—				
No. 1	8		2	
No. 2	6		4	
No. 3	5		2	
No. 5	8		1	
No. 6	5		2	
No. 7	7		2	
No. 8				8
No. 9	12	2		
Madison township—				
Madison Center	4			
Madison Village	8			
Maple Grove				7
Niles	9		2	
Oak Grove	6		2	
Pine Grove	6			
South Madison	6			
Oxford township—				
No. 1	7	1 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
No. 2	5		1	*8
No. 3	7		2	
No. 5	4 $\frac{1}{2}$			*5 $\frac{1}{2}$
No. 6	14		3	
No. 7				8
Wyoming township—				
Baldwin (no levy)	12 $\frac{1}{2}$		1 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Beers Creek	9	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	2 $\frac{1}{2}$	
Pence Ridge	9		2	
Pleasant Ridge	9			
Monmouth	13		7	
South Prairie				9
Valley				6
Canton (Jackson Co.)	8		5	
Dayton (Cedar Co.) S. D.	5.1		1.5	
Spencerville	7		2	

* Bond.

COUNTY SEAT QUESTIONS.

Almost every western county has found the location of a permanent seat of justice and of government one of the vexatious problems which beset organized society. In this respect Jones county has not been an exception.

The commissioners appointed by the legislature for the purpose of choosing a site for a county seat fixed upon a spot one half mile north of the geographical center of the county, as is related on another page of this history. The town here laid out received the name of Edinburg. As yet we cannot say with Burns

“Edina! Scotia’s darling seat!
All hail thy palaces and towers!”

The palaces and towers did not grow. The soil was obstinate. A quagmire was its only park; the wild prairie its only scenery. A visitor thus describes it:

“Edinburgh was a city of grass. Its streets run in all directions. In fact, it was all street. You could wander over its entire extent without getting sight of a single wall—brick, stone or wood. The earth below and the blue vault above were the only signs that the place was intended for human habitation; and, as all cities require ornament of some kind, a bounteous nature had planted there and reared a few scattering trees. Such was Edinburgh in the summer of 1840.”

A log cabin was erected as a courthouse, commodious in size for the then sparse population of Jones county, in which Judge Wilson dispensed the justice meted out to territorial settlers by the federal court. In April, 1841, we find by the commissioners’ record, that E. Sutherland was allowed one hundred and forty dollars for building this primitive capitol building, and a few months later, James Spencer appears as a claimant for fifty dollars on account of work done in rendering comfortable this same building.

Another log cabin was erected by William Hutton, who was, at that time, commissioners’ clerk, as well as clerk of the district court. This cabin was occupied as a dry goods store and grocery, especially the latter, which was stocked mostly with “corn juice.” The store not proving a profitable investment, was soon abandoned, and the same enterprising clerk erected a two-story frame hotel, where he might entertain the judge, jury and witnesses by night after recording their doings by day. This hotel is said to have been furnished with nothing save a few chairs; a sheet-iron parlor stove; the public table made of two rough boards laid lengthwise; and by way of night’s lodging, a load or two of nice prairie hay, cut a few hours previously, and pitched into the upper windows.

Edinburg seems to have had no advantages over a dozen other places, save its central location. It manifested no signs of growth, and the people rapidly became dissatisfied. Other towns were growing up in the county, and it was but natural that the pioneers should prefer going to some settlement when they visited the county seat, instead of journeying out into the wilderness. No county officer made it his residence throughout the year. William Hutton, the clerk, lived at Farm Creek. The recorder was to be found at Fairview, and probate business received attention at Cascade. This state of affairs naturally bred discontent. Nobody was satisfied, not even the county officers themselves. Finally a petition was sent to the legislature for relief, and a bill was passed in that body, providing

that the commissioners of Jones county should assemble and name two places to be voted upon by the citizens, deciding in that way their choice of a county seat.

February 28, 1846, the commissioners held a special meeting at the house of George G. Banghart for that purpose. By a species of playing into one another's hands, now commonly known as log-rolling, the commissioners arranged matters to suit their individual preferences, and named the point now known as Newport, and a place adjoining Cascade, on the south side of the river, now locally known as Dale's Ford. The latter was in the corner of the county. There were about a dozen votes cast at this farce election, and Newport received the majority of the votes. The result was viewed rather in the light of a joke. There was a solitary dwelling where Newport was to be laid out, the lone cabin of Adam Overacker.

May 11, 1846, the county commissioners held their first meeting at the new seat of justice. The ground on which Newport was located was given by Adam Overacker to the county, being a ten-acre tract described as lot 2, section 33, township 84, range 3 west. Here the town was duly platted under date of July 2, 1846, by G. G. Banghart, Adam Kramer and Adam Overacker, and in the same month, at sheriff's sale, twenty-eight lots were sold in behalf of the county. The proceeds of this sale aggregated three hundred dollars and twelve cents, or an average of less than eleven dollars per lot. The highest price paid was twenty-six dollars by Levi Cronkhite.

Preparations were made here for the erection of a log courthouse, and some of the timbers were placed on the ground, but nothing was ever done toward its completion. The commissioners rented a room from Adam Overacker for their meeting, and made arrangements with him to supply rooms to accommodate the court at the proper season.

When Judge Wilson reached the spot and found there was no place prepared for holding court, save in a room in a log shanty; saw no other house in the vicinity, and naught in view save trees and waving prairie grass, he got into his buggy and drove back to his home in Dubuque. No term of court was held during the time the county seat was at Newport. The result of the election which fixed upon Newport as the seat of the county, was generally regarded as a joke. It satisfied no one except Adam Overacker, and was much less suited to the needs of the county than Edinburg. As soon as possible, the assistance of the legislature was again called in, and the privilege was granted by that body to vote for a county seat, according to their own inclinations. If this election should not show a majority for any one point, a second election should be held, in which the two places having the greatest number of votes in the first election should be the only ones in the field.

In the first election held under this grant by the legislature, in the spring of 1847, five points were returned, viz.: Lexington, Newport, Rome, Monticello and Scotch Grove. No votes were given to Edinburg. Newport and Lexington stood highest, and in the second contest, about two weeks later, a victory resulted in favor of Lexington, whose name was afterward changed to Anamosa by authority of Judge Wilson, of the district court.

After the election, the commissioners met at Edinburg, June 10, 1847. They adjourned until 7 o'clock, June 11th, when they immediately took a recess to

meet at 1 o'clock in the afternoon at Lexington. We might therefore say that this town became the county seat between 7 a. m. and 1 p. m., June 11, 1847. The house of G. H. Ford was temporarily secured for court purposes and the transaction of county business.

Lexington had been surveyed by R. J. Cleveland June 18, 1846, with Mahan & Crockwell as proprietors. It was replatted, with provision for a public square, in June, 1847, by H. Mahan, John D. Crockwell and G. H. Ford, who, in accordance with a previous pledge, donated to the county of Jones fifty lots of the new town and a public square. Of these lots, forty-eight were sold at the July term of the commissioners' board realizing to the county seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The contract for building a two-story frame courthouse was let to G. H. Ford at eight hundred dollars. This building was thirty by forty feet, and could not have been built at so low a price had it not been that most of the necessary material was already donated to the county. This courthouse was first occupied January 3, 1848.

Various attempts have been made in later years to remove the county seat from Anamosa to a more central locality.

In the vote of April 6, 1857, a contest was waged between Anamosa and Madison, with a result of one thousand and twenty-four to seven hundred and seventeen in favor of the former.

In the following year, an attempt to remove the seat of justice to the northeast quarter of section 1, Jackson township, failed by a majority of thirty-three votes. The ballot stood one thousand, two hundred and seventy-eight to one thousand, two hundred and forty-five.

In October, 1874, the people of the county were called upon to decide between Anamosa and Center Junction. The contest was a bitter one and not without some fear on the part of the friends of Anamosa. The latter, however, were successful by a vote of one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three to one thousand five hundred and ninety-two. Center Junction had selected the site of the new courthouse which was to be where Dr. J. M. Young's residence now stands, north and east of the C. M. & St. P. depot.

About 1880 or a few years later, Wyoming was found with the county seat bee buzzing within her borders. Petitions were in active circulation, preparations were in progress for the erection of the new courthouse "on the brow of the hill, on the west side of the creek which runs through the center of the town." But this contest did not reach a vote.

There has been no further active contest for the removal of the county seat from the present county capital.

THE COURTHOUSE.

The courthouse at Lexington as above mentioned, built by G. H. Ford, was far in advance of any county structure up to that time. The building was completed according to the terms and accepted, and for the first time Jones county had a courthouse that could boast of more than one room. Here were installed the county offices, clerk, treasurer, recorder, sheriff and school commissioner, each

in his own apartment; and people were no longer required to hunt up the clerk at Farm Creek, the recorder at Fairview, the sheriff at Bowen's Prairie, or the treasurer and school commissioner miles away in other townships.

And so it continued to be until January, 1864, when the building having grown old and needing repairs from time to time, the county having increased in population, and the county offices becoming cramped for room by the accumulation of books of record, and the danger of quick destruction in case of fire, which any evil-minded person might bring about, the board of supervisors accepted a proposition to remove the records and fixtures to the then new brick block up town belonging to H. C. Metcalf.

Though the old building did good service for the county for some eighteen years, yet it was not free from the gnawings of the "tooth of time." The action of the board at the January meeting, 1864, was as follows, and it will be seen that the report of the commissioners, Messrs. B. K. Bronson, F. M. Hicks and John Tallman, was in a somewhat humorous vein:

"Whereas, H. C. Metcalf has generously offered to Jones county suitable rooms for county offices and a commodious hall in which to hold the district court, for the term of two years free of rent, with the privilege of using the same three years longer for such rent as the board of supervisors may see fit to allow, and,

"Whereas, The ruinous and dilapidated condition of the building known as the Jones county courthouse, now only renders it a fit habitation for bats and owls, and as we, the representatives of Jones county, do not desire longer to dispute possession with a class of tenants whose claims are vastly superior to ours, therefore

"Resolved, That this board accept said proposition and order a removal of the public records as soon as said Metcalf shall make to the county the lease of the aforesaid rooms, in accordance with the conditions above stated."

This resolution was finally adopted on the sixth day of the term, January, 1864. The old courthouse was sold at auction, November 15, 1864, to Alderman & Williams for two hundred and fifty dollars and was moved up town.

On February 14, 1875, the career of this historic structure was ended by fire. It had been built when the county had less than two thousand population and in its limited way, it had served its purpose, and the flames were unkind in hiding from the view of the later population, the structure which in the early career of the county, had been accorded the name of "courthouse."

The rooms rented of Mr. Metcalf were occupied free of rent for two years, when they were leased at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per year. The county offices remained here until the fall of 1871, when they were removed to their present location in Shaw's new block. The courtroom was removed to Lehmkuhl's block in January, 1871, the hall in Metcalf's building being inadequate to the needs of the county. For three years, the county rented the rooms occupied by the county. During the time of the contest for the county seat with Center Junction, in 1874, Anamosa in its corporate capacity appropriated three thousand dollars and private citizens subscribed two thousand dollars more, with which amount and one thousand dollars additional pledged, the entire second floor of Shaw's block and the auditor's office on the first floor were purchased and conveyed to the county of Jones, to belong to said county so long as they were

occupied for county and court purposes. In the event that the county seat is removed from Anamosa, these rooms are to revert to their former owners, the city and citizens of Anamosa. Arrangements were later made for the occupancy of the second room on the lower floor for the county treasurer's office at an annual rental of three hundred dollars. This arrangement is yet in effect.

There have been no further changes in the apartments for the county and district court purposes. The building and rooms do not compare very favorably with the modern and commodious brick courthouses of some of the newer counties of the state, though the building is serving its purpose without much expense to the taxpayers of the county.

SOME IMPROVEMENTS.

The offices are provided with fire-proof vaults for the security of the county records, and some of the offices, notably the clerk's office, have been equipped with modern cases to store the records. H. G. A. Harper, the present clerk, has systematized the records of his office, and by so doing has made the records of the office of some practical value. Louis Gardner, the present auditor, has in a like manner, given to the routine work of his office, and to the records of his office, a much needed revision and systematizing. It must be admitted that the older county records are very incomplete and unsatisfactory. The present courthouse is not a "thing of beauty and a joy forever," though the county officers are doing nobly in making it answer the needs of the county.

EDUCATIONAL.

Jones county has maintained a good system of education during her years of settlement. The early settlers will yet speak in glowing terms of the advantages for education offered by the rural schools of the county. It may seem strange, but it is nevertheless true that there were more pupils enrolled in the schools of Jones county thirty, forty or even fifty years ago, than there are at the present time. In the school census of 1867, there were nearly seven thousand children of school age in the county. At the present time there are about six thousand.

There are nine town schools with a total teaching force of sixty-three teachers and a total number of pupils of about two thousand, five hundred. There are about one hundred and thirty rural schools with a rural school population of over three thousand. Every rural school is now provided with a school library. All but one graded school has a library. Every spring, applicants for rural graduation meet for the purpose of examination in the common branches. Those who pass the examination are admitted to the high schools of the county without further examination. Uniform county text-books are used in the county.

The general assembly has shorn the county superintendent of many of the duties which formerly were required in the office. All examination papers are now passed upon by a state board of examiners, and the competency of the applicant for a teacher's certificate determined. This relieves the county superintendent of some onerous duties, but it adds to the complexity of the machinery required to grind out a teacher's certificate.

The present county superintendent, Miss Kate Maurice, is the first lady to occupy that office in Jones county. She is now serving her second term in that capacity, and to all intents and purposes, the schools of the county are receiving that careful attention necessary for educational development. Miss Maurice began her teaching experience in the rural schools of Jones county, and later taught in the graded schools of Monticello, Ames, Des Moines and other points. She was born and raised in this county and makes a conscientious and painstaking official.

We give herewith a list of the rural and graded schools of the county, together with the number of pupils in the township or district, and also the number enrolled, and also other data. The school tax levy will be found under the title "The Tax Levies for 1909," on another page.

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

RURAL AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

Name of School	No. Pupils	No. At- tend-	Names of Teachers	Salary	Director	Secretary	Treasurer	Value- tion of Property	Value- of Appar- atus
Cass 1.....	.....	.....	Florence Erickson ..	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	Geo. Watt.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	2.....	2.....	Jennie Birk.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	Tom Day.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	3.....	3.....	Eunice Longzie.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	N. P. Goolay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	4.....	4.....	Jennie Hale.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	Fred Husman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	5.....	5.....	Ethel Cunningham.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	W. A. Hale.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	6.....	6.....	Mary Spellman.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	C. B. Darrow.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.....	7.....	7.....	Mary Baum.....	\$35 fall, \$40 winter	E. H. Grimm.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	8.....	8.....	Average \$37.50	P. J. Kehoe.....	E. H. Pathode .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Castle Grove 1.....	247	176	Mary Evers.....	\$35 and \$40	S. M. Hoxford.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	2.....	2.....	Bertha Locher.....	\$35 and \$40	Jas. Lahay.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	3.....	3.....	Mabel Heisley.....	\$35 and \$40	J. A. Heiken.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	4.....	4.....	Iazel Hubbell.....	\$35 and \$40	J. H. Lubben.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	5.....	5.....	Olive Cramer.....	\$35 and \$40	S. C. Prell.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	6.....	6.....	Closed	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.....	7.....	7.....	Kathryn Evers.....	\$35 and \$40	M. Cashman.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	8.....	8.....	Pearl Orcutt.....	\$35 and \$40	Frank Foley.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.....	9.....	9.....	Average \$28.20	E. E. Orcutt.....	J. H. Delscher .....	.....	Arthur McDonald	4,050	785
Clay- Clay Mills.....	25	16	Lizzie McMaster	\$31.87	Mrs. C. M. De Sarte ..	.....	.....	.....	.....
Defiance Hill.....	20	14	Closed	.....	G. Dawes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Mineral Valley	20	14	May Leonard .....	.....	W. H. Orr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Pleasant Hill	30	17	Margaret Keating	\$30.00	Eliza Orr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
South Temple Hill	19	17	Loretta Keating	\$32.14	D. H. Orr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sutton	15	16	Gladys Bradley	\$32.14	Patrick Hughes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Victory Hill	35	21	Edith Hunt	\$36.00	Thomas Hughes .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak Grove	30	10	Alta Klinefeifer	\$32.00	Thomas Moran .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Fairview 2.....	4.....	5.....	Ruby Bodenhofer	\$40.00	W. A. Hicks .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lillian Green	5.....	5.....	Alberta Conlin	\$40.00	James Kennedy .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Maude Powers	6.....	6.....	Agnes Powers	\$40.00	Geo. Thomas .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Rose Seely	8.....	8.....	Anna Peet	\$40.00	J. R. Wry .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Alhora Peet	9.....	9.....	Ethel Thomas	\$40.00	Clayton Hartman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Greenfield township—	275	250	Blanche Monroe .....	.....	C. G. Peet .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cherry Grove	10	8	Daisy M. Miller	\$38.28	E. D. Barto .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Center Hill	21	22	Florynthe Pollock	\$40.00	W. H. Miller .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Cottage Hill	18	19	Herlert Peet	\$37.50	G. A. Newman .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Bunker Hill	27	22	Edith Isley	\$37.18	Urlah Barr .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hazel Hill	12	15	Edith Fisher	\$32.82	W. H. Kline .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Laurel Hill	16	13	Flora Fisher	\$32.82	A. C. Burroughs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
No. 1.....	24	16	Riley Lester	\$37.35	E. F. Ellison .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
West Corners	27	24	Jennie Manley	\$38.00	J. I. Klinefelter .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
White Oak	18	12	Agnes O'Malley	\$38.00	John Garret .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Hale township 1.....	18	12	Anna Ballard	\$38.87	Mrs. Jas. McMurrin .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
2.....	2.....	2.....	Matta Herrick	\$38.83	Michael McCann .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
3.....	3.....	3.....	Mary Pealer	\$38.83	D. C. Bowers .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
4.....	4.....	4.....	Laura Vaughn	\$38.83	A. K. Burroughs .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
5.....	5.....	5.....	Mattie Carson	\$38.83	F. C. Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
6.....	6.....	6.....	Mina Brink	\$38.83	J. C. Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
7.....	7.....	7.....	Burdie Carter	\$38.83	J. C. Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
8.....	8.....	8.....	Lydia Bradley	\$38.83	J. C. Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
9.....	9.....	9.....	Wattle Brink	\$38.83	F. C. Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Amy Smith	\$38.83	J. C. Wood .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			Henry Kruse .....	.....	G. H. Gardner .....	.....	.....	.....	.....
			John Ingels	5,000	John Ingels .....	.....	.....	.....	5,000

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

RURAL AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

Name of School	No. of Pupils enroll'd No. At-	Name of Teachers	Average Salary	Director	Secretary	Treasurer	Value of Prop- erty	Value of Appar- atus	Librarry Books No.
Scotch Grove twp.—									
No. 5.....	6.....	Heater Hutton.....	\$40.00	R. W. Brady.....					
	6.....	Blanche Hamilton.....	\$35.00	R. Paul Pausen.....					
	7.....	Amy Streeter.....	\$35.00	Fred Hansen.....					
	8.....	Alice Cowan.....	\$35.00	G. H. Hanken.....					
	9.....	Minnie Livingstone.....	\$35.00	W. S. Fangourn.....					
Wayne	2.....	Irene Beck.....	\$37.66	Johnson Poppe.....					
	3.....	Nan Walsh.....	\$37.66	D. Dirks.....					
	4.....	Ella Steveta.....	\$37.66	Henry Harms.....					
	5.....	Mary Clark.....	\$37.66	A. G. Bohlken.....					
	6.....	Nina S. Willison.....	\$37.66	Will Siebel.....					
	7.....	Nelle Doyle.....	\$37.66	Henry Gross.....					
	8.....	Letta Moher.....	\$37.66	C. M. Soper.....					
	9.....	Margaret Liddy.....	\$37.66	J. H. Hanken.....					
Washington	1.....	Elizabeth Lynch.....	\$33.00	Patrick Callahan.....					
	1.....	Alice M. Dixon.....	\$33.00	Patrick Callahan.....					
	2.....	Genevieve McNally.....	\$33.00	James Dixon.....					
	3.....	Sister M. Casilda.....	\$35.00	J. E. Flannigan.....					
	4.....	Mary Morrison.....	\$33.00	Joseph Morrison.....					
	5.....	Alice Funn.....	\$33.00	Geo. Klinkner.....					
Wyoming—									
Baldwin Creek.....	16	Hazel Robinson.....	\$35.00	Levi Mallcoat.....					
Beer's Ridge.....	17	Inez Merritt.....	\$32.50	Reinier Von Spruecken.....					
Pence Ridge.....	25	Tressa Lamey.....	\$32.50	John Bisinger.....					
Pleasant Ridge.....	15	Laure Elchhorn.....	\$37.22	Jno. Bonschek.....					
South Prairie.....	10	Erlma Greiser.....	\$35.00	J. F. Tasker.....					
Spencerville.....	42	Mary Margaret Lamey.....	\$35.00	Edwin Wilcox.....					
Valley.....	13	Inez Faddock.....	\$32.50	A. F. Tompkins.....					
Joint Schools—				T. J. Corbit.....					
Canton (Jackson).....	1			Mrs. T. J. Corbit.....					
Dayton (Cedar).....	10			W. P. Coburn.....					
Monmouth (Jackson).....	28								
West Cascade (Dubq.).....	60								

RURAL AND GRADED SCHOOLS.

Towns	President of Board	Secretary	Treasurer	Sup't. Salary	Avg. Averag e Salary	No. Teachers Employed	No. of Pupils Enroled	No. Pupils
Anamosa	Dr. Erb	Earl F. Miller	T. E. Waiters	\$1,400.00	\$19.89	18	808	588
Center Jet	J. E. Coler	Wm. Stingley	W. N. Leech	585.00	40.00	2	65	71
Marietta	A. B. Conee	J. W. Brown	F. W. Hoffman	450.00	35.00	2	59	71
Monticello	Geo. Ingels	J. N. Petersen	E. G. Heeks	1,400.00	51.33	17	639	502
Onslow	O. C. Johnson	R. C. Waiters	T. B. Johnston	675.00	45.83	3	79	70
Olun	A. A. Cole	C. J. Brickett	K. T. Lamb	900.00	45.00	7	239	219
Oxford	C. A. Lefinnewell	Frank Kenny	F. H. Shirmannek	900.00	43.75	6	189	182
Oxford Mills	Lorenzo Horsden	E. J. Thurston	Oscar Bowker	540.00	40.00	2	79	90
Wyoming	W. J. Beckwith	D. A. White	R. Fishwild	1,000.00	48.00	6	261	262

POLITICAL STATUS OF JONES COUNTY.

Attention has been given to the religious and social conditions in Jones county, and it will form an interesting chapter to review the political situation. A government of the people, by the people and for the people cannot well exist and prosper without having its principles supported, and this is usually done by organizations called political parties.

Politically, Jones county has been since 1856, a republican county. The new party movement in 1874, called the anti-monopoly movement, formed an alliance with the democratic party, which in 1873, elected their ticket by from three hundred to four hundred majority. Some of those on the ticket had previously been republicans. They were opposed however, by the regular republican nominees, and their success was of course a defeat of the opposite party.

The formal organization of the republican party was effected on the 5th day of january, 1857, at a meeting held in Anamosa on that date, of which C. L. D. Crockwell was chairman, and George Higby, secretary

A committee to report a plan of organization was appointed, composed of A. H. Marvin, of Monticello; Thomas S. Hubbard, of Castle Grove; W. S. Niles, of Madison; H. O. Brown, of Clay; J. S. Dimmitt, of Fairview. The committee reported the following resolution which was adopted:

Whereas, We have full confidence in the national organization of the republican party, and believe that we should use all honorable means for the triumph of its principles; therefore,

Resolved, That the republicans of Jones county adopt the following course for an organization in said county: First, That there be a central committee of three appointed, residents of Anamosa, who shall constitute a board whose duty it shall be to call meetings, conventions, etc., in this county, and shall attend to the distribution of tickets at elections; Second, That an executive committee of one from each township be appointed to cooperate with the central committee, and to call meetings in their several townships; Third, That the central and executive committees shall elect from their number a president, treasurer and secretary

As this central committee, W. J. Henry, C. L. D. Crockwell and J. S. Dimmitt were chosen.

The following township executive committee were chosen: Milo Q. Thompson of Cass; George Higby of Castle Grove; John Russell of Clay; Pratt R. Skinner of Fairview; Thomas Goudy of Greenfield; C. F. Lewis of Hale; M. H. Byerly of Jackson; John Niles of Madison; A. H. Marvin of Monticello; Jas. Kent of Oxford; A. G. Brown of Pierce (now Wyoming); Barrett Whittemore of Richland; D. R. Carpenter of Rome; John E. Lovejoy of Scotch Grove; G. C. Mudgett of Wayne.

A. H. Marvin and W. H. Holmes were the first delegates chosen to represent Jones county in the republican state convention of 1857.

It is to be regretted that a similar record cannot be given of the formation and organization of the democratic party in Jones county.

The republican and the democratic parties have been the leading political organizations in Jones county. From the record before us, from 1852 down to the past election, the republican party has carried the county at every election, as to

the head of the ticket, except at four elections, to wit: In 1889 Horace Boies defeated Hutchinson for governor by a vote of two thousand one hundred and eighty-eight for Hutchinson, republican, to two thousand, two hundred and sixty-seven for Boies, democrat; again, in 1891, Boies, democrat, two thousand, five hundred and twenty-six votes to two thousand, four hundred and twenty-two for Wheeler, republican; in 1892, Grover Cleveland, democrat for president, by a vote of two thousand four hundred and nineteen to two thousand four hundred and forty, defeated Benjamin Harrison, republican; and in 1906, Porter, democrat, by a vote of two thousand two hundred and sixty-one, defeated Cummins, republican, one thousand eight hundred and sixty-seven, for governor. The high mark of the republican party was in 1868, when Grant defeated Seymour by a majority of one thousand one hundred and twenty-seven; again in 1872, when Grant defeated Greeley by a majority of one thousand and forty-eight; and again in 1880, when Garfield, republican for president received two thousand six hundred and seventeen votes as against one thousand six hundred and twenty-seven for Hancock, democrat, Garfield receiving a majority of nine hundred and ninety. The next highest mark was in the presidential election in 1900, when McKinley, republican, defeated Bryan, democrat, by a majority of nine hundred and sixty-nine.

The vote on local county nominees has not always followed the vote for the head of the ticket. Frequently there have been several of the county offices filled by democrats. The vote the past few years has been very close. At the present time the sheriff, superintendent of schools, recorder, county attorney and four county supervisors, are democrats; while the auditor, clerk of the court, treasurer, coroner and one county supervisor are republicans.

Other political parties have existed in Jones county, but none have ever gathered much support. The greenback movement made a small start, having cast forty-four votes in 1876. The prohibition party has developed some strength and has had a county ticket in the field at each election for several years. At the election in 1908, the prohibition party received fifty-two votes in the county; while the socialist party cast twenty-three votes and the people's party received two votes, both from Richland township.

The taxpayers' party was organized in Jones county through the personal activity of John G. Krouse of Madison township, in 1897, and a county ticket was placed in the field. Although receiving promises of support, at the election less than twenty votes were cast for the party. The party platform enunciated a number of good principles, but several of its planks did not meet with sufficient approval to make it a permanent party.

There have been a number of quite aggressive campaigns. During the presidential campaigns of 1888 and 1892, the republican party was thoroughly organized, marching clubs with streaming banners and flaming torches fired the zeal of the young voters, while the orators proclaimed in burning words the calamity which would follow the election of the candidates of the opposing party. Several barbecues and ox roasts followed the victory in 1892. The democratic party conducted a "gum shoe" campaign and with a thorough organization and personal solicitation, secured a strong and influential following.

The practical workings of the primary law has had a tendency to demoralize the party organizations, and cripple the effectiveness of the party, and also stifle

the ambitions of candidates of limited means residing in the lesser populated districts.

Since the enactment of the primary election law, the county convention has become a memory. The democratic county conventions have usually been conducted without much factional feeling, though there have been exceptions. The last few conventions held by the party had developed quite an active factional feeling. The Cleveland and Bryan wings, the sound money and the free silver branches, clashed on the floor of the convention and the question of party diplomacy in the selection of candidates, became an interesting one. The republican county conventions likewise have been the center of skillful party manipulation, and the selection of candidates, strenuous. In the convention in 1903, fifty-six ballots were required to nominate a county attorney, the longest battle of ballots in the history of the county. J. E. Remley of Anamosa, A. A. Cole of Olin, R. M. Corbit of Wyoming and A. G. Bauder of Monticello, were the candidates, the latter receiving sufficient votes to nominate on the fifty-sixth ballot. Each candidate having had his hearing on the floor of the convention, harmony and good will followed the meeting. The conventions and caucuses of the prohibition party have been harmonious in the extreme, and the candidates have been nominated and defeated without as much as a ripple on the surface of their party waters.

Notwithstanding some indiscretions in the party nominations, good men have uniformly been elected to office in Jones county. No county officer has ever been removed for incompetency or misconduct, nor has there ever been a charge preferred against any county officer for misconduct or inefficiency. It is true there have been superior men in office, and because of this the standard of the office has been raised. The best men do not always seek office or allow themselves to be thrust into office. Neither do the most competent candidates always secure the election. It is necessary to good government that there should be at least two strong opposing political parties, and so long as Jones county enjoys this necessity, the standard of efficiency in office will be maintained.

THE ELECTION RETURNS.

We give below a summary of the vote in Jones county, beginning with the presidential election of 1852, and an annual vote since 1878.

1852—Pierce, 338; Scott, 266; 1856—Fremont, 964; Buchanan, 663; 1860—Lincoln, R., 1,453; Douglas, D., 1,097; 1864—Lincoln, 1,530; McClellan, D., 941; 1868—Grant, R., 2,400; Seymour, D., 1,277; 1872—Grant, R., 2,285; Greeley, D., 1,237; 1876—Hayes, R., 2,591; Tilden, D., 1,763.

The table below is an abstract of the votes by townships on the head of the ticket, each year down to the last election in 1908.

VOT
1890
ec. of S
McFarland, R.
128
85
90
422
75
119
82
117
306
95
38
226
115
259
2312
4
111

VOTES BY TOWNSHIPS.

1890 Sec. of State		1891 Governor.		1900 State		1903 Governor.		1904 President.		1906 Governor.		1908 President.	
McFarland, R.	Chamberlain, D.	Wheeler, R.	Bales, D.	Bunker, D.	Cummins, R.	Sullivan, D.	Roosevelt, R.	Parker, D.	Cummins, R.	Porter, D.	Taft, R.	Bryan, D.	
128	70	118	80	51	134	54	139	42	101	44	109	54	
65	93	65	108	57	59	106	70	78	57	89	65	97	
90	99	89	108	60	76	76	81	82	42	99	75	73	
422	350	436	415	293	495	331	572	292	455	284	519	406	
75	125	79	115	89	71	89	97	89	62	127	105	104	
119	72	147	77	42	120	50	135	67	78	80	109	72	
82	106	103	108	97	91	88	108	92	78	100	97	70	
172	70	208	86	73	78	36	95	65	69	71	80	78	
306	314	295	373	88	194	66	189	63	127	106	196	67	
95	255	91	291	154	261	198	348	161	228	256	245	241	
36	134	35	135	282	111	238	147	225	86	250	122	272	
226	107	223	121	57	35	90	68	86	50	57	56	106	
117	65	127	67	114	217	117	254	121	164	141	228	153	
4	146	9	137	20	113	50	129	39	91	52	110	52	
115	123	120	128	98	8	130	9	120	18	127	8	186	
259	148	282	179	78	79	107	92	98	71	112	70	127	
2812	2270	2422	2526	24	88	256	111	300	109	124	166	260	
				1657	2377	1982	2833	1834	1867	2261	2454	2167	

EARLY MARRIAGES AND MARRIAGE LICENSES.

The first couple married in Jones county were Thomas J. Peak of Monticello and Miss Rebecca M. Beardsley. This event of historic interest took place on Christmas day, 1839. The groom was a native of Cheshire county, New Hampshire, where he was born September 9, 1813. In 1837 he came to Iowa from Illinois in company with B. Beardsley, locating claims in what is now Castle Grove township. They returned to Illinois for the winter, and in the following April returned to Iowa and took permanent possession of their claims. The bride was a daughter of B. Beardsley and was born in Delaware county, New York. Mr. Peak died at Monticello, January 8, 1900, and Mrs. Peak died at the same place, December 24, 1907.

In those pioneer days, the procuring of a marriage license was more than a formal matter, and was not as easily obtained as now. Mr. Peak had to go to Sugar Grove, Cedar county, Iowa, a distance of sixty-five miles taking him four days. But as his mind was in a happy frame, and his thoughts dwelt on the happy event which was about to take place in his life, the effort had its reward and he felt well repaid for his trouble.

William Moore and Alvira Neal, parents of Mrs. T. A. King, the present wife of the steward of the county home, might have had the distinction of being the first couple married in the county, had it not been that the license was procured in Dubuque county. They resided a short distance from the Dubuque county line, and the officiating clergyman required the wedding couple to walk over the line into Dubuque county to be within the jurisdiction of the license, and there just over the borders of Jones county, under the sheltering protection of a large oak, in May, 1839, they were pronounced man and wife in the presence of five of their friends who had accompanied them likewise on foot.

The first marriage license issued in Jones county was granted to Edmund Booth and Mary Ann Walworth, July 25, 1840, and on the following day they were married by Justice John G. Joslin. This is the first marriage that appears on the record in the clerk's office at Anamosa at the present time. Anent the procuring of this license also hangs a tale. Mr. Booth went to the clerk's house to get a permit, as it was termed, to be married. The clerk was not at home, and as he had no office other than his cabin and residence, this was naturally the place where he would be expected to be found. Mr. Booth was told that the clerk was cradling wheat about two miles north of Cascade. Nothing daunted, Mr. Booth set out on foot in search for the clerk who was found working for a man named Brown. When Mr. Booth got there, neither of them had any pen or pencil or paper to write out the permit. Printed forms were not then in use in the clerk's office. Mr. Booth and Mr. Clerk then returned to Cascade where the permit was written and signed. With a lighter heart, Mr. Booth trudged his way homeward and on July 25, 1840, the first marriage ceremony in the county was performed under the authority of a Jones county license.

It is also of interest to note in connection with the marriage of Mr. Booth and Miss Walworth that the justice of the peace was not burdened with marriage information and had no form other than what appeared in the newspaper which he happened to have. The printed service used in the marriage of Queen Vic-

toria and Prince Albert, who had been married on February 10th previous, was in the newspaper which Justice Joslin happened to have in his possession. This was read by Justice Joslin in the ceremony. Both the bride and the groom were deaf mutes; neither could speak a syllable or hear a sound. The marriage was simplicity itself. There was no gorgeous display of bridal flowers and neither was there present a grand retinue of bridesmaids to make the event similar in splendor to the modern day ceremony. The union of hearts and the cementing of the lives was perfect in spirit and sufficient unto the day was the happiness thereof.

There were two more marriages in the year 1840. In 1841 the number increased to eleven for the year.

We herewith give the names of the parties married in Jones county, down to December 30th, 1854, including the first marriage, which is not of record in the Jones county records. The other data given, has been taken from the records found in the office of the clerk of the district court.

Thomas J. Peak to Rebecca M. Beardsley.....	Dec. 25, 1839
Edmund Booth to Mary Ann Walworth	July 25, 1840
James Dawson, 21, to Emily A. Wilcox, 29.....	Nov. 10, 1840
David Varvel, 29, to Margaret E. Beardsley, 22.....	Dec. 15, 1840
James Miller to Catherine Mefford.....	Jan. 4, 1841
David McCoy to Catherine Mefford	Jan. 4, 1841
Richard J. Cleaveland, 35, to Mary Elizabeth Seeley, 26.....	April 8, 1841
Francis Dawson, 27, to Jane Boyd, 19.....	May 27, 1841
L. A. Simpson to Mary Bumgarner	July 1, 1841
Aquilla Baugh, 27, to Eunice Emeline Graft, 17.....	Aug. 10, 1841
John Hannon to Anne Smith.....	Nov. 25, 1841
Reuben Bunce to Elizabeth M. Spencer.....	Nov. 26, 1841
Wm. B. Curtis to Marietta Russel.....	Dec. 26, 1841
W. H. Garrison to Rebecca Cronkhite.....	Dec. 26, 1841
Thaddeus M. Smith, 30, to Anna Maria Smith, 20.....	Dec. 29, 1841
Alvin Winchel to Melinda Pate.....	Jan. 11, 1842
Henry Mann to Catherine Mann.....	May 15, 1842
Chas. Benoit to Rhoda Mellinger.....	Aug. 8, 1842
Willard Holt to Martha Notrup.....	Sept. 16, 1842
E. H. Warren to Lucy Nurse.....	Jan. 24, 1843
Joshua R. Clark and Caroline M. Spencer.....	March 4, 1843
Samuel Shintaffen and Rebecca Stratton.....	March 26, 1843
John C. Taylor and Lucinda Ann Hickox.....	Aug. 10, 1843
Hugh Simmons and Hannah Simmons.....	Aug. 20, 1843
Samuel Starry and Rhoda Bungarner.....	Sept. 9, 1843
S. N. Stylus and Mary Turner.....	Oct. 26, 1843
M. H. Hutton and Matilda V. Titus.....	Nov. 3, 1843
Truman I. Peet and Nancy Crow.....	Dec. 3, 1843
Chas. Romer and Anna Williams.....	Feb. 20, 1844
Geo. H. Brown and Mary Alloway.....	Feb. 22, 1844
M. S. Buckman and Hannah Winchel.....	March 20, 1844
C. S. Turner and Caroline Pate.....	Oct. 8, 1844

Alonzo B. Clark and Anna Mann	Nov. 9, 1844
Solomon Eliot and Minerva Chaplin.....	Feb. 10, 1845
Wm. Dawson and Isabella Boyd.....	April 30, 1845
A. Overacter and Phebe Kramer.....	Sept. 14, 1845
Johnson Knight and Ann Simpson.....	Jan. 3, 1846
John Fenal and Mary Kelly.....	Jan. 18, 1846
C. H. Lain and Mary Cornwell.....	Feb. 1, 1846
Nathan Burnito and Jane Hargadin.....	April 30, 1846
John Stevenson and Christie McClain.....	June 16, 1846
William Thrapp and Joannah Shearman.....	March 16, 1847
Geo. C. Perkins and Elizabeth Edginton.....	March 30, 1847
Thomas Head and Catherine Burk.....	April 3, 1847
Chester Hamilton and Emeline K. Jenks	May 20, 1847
Noah Aldrich and Esther Hines.....	June 23, 1847
Michael Sandouski and Sarah Williams.....	Sept. 30, 1847
George M. Taylor and Lavina Betzer.....	Oct. 4, 1847
Joseph Clark and Matilda Ann Spencer	Oct. 8, 1847
Commodore Gilkison and Eliza Mershon.....	Dec. 9, 1847
David Scott and Emily Lock.....	Dec. 9, 1847
Corydon Chaplin and Hannah Rooney.....	Jan. 8, 1848
Geo. Falls and Mary Rooney.....	Jan. 8, 1848
Elias V. Miller and Susanna Grand.....	Jan. 13, 1848
Aaron Smith and Mary Ann Johnson.....	Feb. 17, 1848
Daniel Livingstone, Jr., and Mary Jane Balch.....	March 9, 1848
Elam Rafferty and Evaline Grafford.....	March 12, 1848
David W. Graft and Christina Byerly	March 30, 1848
C. H. Mershon and Leah Grauel.....	April 1, 1848
Filden Hazelrig and Lydia P. Harvey.....	April 4, 1848
Orin Scoville and Lydia Hines.....	April 11, 1848
Miles Russel and Jane C. Randall	April 13, 1848
John L. Williams and Dianah Knight	April 16, 1848
O. P. Sant and N. L. Tryon.....	May 3, 1848
Ezra C. Tracy and Mary Schelly.....	May 21, 1848
Wm. Howard and Jane Freed.....	June 11, 1848
Wm. F. Sosbe and C. M. Bodenhofer	June 15, 1848
William F. Hohimer and Mary Lupton.....	Aug. 20, 1848
Richard Roe and Juliet Taylor.....	Aug. 31, 1848
Isaac Garrison and Almeda Lamunion.....	Sept. 6, 1848
Patrick Mahon and Ellen Glenn.....	Sept. 7, 1848
Wm. W. Walrods and Julien Hicks.....	Sept. 14, 1848
John Lang and Bridget Devaney.....	Sept. 30, 1848
Geo. Hansen and Hannah Shearman.....	Nov. 23, 1848
Andrew Stinger and Emily A. Dawson.....	Dec. 17, 1848
Alexander Hamilton and Louisa Houseman.....	Dec. 25, 1848
Jos. Gilford and Penina Spencer.....	Dec. 28, 1848
John E. Holmes and Catherine Livingstone.....	Feb. 15, 1849
Wm. C. Hatcherson and Sarah Miller.....	Feb. 18, 1849

Joshua Benadom and Caroline Frary	Feb. 26, 1849
Malachi Kelly and Margaret Leonard.....	April 8, 1849
Ezekiel Grandon and Eliza Smith.....	June 16, 1849
Richard Green and Harriet Lewis.....	July 4, 1849
Jos. F. Berry and Lucinda Osborn.....	July 15, 1849
Peter Smith and Mary Lawless.....	Aug. 12, 1849
James Wood and Mary A. Hampton.....	Aug. 18, 1849
John Scheck and Mary E. Bodenhofer.....	Aug. 27, 1849
Wm. Jardine and Rachel Vice.....	Sept. 16, 1849
Wm. J. Hester and Margaret J. Gilbert.....	Sept. 24, 1849
John Scott and Mary Ann Choppin.....	Nov. 11, 1849
Henry Knight and Betsy McKeever.....	Dec. 9, 1849
Flaville Scoville and Cornelia Hoyt.....	Dec. 9, 1849
Simon Grauel and Rhoda Miller.....	Dec. 9, 1849
Wm. Sterling and Ann Parsons.....	Dec. 25, 1849
Harvey F. Dalton and Manda Selder.....	Dec. 27, 1849
John Harcourt and Lucinda Snook.....	Dec. 27, 1849
Richard Durgan and Thankful A. Tompkins	Jan. 1, 1850
Orrin Harvey and Mary Jane Ryan.....	Jan. 8, 1850
John Cook and Lydia Henin.....	Jan. 17, 1850
Simeon Green and Sarah Wright.....	Jan. 20, 1850
Chas. White and Mary Ellen Crow.....	Feb. 1, 1850
George Graft and Mary Seely.....	March 16, 1850
Edward Hansen and Louisa Boyd.....	March 31, 1850
Daniel Livingstone and Mary Hippel.....	April 4, 1850
Geo. W. Peters and Emeline Winchel.....	April 21, 1850
Henry Kaffitz and Louisa Hamilton.....	April 25, 1850
Peasly Hoyt and Hannah Mitchell.....	June 26, 1850
Wm. M. Wilcox and Amanda Gamberton.....	July 4, 1850
James Dorrigan and Mary Lynch.....	Aug. 4, 1850
Edward Reese and Martha Joslin.....	Aug. 4, 1850
John N. Garrison and Elizabeth Cole.....	Aug. 8, 1850
Ira Bates and Elizabeth Spear.....	Sept. 12, 1850
Joseph Miller and Rebecca Grauel.....	Oct. 10, 1850
William Niles and Louisa Warrington.....	Oct. 20, 1850
John Alspach and Mary Ann Renfrew.....	Nov. 20, 1850
Patrick O'Bryan and Catherine Farley.....	Nov. 24, 1850
Israel Fisher and Maria Antoinette Crane.....	Dec. 15, 1850
Pratt R. Skinner and Mary A. Lagourgue.....	Dec. 25, 1850
James Stingley and Nancy McCormick.....	Jan. 15, 1851
Caleb B. Rigby and Sarah Libbold.....	Jan. 30, 1851
Thos. Byers and Lucinda Kramer.....	Feb. 7, 1851
John C. Taylor and Marriet Shearman.....	Feb. 9, 1851
James W. Selders and Lavina E. Lockwood.....	March 4, 1851
Chancey Conklin and Catherine Smith.....	March 4, 1851
Jeremiah Lockwood and Hannah Bachelder.....	April 3, 1851
Wm. Whitlach and Hulda A. Phillips.....	April 6, 1851

Jacob Rearick and Christy McClain.....	April 6, 1851
Joseph Mann and Caliphima O. Peet.....	May 3, 1851
Harvey Garrison and Amanda H. Ayres.....	June 13, 1851
Burt Smith and Irena A. Reed.....	July 3, 1851
James Ridings and Charlotte Sutherland.....	July 24, 1851
James Mann and Elizabeth Winchel.....	Aug. 26, 1851
Robert Keneday and Mary Ann Hogan.....	Aug. 30, 1851
J. W. Singer and Caroline Bassett.....	Sept. 3, 1851
Thos. Porter and Nary A. Craft.....	Sept. 16, 1851
Jesse M. Davis and Rosan Delong.....	Sept. 24, 1851
Samuel Michel and Sutha Wright.....	Sept. 25, 1851
Myron Sarton and E. A. Wilhite.....	Sept. 29, 1851
E. Waldren and Elmina Bibby.....	Oct. 5, 1851
Iabus Starry and Eleanor Simpson.....	Oct. 17, 1851
Thomas Simpson and Louisa Robinson.....	Oct. 26, 1851
Andrew I. McFry and Mary Hutton.....	Nov. 1, 1851
Benjamin Lake and Anna Smith.....	Nov. 8, 1851
Lewis Ingraham and Susan Romini.....	Nov. 15, 1851
Thos. McKeever and Mary Cahill.....	Dec. 3, 1851
Erastus Munger and Rebecca Pence.....	Dec. 11, 1851
Jacob R. Betzer and Rebecca Stover.....	Jan. 19, 1852
John Beatty and Mary Jane Thomas.....	Jan. 29, 1852
Eldad Cooley and Sarah McRill.....	Jan. 29, 1852
Philip A. Lewis and Margaret Jane Cronkhite.....	Feb. 11, 1852
Thomas Smith and Margaret Jane Burke.....	Feb. 13, 1852
William Ward and Sarah Carey.....	Feb. 26, 1852
John Cole and Rebecca Bumburner.....	March 7, 1852
James P. Crawford and Minerva Strode.....	March 14, 1852
Henry Cole and Mary Simpson.....	March 17, 1852
Geo. Clymer and Elizabeth Myers.....	March 18, 1852
Michael Stover and Catherine Betzer.....	March 28, 1852
Benj. Abrams and Mary Foust.....	March 30, 1852
C. L. Camberton and Sarah M. Parker.....	May 4, 1852
Amos Roe and Eliza A. Foust,.....	May 15, 1852
Peter Hughes and Julia Hughes.....	May 18, 1852
William Caldwell and Sarah Barnhill.....	May 24, 1852
Wesley Cooper and Philena Cole.....	June 1, 1852
J. C. Bell and Margaret Sinclair.....	June 8, 1852
Geo. Hotz and Catherine Weaver.....	June 10, 1852
Alfred L. Warrington and Catherine Scott.....	July 19, 1852
Wm. Sutherland and Mary E. Hutton.....	July 20, 1852
Selden Harding and Sarah Ann Pindell.....	Aug. 1, 1852
William Walston and Sarah Waite.....	Aug. 12, 1852
Joseph Mann and Betsy Mann.....	Aug. 14, 1852
William Stivers and Emily Baugh.....	Aug. 22, 1852
James P. Tibbets and Lois Ann Cooley.....	Aug. 24, 1852
Edward Troy and Honora Mullady.....	Aug. 26, 1852

Levi K. Miller and Mary Ann Green.....	Sept. 7, 1852
Mathias H. Houstman and Agnes Merritt.....	Oct. 9, 1852
John W. Wagner and Nancy Jane Soesbe.....	Oct. 12, 1852
H. Burns and Sarah Pute.....	Oct. 19, 1852
William I. Patterson and Electa M. Damont.....	Oct. 21, 1852
John Easterly and Anna Myers.....	Oct. 22, 1852
Wm. F. Arnold and Orpha Alspach.....	Nov. 13, 1852
Joseph Porter and Abigail Brooks.....	Nov. 15, 1852
Alexander Beatty and Mary E. South.....	Nov. 17, 1852
C. T. Samson and M. M. Crane.....	Nov. 19, 1852
Samuel S. Buxton and Mary A. Skinner.....	Dec. 16, 1852
John M. Taylor and Elizabeth Lucas.....	Dec. 16, 1852
Allison Jeffries and Hannah Myers.....	Dec. 19, 1852
Henry Miller and Harriet Jeffries.....	Dec. 19, 1852
C. B. Moses and Catherine Sutherland	Dec. 23, 1852
John Mitchell and Harriet Street.....	Dec. 25, 1852
William Haddock and Sarah Cornwall.....	Dec. 25, 1852
James Wilson and Cynthia M. Silsbee.....	Jan. 1, 1853
James Curren and Martha Jane Bennight.....	Jan. 7, 1853
Andrew Soper and Sarah Brundage.....	Jan. 19, 1853
Ross Porter and Sarah Jane Brown	Jan. 20, 1853
O. G. Randall and Fidelia Eastman.....	Feb. 2, 1853
Joseph Merritt, Jr., and Rebecca Merrit.....	March , 1853
John Byers and Mary E. Graham.....	March 27, 1853
James Olmstead and Lucy G. Hannah.....	April 12, 1853
Thomas Silsby and Susanna Conaly.....	April 21, 1853
Abram Miller and Caroline Freeman.....	May 7, 1853
Jacob Lamb and Mary Jane Easterly.....	May 8, 1853
Joseph Gerard and Rebecca Coleman.....	June 16, 1853
David Kenison and Emily Sheffield.....	June 20, 1853
William Gillilan and Martha Parsons.....	July 17, 1853
Isaac N. Plummer and Mary E. Strode.....	July 20, 1853
Timothy Soper and Adelia Maria Starkweather	Aug. 3, 1853
Jos. M. Miller and Mary Jane Strawn.....	Aug. 6, 1853
Jesse E. Barnhill and Ellen Sutherland.....	Aug. 19, 1853
William Frees and Lydia Rafferty.....	Aug. 25, 1853
Edward O'Bryan and Catherine O'Conner.....	Aug. , 1853
Elias G. Miller and Nancy Strawn.....	Aug. 27, 1853
A. B. Kendig and Sarah Porter.....	Sept. 7, 1853
Frederick Dumont and Delia Hakes.....	Sept. 4, 1853
Thomas Sinkey and Emily Hildreth.....	Sept. 11, 1853
P. M. Baker and Amelia Joslin.....	Sept. 14, 1853
John A. Fields and Sarah J. Squires.....	Sept. 16, 1853
Petty M. Smith and Ellen Hall.....	Sept. 17, 1853
William Hindman and Sarah Jane Kyle.....	Sept. 12, 1853
Jacob Easterly and Mary Ann Newman.....	Sept. 25, 1853
Benjamin Lake and Minam Finch.....	Oct. 9, 1853

James Kirkpatrick and Jane Barclay.....	Oct. 16, 1853
Abraham Straight and Mary Jane Younger.....	Oct. 12, 1853
Francis M. Hostetter and Julia Ann Bradley.....	Oct. 13, 1853
H. R. Long and Barbara Ann Cronkhite.....	Nov. 2, 1853
Thos. Head and Nancy Glum.....	Nov. , 1853
Aaron Tracewell and Louemma Green.....	Nov. 22, 1853
John McGowan and Mary Courtney.....	Nov. 30, 1853
M. J. Hindman and Elizabeth Kyle.....	Dec. 6, 1853
John P. Choppa and Nancy McBee.....	Dec. 28, 1853
John Belknap and O. E. Gates.....	Jan. 1, 1854
Samuel Barnhall and Martha Rodman	Jan. 3, 1854
Cornelius Ingram and Sarah Ann Brown.....	Jan. 12, 1854
Isaac V. D. Lewis and Mary Ann White.....	Jan. , 1854
Wm. F. Mayer and Nancy Jane Graft.....	Jan. 31, 1854
Bratna W. Curtis and Phoebe E. Fay.....	Feb. 9, 1854
Sanford Lucas and Rosanna Tahn.....	Feb. 15, 1854
E. K. Johnson and Louisa M. Randall.....	Feb. 16, 1854
John B. McQueen and Hildah S. Bissell.....	Feb. 19, 1854
Alexander Long and Lucinda Stingley.....	Feb. 21, 1854
G. W. Stevens and Christina Slife.....	Feb. 24, 1854
John Marselle and Hannah Todd.....	Feb. 26, 1854
A. E. White and Elizabeth A. Clein.....	March 26, 1854
Henry A. Newman and Mary Barker.....	March 28, 1854
L. D. Smith and Eliza H. Overly.....	April 2, 1854
Robert McGinty and Mary Clark	April 6, 1854
John Tabor and Margaret Barton.....	April 14, 1854
Adam Knight and Mary Jane Tompkins.....	April 16, 1854
E. H. Evans and Philena Brundage.....	April 18, 1854
Joseph Morgen and Jemima Jane Spencer.....	April 23, 1854
Lewis Ainsworth and Persis Bartholemew.....	April 24, 1854
Lucius B. Irish and Maria Jane Brown.....	April 24, 1854
Jacob Bowen and Savalla Ann Brown.....	May 2, 1854
William T. Shaw and Helen A. Crane.....	May 4, 1854
H. W. Roberts and Lydia Vanvoltenburg.....	May 7, 1854
Ogden Horton and Emily Green.....	May 12, 1854
Peter Vanvoltenberg and Lydia Holt.....	May 15, 1854
Adam J. Kramer and Elisabeth A. Ristine.....	May 15, 1854
John S. Warrington and Mary Jane Taylor.....	May 28, 1854
William Smothers and Elizabeth Clymer.....	June 8, 1854
John M. Potter and Eliza Jane Torrence.....	June 22, 1854
William Southench and Eleanor Warrington.....	June 22, 1854
James Orr and Mary Murry.....	June 29, 1854
William Milton and Hester Ann Richardson.....	June 29, 1854
Riley Terniliger and Mary Adelia Benedict.....	July 3, 1854
Henry Benscotee and Sarah Ann Smothers.....	July 27, 1854
John W. Arnold and N. C. Miller.....	July 30, 1854
John Helmick and Mary Jane Byers.....	July 30, 1854

Jeremiah E. Friend and Algetha N. Hall.....	Aug. 13, 1854
Daniel Moyer and Pansy Spade.....	Aug. 26, 1854
M. O. Felton and Anna M. Krouse.....	Aug. 29, 1854
Guiles J. Hakes and Phoebe Jane Rundall.....	Aug. 31, 1854
A. W. Barker and Almira Dodge.....	Sept. 1, 1854
Alexander Hillis and Louisa F. Arnold.....	Sept. 17, 1854
John Giblu and Martha Jane Peasly.....	Sept. 20, 1854
William H. Hoffman and Emeline Gumbaugh.....	Sept. 21, 1854
John Holmes and Clarissa Lain.....	Sept. 28, 1854
Leonard Gee and Lucinda Hutton.....	Oct. 2, 1854
Geo. Sturdevant and Mary Louisa Espy.....	Oct. 3, 1854
Thomas Robinson and Esther Waite.....	Oct. 11, 1854
William Raines and Nancy Maria Benton.....	Oct. 26, 1854
Alexander G. Beardsley and Augusta Bartholemew.....	Oct. 30, 1854
William Ainsworth and Maria Ingram.....	Nov. 2, 1854
Frederick Boody and Magdaline Echer.....	Nov. 5, 1854
Samuel M. Miller and Martha Jane Arnold.....	Nov. 12, 1854
James McGargill and Catherine Lavery.....	Nov. 15, 1854
F. M. Sacrest and Mary A. Mershon.....	Nov. 16, 1854
Edwin M. Hamilton and Louisa C. Harbaugh.....	Nov. 18, 1854
Ambrose Hill and Catherine Bodenhoffer.....	Nov. 19, 1854
Unison D. Vaughn and Nancy N. Countryman.....	Nov. 20, 1854
Jedediah Ferris and Mary Page.....	Nov. 22, 1854
William Kelly and Eliza McBee.....	Nov. 26, 1854
Luther Abbe and Clarissa Smith	Dec. 2, 1854
Isaac Orcutt and Emily Downer.....	Dec. 6, 1854
Mead Vaughn and Alvira Rountree.....	Dec. 10, 1854
Francis McBride and Ann Maria McNan.....	Dec. 20, 1854
Geo. E. Reyner and Hannah L. Mackrill.....	Dec. 24, 1854
Lafayette Scott and Martha V. Brown.....	Dec. 28, 1854
John Byerly and Felicia Alspach.....	Dec. 30, 1854

EARLY DAIRYING.

The following short sketch from the pen of H. D. Sherman, written for this history, will give the reader an accurate idea of the origin and development of the dairy industry in Jones county. Mr. Sherman was the pioneer dairyman of Jones county and erected the first creamery in the county. Our pioneer was also one of the first state dairy commissioners in Iowa. Mr. Sherman is now a resident of Cedar Rapids, though he still retains a commendable interest in the progress of the dairy industry in Jones county.—EDITOR.

"I came to Jones county from Elgin, Illinois in 1859. During the winter of 1859 and 1860, and also in the winter of 1860-61, I taught school at Anamosa. In 1861 I located at Monticello and taught school until 1870.

"Prior to 1863, all the butter produced in the county was received at the stores, and the same price was paid for all grades. In 1863 I began buying butter on the streets of Monticello for cash, paying according to the grade or quality,

and with the assistance of a boy, I handled a large per cent of the butter and eggs produced in the northern half of the county.

"At that time the energies of the farmers were devoted to grain raising, especially to the raising of wheat. But the time came when the substance in the soil that produced wheat, was exhausted. And then came the vermin and destroyed what wheat did grow. Farmers began to look for other sources of profit.

"I continued in the business of buying butter, eggs and poultry. As the business increased, in 1874, I took as partner Mr. H. F. Pierce. In the fall of 1875 we built Diamond Creamery, the first in the county. The first milk was received at the creamery in the spring of 1876. In order to start the creamery, we were obliged to send to Illinois for a churn. When the churn arrived at the depot it was the talk of the town, and the remark was made, 'I guess Sherman is going to churn all the milk in the county.' It was a sixty gallon box churn.

"When we built the creamery we did not have the pledge or assurance of a single dairy, but by June of that year we had all the milk we could handle. The capacity of the creamery was ten thousand pounds of milk a day. The next year we increased the capacity. The milk was delivered at the creamery direct from the dairy morning and night in warm weather and once a day in cold weather. The cream was obtained by the temperature system. We first set the milk in large tin pans surrounded by water and we afterward changed and used the deep setting or shotgun can. All the creameries we built and operated were on the full milk plan. We never gathered cream from the farmers. Neither had we any cream separators. They were not in use, and in fact the cream separator had not been invented at the time we began the creamery business.

"The first separator I ever saw was on exhibition at the international dairy fair in New York city in 1878. It was a little bit of a thing about as big as a gallon jug.

"In 1874 we began selling the most of our butter to Simpson, McIntyre and Company of Boston, Massachusetts, and when we began the creamery business we sold the most of our product to the same firm. In 1879, we sold to Simpson, McIntyre & Co., a half interest in the creamery business, and from that time, the Boston firm had the sale and disposal of all the products of the creameries.

"The Diamond was the first creamery in the west to pack butter in tin cans, large quantities of which were sold to the United States government. The brand of butter in an early date became known all over the world and established for itself a reputation for fine butter. We built and operated creameries in the townships of Wayne, Scotch Grove, Castle Grove and Richland, and we had three in Linn county. In all of these creameries the cream was churned and the butter delivered at the home creamery at Monticello. At the time I sold my interest in 1884, we were operating ten or twelve creameries. At the International Dairy Fair, held in New York city in 1878, the Diamond Creamery was awarded sweepstakes prize for the best butter made at any time or place, and also received first prize for Iowa Creamery. Again in December, 1879, at the Dairy Fair in New York, Diamond was awarded the two first prizes for keeping qualities for butter made in June and September; also for butter salted with Higgins' Eureka Salt.

"For the first ten or fifteen years that I shipped butter to the eastern markets, I was obliged to suffer a depreciation or discrepancy of two or three dollars a hundred, in price on the same quality of butter compared with eastern, because it was from the west. But the time came when we swept that distinction out of existence, and Jones county in an early day did her full share to bring credit and honor to the dairy industry of the state of Iowa.

"It is a fact worthy of note, that at the exhibits at Philadelphia in 1876, and also at the dairy fairs in New York city in 1878-79, in all of the universal cases when butter east and west could compete, in every individual case, the first prize came west of Chicago, and the fact was fully established that good butter could be produced in the west."

ODDS AND ENDS.

M. E. APPOINTMENTS BY CONFERENCE IN 1874.

Anamosa, J. B. Casebeer; Wyoming, H. H. Green; Johnson, W. N. Chaffee; Langworthy, C. A. Hawn; Monticello, Thomas Thompson; Monmouth, W. B. Milner; Cascade, supplied by C. F. Bentley; Maquoketa, G. R. Manning.

PETIT JURORS, DECEMBER, 1867.

Cass, O. B. Doyle; Clay, John Palmer; Fairview, T. E. Belknap, Chas. Lewis; Greenfield, J. W. Arnold, H. D. Keller; Hale, Philip Bramer, Jasper Dalby; Jackson, Isaac Hay; Madison, David H. Sherrill; Monticello, Joseph Clark; Rome, Jonathan Easterly; Richland, Otis Whittemore; Scotch Grove, John E Lovejoy; Wayne, Joseph Garrett; Washington, B. H. Leonard; Wyoming, O. J. Bill, E. M. Franks.

MONTICELLO MARKETS, JUNE 20, 1867.

Gold	\$ 1.30	Beans	3.00
Flour	13.00	Butter .....	.10
Spring wheat.....	1.25	Cheese .....	.15
Oats .....	.45	Lard .....	.08
Corn, ear .....	.70	Live hogs	\$3.50 to \$4.00
Rye .....	.65	Cattle	4.00 to 5.50
Barley .....	.60	Wood, per cord	4.00 to 5.00
Potatoes	1.25	Wool .....	.20 to .40

WYOMING MARKETS, OCTOBER 1, 1909.

Flour	\$ 6.40	Lard .....	.15
Corn .....	.75	Barley .....	.45
Potatoes .....	.60	Oats	\$.35 to .40
Butter, dairy .....	.27	Hogs	7.00 to 7.25
Butter, creamery .....	.32	Cattle	4.00 to 7.00
Eggs .....	.25	Wood, cord	5.00 to 6.00

ABSTRACT OF REAL AND PERSONAL PROPERTY, 1867.

Acres of land, 353,740, value.....	\$2,510,212.00
Town property	295,389.00
Meat cattle, 15,782, value.....	221,098.00
Horses, 7,293, value.....	369,332.00
Mules and Asses, 133, value.....	10,890.00
Sheep, 22,044, value	44,199.00
Swine, 23,338, value.....	48,222.00
Vehicles, 2,534, value	84,675.00
Merchandise	113,262.00
Moneys and credits	172,352.00
Taxable household goods	1,590.00
Corporation stock	40.00
Farming utensils	10,687.00
Other taxable property	34,605.00
Total personal	<u>1,143,298.00</u>
 Total property	\$3,970,118.00

SCHOOL CENSUS, AND SCHOOL FUND APPORTIONMENT, APRIL, 1867.

Anamosa	598 children
Castle Grove	262 children
Clay	393 children
Cass	254 children
Fairview	497 children
Greenfield	386 children
Hale	316 children
Jackson	329 children
Monticello	784 children
Madison	274 children
Oxford	303 children
Rome	408 children
Richland	323 children
Scotch Grove	356 children
Washington	420 children
Wayne	330 children
Wyoming	576 children
Total children	6,809

Total sum apportioned, \$5,991.92 or 88 cents per scholar.

STATUS OF AIR SHIP NAVIGATION IN AUGUST, 1909.

Ere another decade shall have passed, navigation by means of an air ship, no doubt will have been successfully accomplished, and will no longer be an experiment. In the development of this means of transportation, it will be

interesting to know just what stage was reached in 1909. The people of Iowa are giving the matter more or less attention from the fact that Orville Wright and Wilbur Wright who have been leaders this year in aerial flights, were formerly residents of this state. On July 25, 1909, Monsieur Louis Bleriot in his monoplane made a successful flight across the English Channel between Calais and Dover a distance of twenty-one miles in twenty-three minutes. This fact was given considerable attention as an accomplishment and fixed public attention throughout the civilized world upon the air ship as a practical passenger conveyance to a degree which no other event in the history of aeronautics has succeeded in doing.

On the same day the Wright brothers' aeroplane, driven by Orville Wright, and carrying a passenger, made a world's record for duration of flight by a heavier-than-air machine carrying a driver and passenger. The Wright aeroplane flew one hour, twelve minutes and forty seconds, beating the time made under similar conditions by his brother Wilbur Wright, in France, in August, 1908. Wilbur Wright, in France, in January, 1909, without a passenger, remained in the air two hours, eighteen minutes and thirty seconds, and covered a distance of about seventy miles.

The *Outlook* in the edition of August 7, 1909, gives a general description of the air ships of the present day, which we give herewith as a means of preserving for readers of the future, the information being interesting reading at this date.

"The air ships of the present day may be divided into two general classes—the dirigible or lighter-than-air machine, and the aeroplane or heavier-than-air machine; aeroplanes are again classified in two types—the biplane and the monoplane. Count Zeppelin, of Germany, is perfecting the dirigible, Bleriot the monoplane and the Wright Brothers the biplane. In sea terms, the dirigible may be roughly compared to the sub-marine boat, the monoplane to the sloop and the biplane to the schooner. The dirigible is not a flying machine in any sense, although that term may be applied more reasonably to the aeroplane. The Zeppelin dirigible, or air ship floats in the air, supported by from a dozen to twenty air and gas tight apartments filled with hydrogen, which is lighter than air, just as the sub-marine floats in the water supported by water and air-tight compartments, filled with atmosphere, which is lighter than water; it is moved forward by rapidly revolving propellers, which act upon the surrounding air just as the sub-marine's propellers act upon the surrounding water. It is a veritable air ship. The aeroplane, on the contrary, flies as the boy's kite flies; the kite will not rise of itself, nor will it stay aloft if the kite string is cut; it flies only when the boy pulls it against the resisting air which presses upon its surfaces. So the aeroplane will not rise of itself; it must get a start by rolling down an incline, when the revolving propellers begin to push its great double or single surface against the air as the boy's kite-string pulls the kite against the resisting air. When the motor stops, the aeroplane falls as the kite falls when the string is cut. To start it again somebody or some mechanical contrivance must run with it, as the boy runs with his kite before playing out the string which connects his motor arm with the flying toy.

"The advantages of the air ship over the aeroplane as a practical conveyance are thus seen at a glance. In their present stage of development the aeroplane of the Wright or Bleriot type is the more picturesque and romantic, the air ship of the Zeppelin school is the more utilitarian, although it would be folly to assert what may or may not be accomplished in the future in the development of the aeroplane along utilitarian lines. Flying in an air ship today is like swimming without a life preserver—a graceful and adventurous accomplishment.

"Aerial navigation is no longer a matter of mere speculation, like the question of the habitability of the planet Mars; the air is actually being navigated. There remain now only the amplification of methods and machinery already demonstrated to be practicable."

THE NORTH POLE.

After centuries of speculation, and decades of effort, the most northern point of Mother Earth has been reached, and to America comes the glory of the achievement. Early in September, 1909, the announcement was made that Dr. Frederick A. Cook, of Brooklyn, accompanied by two Eskimos, had on April 21, 1908, stood, in the midst of a waste of ice, at the point where all directions are south, where latitude reaches a maximum, where longitude vanishes, where the magnetic needle is reversed, and the North Star is in the zenith. Five days later, another message thrilled the world that Commander Robert E. Peary had also reached this coveted point of the earth's surface on April 6, 1909, after twenty-three years of effort. A controversy at once arose, principally on the part of Peary who claimed that Cook's story should not be taken too seriously, and this controversy continues to grow, with Dr. Cook the popular favorite. This discovery is the most important geographical event of years.

REPUBLICAN CONVENTION IN 1868.

The Republican county convention was held in the schoolhouse at Wyoming, August 22, 1868. John McKean called the convention to order and John Tasker was elected chairman and T. E. Booth, secretary. The committee on credentials consisted of Robert Dott, M. M. Moulton and J. A. Bronson. On permanent organization, Major S. S. Farwell, J. D. Walworth and Emerson Brown. Adjourned.

On assembling of the convention the credentials committee reported the following townships and delegates:

Cass.—Carso Crane, Lyman Guilford and E. M. Condit.

Castle Grove.—William M. Starr.

Clay.—John Russell, M. C. Walters, J. McDaniel, N. B. Noyes, E. E. Brown.

Fairview.—H. C. Metcalf, J. D. Walworth, E. B. Alderman, G. D. McKay, C. L. Niles, J. L. Myers, Robert Dott, T. E. Booth, C. H. Lull, John McKean, Chauncey French, E. M. Harvey, W. M. Skinner.

Greenfield.—Samuel Shields, J. B. J. Porter, Isaac H. Ford, F. H. Myrick.

Hale.—A. J. Dalby, J. H. Evans, D. Garrison.

Jackson.—H. H. Monroe, S. E. Bills, D. B. Bills.

Madison.—A. G. Pangburn, D. H. Sherrill, Robert Somerby, J. Bender, M. O. Felton.

Monticello.—Major S. S. Farwell, S. M. Yoran, G. D. Bradley, M. M. Moulton, James Davidson, S. R. Howard, M. W. Herrick, H. H. Starks, A. H. Marvin, Colonel J. O. Duer.

Oxford.—A. A. Reilly, G. W. Lathrop, H. S. Rising.

Richland.—J. R. Stillman, J. E. Harkness, Cyrus Whittemore.

Rome.—E. White, D. E. Rummel, Thomas Easterly, C. Hazlett, J. Stewart, Charles Klise.

Scotch Grove.—J. S. Fuller, S. H. Clark, Adam Sutherland, John Filson, J. E. Holmes, M. Blodgett.

Wayne.—J. C. Ramsey, P. G. Bonewitz, J. G. Dawson, A. Nash, Joseph Gaut, J. Cameron, A. Aitchison.

Wyoming.—F. T. Woodyard, S. Coburn, J. T. Miller, Thomas Green, John Tasker, D. L. Blakeslee, J. A. Bronson, S. Hamilton.

Following the adoption of the report, Mr. J. C. Dietz was nominated by a unanimous ballot for the office of county clerk.

On the vote for recorder Lieutenant Richard McDaniel received sixty-five votes and Morgan Bumgardner eighteen, and on motion of Mr. Bronson the nomination of Mr. McDaniel was made unanimous.

The county central committee was appointed as follows: J. C. Dietz, John E. Lovejoy, William H. Holmes, P. G. Bonewitz, M. M. Moulton.

JONES COUNTY MEDICAL SOCIETY.

The Jones County Medical Society was organized at Anamosa, September 30, 1903. The meeting was called to order by Dr. G. E. Crawford, of Cedar Rapids, councillor of the State Medical Society for the fifth district. A constitution and by-laws were adopted in conformity to the requirements of the state society.

The officers elected were: president, W. R. Brock of Olin; vice-president, T. C. Gorman of Anamosa; secretary, Harry W. Sigworth of Anamosa; treasurer, L. K. Bobo of Oxford Junction; delegate to the state meeting, A. G. Hejinian of Anamosa; board of censors: F. W. Port of Olin, George Inglis and W. W. Hunter of Monticello.

The county society meets semi-annually at which the necessary business is transacted, and a program of papers and clinics is carried out. The physicians derive much valuable assistance by these conferences on medical topics of local and general interest.

The present officers are: president, L. K. Bobo of Oxford Junction; vice-president, J. G. Thomas of Monticello; secretary and treasurer, J. E. King of Anamosa; board of censors, Aileen B. Corbit of Wyoming, W. B. Brock of Olin and W. W. Hunter of Monticello; delegate to the state society, L. K. Bobo of Oxford Junction.

All of the physicians of Jones county, with only a few exceptions are members of the county society. The board of supervisors of the county has at different

times contracted with the county medical society for medical aid for the poor of the county. The present county medical society is not the first of the kind or name organized in the county. In casually looking through the files of *The Anamosa Eureka*, we find that a similar society was organized prior to 1875, and that regular meetings were held as now by the present society.

Among the names of the members of this former society we find: Dr. L. J. Adair, Dr. W. W. Stoddard, Dr. Carlisle, Dr. Alden, Dr. Phillips, Dr. Johnson, Dr. Hurst, Dr. Paul, Dr. M. H. Calkins and Dr. Joslin. Dr. Alden was president in 1875 and Dr. Hurst, secretary. The members of the present medical society of 1909 are: W. B. Brock, J. A. White and F. W. Port of Olin; B. H. Chamberlain, Aileen B. Corbit and R. H. Spence of Wyoming; E. H. Knittle of Onslow; J. G. Weinland of Martelle; J. M. Young and T. B. Kent of Center Junction; J. E. King, H. W. Sigworth, F. B. Sigworth, T. C. Gorman, F. S. Druet, A. G. Hejinian of Anamosa; L. K. Bobo and J. E. Davies of Oxford Junction; W. W. Hunter, George Inglis, J. E. Gilmore, F. Puleston, W. A. Mirick, J. G. Thomas, T. M. Redmond, Louis G. Stuhler of Monticello.

THE JONES COUNTY FARMERS' INSTITUTE.

It is perfectly natural in an agricultural community that the tillers of the soil and the raisers of stock, "the hewers of wood and the drawers of water," should organize for mutual benefit; that the farmers should meet, compare notes on methods as well as on ways and means, and thereby enrich their storehouse of useful information. The earliest inhabitants and the best citizens of Jones county have been farmers, with the natural instinct to earn their bread by the sweat of their brows; to raise corn to feed hogs to buy more land to raise more corn to feed more hogs to buy more land, etc. But added to the natural instinct to till the soil, was another element, namely, the desire to keep abreast of the best information obtainable, for the care of stock, the treatment of the soil, the building of good roads, the development of the dairy industry, the conservation of the forest, the retention of moisture in the soil, how to interest the boys on the farm, the happiness of home life and country home entertainment, and kindred topics.

The meetings of the farmers have been informal. The date of the first meeting does not appear to be a matter of record. It may suffice to know that such meetings were held and the subjects discussed with a remarkable degree of intelligence. A temporary organization would be effected and the regular meetings be held during the winter and perhaps then a year or two would pass without a meeting.

The last organization of the County Institute was at the meeting held in Onslow in February, 1893. This, in fact, was simply a re-organization. Among the names of the farmers who were actively interested in the welfare of the organization we find R. A. Rynerson, A. G. Brown, S. L. Gilbert, R. A. Norton, F. J. Sokol, E. E. Brown, W. C. Monroe, Stephen Walsworth, H. D. Smith, J. B. Lyon, M. H. Morse, J. W. Morse, Frank Tasker, Hon. John Russell, H. H. Monroe, M. O. Felton, R. A. Inglis, J. A. Mallicoat, R. G. Lyans, Jerry Woodward, Ben Hoyt and others.

No meeting of the County Farmers' Institute has been held for several years. This may be accounted for in several ways. The establishment of the rural mail delivery daily, and the publication of good farm papers, as well as a highly developed intelligence of agricultural topics, have, in part, satisfied the longing to meet in convention and discuss the subjects given at length in the farm journals, and read and thought over by the farmer in his home on the long winter evenings. Perhaps another reason for not holding the annual meetings, is that the scarcity of help on the farm, keeps the farmer at home. The last few meetings that were held revealed to the observer the fact that the attendance was largely from the community adjoining the place where the institute was held. It was difficult to get the farmers to attend from a distance. W. C. Monroe, a resident and farmer of Cass township, we believe, has attended every meeting of the farmer's institute held in Jones county. The printed record of the proceedings, is readable as general reading matter, and is a source of considerable information along agricultural lines. A number of agricultural authorities of prominence have addressed the institute in recent years. Among the number were Hon. James Wilson, the present secretary of agriculture, Hon. J. R. Sage, Henry Wallace of Des Moines, President William Beardshear of Ames, and others.

THE JONES COUNTY SUNDAY SCHOOL ASSOCIATION.

No continuous record has been kept of the proceedings of the county Sunday School Association, and for that reason it has been difficult to secure any of those interesting details which are usually connected with the origin of such societies. The most that can be said is that this association of Sunday-school workers was organized in 1866.

In the pioneer days of Jones county, the early settlers were not unmindful of the necessity of religious training of children, and of the necessity of the development of the religious nature of mankind. Unlike the Pilgrims and the pioneers in colonial settlements, our pioneers were not driven to the new country through religious oppression but nevertheless, the communion with nature in its original state, as found by these pioneers, brought to them a sense of helplessness and a desire to keep in touch with some higher power, which is in its essence, the development of the religious nature of man. Readers of this history will be impressed with the fact that the place and time of the first preaching services or the first Sunday school, as given by the early settlers, has been noted by the historian in many cases.

The time or place of the first Sunday school in the county cannot be determined. On the "Sabbath day, as was their custom," the families would devote some time to religious study or conversation. Whether as an impromptu gathering, or as a formal meeting, it could be called a Sunday school. When churches were erected, a Sunday school was a part of the Sabbath exercises. As stated, it is impossible to give any of the details of the first organization. The meetings were held annually at different points of the county, and in many cases very interesting and profitable sessions were held. To name the various officers, would be to give the names of the best citizens of the county.

The forty-third annual convention of the Jones County Sunday School Association was held at Wyoming, April 19th and 20th, 1909. The new officers elected were: president, Rev. M. McGlashing of Morley; first vice-president, Rev. H. E. Wilcox of Wyoming; second vice-president, A. O. Zones of Morley; secretary and treasurer, Miss Jean Atkinson of Anamosa.

Executive committee: J. A. Doutrick of Monticello; Samuel Ellison of Martelle; I. H. Brasted of Anamosa; Rev. S. B. McClelland of Onslow; John Wurgbacher of Morley; Mrs. Jennie Newman of Martelle. Department secretaries: Home, Miss Nettie Chadwick, Anamosa; normal, Miss Harriet Cunningham of Anamosa; house to house, Mrs. Alice Young, Center Junction; primary, Miss Luella Gibson of Monticello; missionary, Mrs. T. G. Richardson of Wyoming; teacher training, Mrs. Jennie Newman of Martelle; international bible reading, Mrs. Port of Olin; adult, Rev. H. F. Dorcas of Center Junction. The delegates to the state convention in Des Moines in June, 1909, were: Mrs. C. E. McDaniel, Mrs. J. B. Lyon and Miss Jean Atkinson.

JONES COUNTY GOOD ROADS ASSOCIATION.

This association, having for its object the improvement of the country roads and the encouragement of more careful driving thereon, was organized at Anamosa in August, 1909. The members of the association are owners of automobiles who have realized that some organized effort was required in order to insure the best welfare of all.

The object of the association can best be explained by quoting Article II., of the constitution:

Section 1. Its object shall be to enlist the cooperation of all persons who have an interest in improving the roads of the county and to institute a good roads campaign.

Section 2. To erect signs showing direct routes between the various towns in the county, also indicating dangerous railroad crossings, etc.

Section 3. To suppress excessive speed and reckless driving and to aid in the prosecution of all violators of the state automobile law, and to promote common road courtesy between drivers of all kinds of vehicles.

Section 4. To cooperate with the township trustees of all the townships of the county in an endeavor to secure effective enforcement of the road law, passed by the last session of the legislature.

The officers and vice-presidents of the association are: president, J. H. Gildner; secretary, George L. Schoonover; vice-presidents: W. A. Hales, Cass; Rev. S. M. Murphy, Castle Grove; E. A. Osborne, Fairview; C. S. Peet, Greenfield; Nick Carson, Hale; W. G. Ristine, Jackson; J. S. Hall, Lovell; R. E. Story, Madison; C. E. Leffingwell, Oxford; Miles F. Miles, Rome; George Schoon, Wayne; W. G. Krouse, Wyoming.

JONES COUNTY OLD SETTLERS' ASSOCIATION.

The old settlers of Jones county have at various times formed an organization for mutual exchange of experiences and to cement the tie of common inter-

est which so closely bound them in friendship's embrace. The pioneers have had many things in common, and it has been the most natural thing in the world for them to find pleasure in relating their individual experiences.

The first organization of which we find any record was on April 4, 1866, when, according to previous announcement, the old settlers of the county assembled in the city hall, Anamosa. The meeting was organized by appointing Dr. N. G. Sales, chairman. Dr. S. G. Matson was chosen secretary, and T. E. Booth, assistant secretary. The object of the meeting was stated by Otis Whittemore. On motion, a committee of three was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws for the government of the association, towit: C. T. Lamson, Dr. S. G. Matson and Otis Whittemore. While the committee was out formulating their document, John Merritt, that stanch and respected pioneer of Rome, being called upon, gave a brief history of his early life. He came to Jones county in January, 1837. In the June following, he selected a claim near Rome, now Olin. He afterward returned to New York, and in 1839, again started west, by water, bringing his family with him. He arrived near where Clinton now is, and had not a dollar in his pocket. Those who were acquainted with Mr. Merritt will appreciate the contrast in his financial affairs at that time and later in his lifetime, when the broad acres of which he held title in Rome, spoke of the comforts and pleasures which were his to enjoy. After much trouble and delay, he succeeded in reaching his claim, where he, like many others of the pioneers of the county, by perseverance and frugal industry, attained wealth and the comforts which an abundance of means bring for old age.

At the conclusion of the remarks by Mr. Merritt, the committee reported a constitution and by-laws for a permanent organization, and the following officers were chosen for the ensuing term: president, S. G. Matson; vice-president, Otis Whittemore; secretary, J. D. Walworth; treasurer, C. T. Lamson; vice-presidents at large—John Powell, Cass; Joseph A. Secrest, Fairview; E. V. Miller, Greenfield; L. A. Simpson, Hale; Thomas J. Peak, Monticello; Timothy Stivers, Rome; Barrett Whittemore, Richland; John E. Lovejoy, Scotch Grove; Thomas McNally, Washington; Daniel Soper, Wayne; Thomas Green, Wyoming.

The following named persons were present at the meeting: N. G. Sales, S. G. Matson, John Merritt, Henry Koffitz, J. Clark, E. E. Brown, B. Chaplin, D. Graham, Otis Whittemore, G. H. Ford, J. Hutton, N. B. Homan, H. Booth, I. Fisher, W. W. Hollenbeck, J. D. Walworth, C. T. Lamson, S. F. Glenn, A. Sutherland, J. E. Lovejoy, G. L. Yount, S. Kelly, G. Brown, H. C. Metcalf, J. Powell, E. Booth, Benjamin L. Matson, J. Graham, T. E. Booth, H. Hollenbeck, C. W. Hollenbeck, B. Brown.

Another meeting was not held until September 2, 1875. At that time the old settlers of the county met in the observatory of the exhibition hall on the fair ground to the number of twenty.

Short remarks were made by Otis Whittemore, John Russell, A. H. Marvin, R. A. Rynerson, Timothy Stivers and John McKean. On motion of R. A. Rynerson, the secretary was instructed to procure the books and the funds of the old organization from J. D. Walworth, the former secretary, then residing at Boston, Mass. On motion of A. G. Pangburn, it was decided to appoint an executive committee consisting of Otis Whittemore, John Russell, A. H. Mar-

vin, R. A. Rynerson and M. M. Moulton to draft a constitution and by-laws for the society and to report at the next meeting. The president gave notice that there would be a meeting of the committee at Moulton's office on Saturday afternoon, September the 18th. On motion of Judge McKean, the meeting adjourned subject to the call of the president, Otis Whittemore, for a permanent organization. M. M. Moulton was secretary.

The names of those present, the state of their nativity and the year they came to Iowa, were: Barrett Whittemore, New Hampshire, 1837; Edmund Booth, Massachusetts, 1839; Thomas Green, Indiana, 1840; Timothy Stivers, New York, 1840; R. J. Cleaveland, Massachusetts, 1841; William Brazelton, Illinois, 1842; E. V. Miller, Ohio, 1843; Otis Whittemore, New Hampshire, 1843; William Cline, New York, 1844; Elijah Pangburn, New York, 1845; R. A. Rynerson, Kentucky, 1845; John Young, England, 1848; A. D. Kline, Virginia, 1849; Richard H. Simpson, Illinois, 1849; J. C. Austin, Vermont, 1850; John Russell, Scotland, 1852; S. S. Farwell, Ohio, 1852; John White, Pennsylvania, 1852; David Ralston, Virginia, 1853; M. M. Moulton, New Hampshire, 1854; John McKean, Pennsylvania, 1854; Robert Dott, Scotland, 1854; Dr. T. E. Mellett, Indiana, 1855; A. G. Pangburn, New York, 1855; A. H. Marvin, New York, 1855; John Clark, Pennsylvania, 1855.

On January 15, 1886, the Jones County Old Settlers' Association was reorganized at a meeting held at Wyoming. J. S. Stacy was elected president; T. E. Booth, secretary and L. Schoonover, treasurer. The several township vice presidents were: Cass, A. L. Fairbanks; Castle Grove, J. A. McLaughlin; Clay, John Russell; Fairview, B. F. Shaw; Greenfield, E. V. Miller; Hale, A. J. Dalby; Jackson, Cabel Belknap; Madison, M. O. Felton; Monticello, Frank Hicks; Oxford, A. Curttright; Richland, Robert Snowden; Rome, John Merritt; Scotch Grove, John Sutherland; Washington, M. Kenney; Wayne, D. Loper; Wyoming, J. A. Bronson. The following executive committee was appointed at this meeting: A. G. Brown, George Sutherland, W. C. Monroe, William Brazelton, Timothy Stivers, John Tasker, Julius Carter.

The next meeting of the Jones County Old Settlers' Association we find in connection with the Jones County Farmers' Institute which was held at Onslow in January, 1893. One afternoon of the institute program was given over to the old settlers. R. A. Rynerson was chairman of the meeting and delivered a short address. President W. M. Beardshear, of the State Agricultural College at Ames, who had been present during the institute, delivered an address which sparkled with the clearness and thoughtfulness for which the gifted speaker was noted. Other informal speakers during the afternoon were: A. G. Brown, T. E. Booth, E. E. Brown, M. O. Felton, S. L. Gilbert, John Overley, John Paul, H. F. Paul, W. C. Monroe, Stephen Walsworth, Mrs. C. E. McDaniel, Thomas Silsbee, H. D. Smith, S. S. Farwell, J. B. Lyon, H. H. Monroe and others.

Hon. S. S. Farwell of Monticello was elected president, A. G. Brown of Wyoming, vice-president, and T. E. Booth, secretary and treasurer. A committee consisting of S. S. Farwell, R. A. Rynerson, A. G. Brown and T. E. Booth, was appointed to draft a constitution and by-laws, make out a program and fix the time for the next meeting.

Informal gatherings of the old settlers have been held at various times in different parts of the county since the last recorded meeting. It is safe to say that these informal gatherings have been a veritable love feast to the pioneers as they have related incidents out of their own individual experience. One of these notable gatherings was at Wyoming in August, 1905, when the celebration of the semi-centennial settlement of the town brought together once more from almost every state in the Union and from every township in the county, hundreds of the old pioneers, to live once more in the rich and fruitful experiences of the past. Another similar informal meeting was held during fair week in August, 1909, at Anamosa, when the city was filled with the old settlers who had returned for the home-coming week and its pleasures and festivities.

The real old settler, the genuine pioneers of Jones county, are now numbered. The rugged constitution, the hearty frame, now ripe in years, can not stand in the balance when Father Time reaps his annual harvest. To these pioneers the present generation owes a debt of gratitude for their heritage of prosperity, citizenship and personal character, which nothing but appreciation can repay.

LYNCH LAW AND THE VIGILANCE COMMITTEE.

It may not be with any degree of pride that this history must record the fact that in an early day lynch law was brought into execution in Jones county. It was in the early part of the month of December, 1857, that Hiram Roberts, a reputed thief, counterfeiter and desperado fell into the hands of the vigilance committee, about four hundred strong, near Red Oak Grove, in Cedar county. Roberts was brought into Walnut Fork, now Olin, in Jones county, tried by the committee, found guilty and forced to pay the penalty without the formality of a judge and jury of his peers.

A company of people had gathered at George Saum's house to consider what was best to be done. The Tipton Vigilance Committee and the Walnut Grove Vigilance Committee had matters in charge, though the Tipton committee took the lead in the execution. While Ben Freeman had gathered the company back of the barn and in stentorian tones was declaring what he thought was best to be done to rid the country of these desperadoes, the Tipton committee smuggled Roberts out of the house and in a few moments Hiram Roberts was looking up a straight rope in the barn. He was soon taken down and borne back into the timber and strung up to a stout limb. This tree yet stands. The next day the limp and lifeless body was found by a brother of deceased and Wesley Southwick who had been induced to help search for the body. The body of this counterfeiter now lies in the Olin Cemetery.

In connection with the burial of the body of Roberts in the Olin Cemetery, it is said that at the time the Cemetery Association was organized. Roberts, among others was asked to contribute, which he did to the amount of five dollars. When it came to his burial in the cemetery, objection was made to having the body of such a man buried on the sacred ground. Mr. Easterly who had secured Roberts subscription, raised the point that if Roberts' money was good enough to aid the cemetery, the cemetery was none too good as a resting place for the body, and this argument prevailed.

Another instance is related where two boys narrowly escaped lynching. Some horses had been stolen, and the guilty parties were captured. At the conference of the vigilance committee, the guilt of the parties apprehended was established to the satisfaction of the committee. The two boys were brought in. A line was drawn across the floor, and the committee were to vote on the question of lynching. All who are in favor of lynching, step over the line, was asked, and every man of the committee stepped over the line. The two boys then wilted completely and begged for mercy, which was shown them. They were given their freedom under their solemn pledge to refrain from evil. The children of these two boys are now living in the southern part of the county and are highly respected people.

At another time a meeting had been called at the Olin schoolhouse to organize an anti-horse thief association. The horse thieves were present in such numbers that the proposition was voted down by a safe majority.

In the early days, severe measures were almost a necessity to the end that justice might be secured. Juries feared to condemn men whom they believed guilty, lest they might suffer in loss of life or property. This seemed to justify the vigilance committee's actions.

THE COUNTY FARM.

The county farm, located in section 36 of Wayne township, was originally deeded to Jones county for courthouse purposes, the deed being signed by President Buchanan. There has been no change in the title to the original grant made in June, 1840. When the county seat was changed from Edinburgh, the county commissioners retained the grant for the establishment of a county poor farm. This grant with the subsequent additions, comprising approximately three hundred acres of improved land besides over thirty acres of timber land in section 9 in Scotch Grove township, now constitutes what is popularly known as the County Home.

Jones county has always exercised a liberal policy with its unfortunate poor, and the inmates have uniformly been treated with kindness and courtesy. While the policy of the county has always been to decline to furnish a comfortable retreat for all the lazy, able-bodied, willingly dependent applicants for its charities, nevertheless, the treatment of those who have been obliged to seek shelter and aid, has been considerate and humane.

The number of inmates has increased with the population of the county. Where thirty years ago, the average attendance was about twenty, the average attendance now is about thirty. The annual report of the steward January 1, 1909, was as follows, as to the number of inmates:

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Number of inmates January 1, 1908.....	23	12	35
Received since January 1, 1908.....	5	3	8
Died during year	1	2	3
Discharged during year	6	3	9
	—	—	—
Inmates January 1, 1909.....	21	10	31

The first steward of the county farm, was O. B. Doyle. Among the number who have been steward since have been mentioned, T. Hartman, John Platner, S. H. Clark, Andrew McDonald, 1885; Lee Peet, 1893; T. A. King, the present efficient and kind-hearted steward and manager began his duties in the early part of the year 1906. No complaints have ever been made by the inmates of harsh or unkind treatment during the stewardship of Mr. King and his industrious and large-hearted wife. Everything in and about the county home is kept neat, tidy, comfortable and sanitary. The building is old, and in fact not suited for the purpose, but with the material at hand, a good account is given by the steward. There are accommodation for about fifty inmates, if necessary. During the past year or two, a fire escape has been placed on the building, the inmates department has been repaired and improved generally at an expense of about one thousand, two hundred dollars. Four hundred feet of six-inch sewer has been constructed, a toilet and bath room has been added, and an effort made to make the home more sanitary and comfortable.

At the present time there is some agitation toward the erection of a more modern home, and strong arguments have been made favorable to this proposition. The board of supervisors has been making some investigations in contemplation of some action being taken, and no doubt ere many moons, the citizens of this county will be given an opportunity, in a special election, to voice their will on this question.

The last annual report of the steward contains so much of general interest in regard to the products raised on the county farm, and the amount of property used and on hand, that we give it in full.

LIVE STOCK AND PROVISIONS ON HAND, JANUARY 1, 1909.

6 horses	\$ 800.00
65 head of cattle.....	1,950.00
42 head of swine.....	258.00
150 chickens	52.00
100 tons hay.....	550.00
1,000 bushels corn	550.00
150 bushels oats	65.00
160 bushels potatoes	100.00
10 bushels onions	12.00
10 bushels carrots	5.00
Cabbage and kraut	15.00
20 bushels parsnips	5.00
2 barrels pork	42.00
1 barrel beef	16.50
60 pounds tea	16.40
Tobacco	11.00
Clothing, new and unmade	45.00
Machinery	695.00
Flour	10.00
Syrup	15.00
Coal	175.00
Total value on hand.....	\$5,387.90

PROVISIONS USED AND SOLD DURING 1908.

12 hogs butchered	\$ 180.00
1 beef butchered	40.00
3 cows sold	170.00
11 steers and heifers.....	677.46
51 hogs sold	725.89
Chickens and eggs used.....	130.00
Milk and butter used.....	296.00
Milk and butter sold.....	178.04
 Total	 <hr/>
Total	\$2,396.93

In addition to the provisions which were raised and used on the county farm during the year 1908, the county auditor's report of expenses during the same period, shows the poor farm expenses to be three thousand, six hundred and thirty-three dollars and forty-three cents. From the same report it is learned that the expenses of the poor outside of the poor farm have been five thousand, five hundred and seventy-four dollars and nine cents, during the same period, making the total expenditure for the poor in addition to the provisions raised and used on the farm, nine thousand, two hundred and seven dollars and fifty-two cents for the year 1908, as against nine thousand, four hundred and seventy-four dollars and two cents in 1895. The county farm is managed as economically as is consistent with the comfort and best welfare of the inmates.

The annual report of L. B. Peet, steward for the year 1895 showed the number of inmates on January 1, 1895 to be thirty-six, and on December 31st of the same year, forty-four. There were nine head of horses, thirty-two head of cattle, thirty-three hogs, thirty-five tons of hay, five hundred bushels of oats, two hundred and twenty bushels of potatoes, eight hundred pounds of pork, fifty tons of coal, four barrels of molasses.

THE JUDICIARY.

Jones county has not been more fortunate than her neighbors in the necessity of having courts of justice, where those with grievances might have their differences adjusted, their wrongs redressed, and punishment given in full measure to those who have transgressed the laws of the commonwealth, and infringed on the personal and private rights of their fellowmen. The "Avengers of Blood" have never received any encouragement in Jones county. The courts have been instituted as a civilized and modern method for the maintenance of justice and the enforcement of the laws of organized society, and in Jones county the sovereignty and supremacy of the strong arm of the law, have been uniformly respected.

THE FIRST COURT.

The first court in Jones county convened at Edinburg, March 22, 1841. It was not the occasion of a large gathering, and neither was the opening of court a complex ceremony. Judge Thomas S. Wilson of Dubuque, associate justice for

the state of Iowa, presided. The courtroom was not a forty by sixty foot room with a twenty foot ceiling decorated with the modern beautifying adornments, and neither was the "bench" one of mahogany, lined and cushioned with plush and silk tassels. The courtroom was in a log cabin. The record further states, that William H. Hutton appearing to have the required qualification, was appointed clerk. Hugh Bowen was the sheriff.

The grand jurors on that occasion were: Moses Collins, Thos. Dickson, Isaac H. Simpson, Theron Crook, Orville Cronkhite, Jos. H. Merritt, Sylvester I. Dunham, Jacob Pote, David Kulhave, A. Hostetter, John G. Joslin, Gideon H. Ford, Henry Booth, Calvin C. Reed, Ambrose Parsons, H. Winchell, William Clark, Thomas J. Peak, Benejah Beardsley, J. C. Raffety, Charles Johnson. The grand jury was empanelled and sworn. John G. Joslin was appointed foreman.

The petit jurors were: F. Dalbey, Joshua Johnson, G. B. Laughlin, Barrett Whittemore, J. E. Greene, Daniel Vance, Richard Cleaveland, I. Merritt, Moses Garrison, Alexander Staley, Jacob Cornwall, Benjamin Chaplin, J. E. Lovejoy, P. H. Turner, W. H. Jones, Alvin Winchell, Harry Hargodem, O. Delong, Clement Russell, James Spencer, George H. Brown, Clark Joslin, Eli Brown, George H. Walworth.

On the day following the grand jury made their report to the court with but one indictment as follows:

*Indictment for Assault to Inflict a Bodily Injury.
A True Bill.*

UNITED STATES

VS.

ROBERT SNOWDEN

At this first session of court two appeal cases came up for hearing, one, United States versus Robert Snowden, was dismissed, and the other, Francis Sibbals versus Calvin C. Reed, was continued until the next term of court in order to secure a more perfect transcript. The petit jury was not called. At the close of the second day, the court adjourned.

The next session of the court was at Edinburg, September 27, 1841.

The trial of Robert Snowden on the charge preferred against him in the first indictment found in the county, did not take place until March 28, 1842. The petit jurors who were sworn to well and truly determine the guilt or innocence of the party charged, were: David Hutton, S. Garrison, C. C. Walworth, Luther Reed, W. H. H. Bowen, Jos. E. Greene, John Royal, Hiram Stewart, A. Pate, Robert Kelso, Israel Spencer, John E. Holmes.

It is also a tradition that as the weather happened to be warm the trial was held under a tree out doors and was verily a public trial. And that, when, at the close of the evidence, and the case had been submitted to the twelve men for their consideration, the jury retired to a more remote tree and performed the duty required of them.

The court record at this time recites that, "The jury aforesaid came into court and delivered the following verdict, to wit, 'We the jury find the defendant not guilty.'" The court docket follows with the significant declaration: "It is there-

fore considered by the court that the said defendant go hence without day, and that the county pay the costs of the prosecution in this cause.

The court continued to meet twice a year, in May and in September, until September, 1845. The next record shows the meeting of court at Edinburg **May 24, 1847**, Judge Wilson presiding. The next meeting of the court was at Lexington, September 27, 1847.

The first grand jurors at Lexington were: Jos. Miller, Matthias Porter, Jas. P. Crawford, Isaac Every, E. Sutherland, M. Flannigan, Daniel Shoemaker, John Tallman, T. J. Peak, S. G. Matson, John Betzer, Patrick Donahue, George Gassept, C. C. Walworth, A. Beardsley, Samuel G. Baccus, Jacob Miller, Joseph Ingraham, I. D. M. Crockwell. Jacob Miller was foreman.

The only indictment found by this grand jury was as follows:

*Indictment for Selling Liquor without a License.
A True Bill.*

STATE OF IOWA

VS.

BENJAMIN SOUTH

The defendant appeared in court in answer to the indictment, by his attorney and filed a motion to quash the indictment, and upon hearing before the court, the indictment was ordered quashed.

This was the beginning of the court at Lexington, afterward called Anamosa. The court has continued to meet at Anamosa down to the present time.

THE COURTS.

The County Court. The county court was established in 1851, and was vested with the powers previously held and exercised by the county commissioners or supervisors. In 1861, the office of county judge was so modified as to have jurisdiction only of probate matters, and the judge was also required to perform many of the duties now required of the county auditor. The county judges were: 1851-55, Joseph Mann; 1855-57, G. C. Mudgett; 1857-58, J. J. Huber; 1859-61, William H. Holmes; 1862-64, John S. Stacy; 1864-70, Davis McCarn. The office of county judge was abolished, the act taking effect January 1, 1870.

The Circuit Court. In 1869, the business of the district court had become so great that a new court was created, called the circuit court. This court exercised general original jurisdiction concurrent with the district court in all civil actions and special proceedings, and exclusive jurisdiction in all appeals and writs of error from inferior courts, tribunals, or officers, and a general supervision thereof in all civil matters, and to correct and prevent abuses where no other remedy is provided. The circuit court also had original and exclusive jurisdiction of all probate matters.

The judges of the circuit court have been; 1869 to 1873, Sylvanus Yates; 1873

to 1881, John McKean; 1881 to January, 1887, Christian Hedges. The circuit court was abolished January 1, 1887.

The District Court. The district court has existed since the earliest days of courts in Jones county. Thomas S. Wilson of Dubuque, was judge of the district which included Jones county while Iowa continued a territory, 1841-1846. Under the state government, Jones county became a part of the second district, over which James Grant of Scott county presided five years, beginning April 5, 1847. T. S. Wilson of Dubuque county, became judge in April, 1852. Jones county became a part of the eighth judicial district, February 9, 1853. By act of the seventh general assembly which took effect July 4, 1858, the eighth judicial district included the counties of Johnson, Iowa, Tama, Benton, Linn, Cedar and Jones.

The judges of the district court since 1853, have been: William E. Leffingwell, of Clinton county, elected April 4, 1853; John B. Booth, of Jackson county, appointed 1854; William H. Tuthill, of Cedar county, elected April 2, 1855; William E. Miller, elected October 12, 1858; Norman W. Isbell, elected October 14, 1862; Charles H. Conklin, appointed August 19, 1864, and elected November 8th, following; N. M. Hubbard, appointed November 15, 1865; James H. Rothrock, elected October 9, 1866; John Shane, came into office January, 1876, and continued until December, 1883; J. D. Giffen, came into office December, 1883, and continued until January 1, 1887, when the eighteenth judicial district was formed.

The eighteenth judicial district was created and took effect January 1, 1887, and at that time the circuit court was abolished. At this time the district court was vested with the powers the circuit court had exercised. The eighteenth district consisted of the counties of Linn, Cedar and Jones, and the act creating the district provided for two district judges. The office of county attorney was also created at this time.

The judges of the eighteenth district were: From January 1, 1887, to January 1, 1895, J. H. Preston and J. D. Giffin, both from Linn county; from January, 1895, Wm. P. Wolf, of Cedar county, and Wm. G. Thompson of Linn county, presided until the death of Judge Wolf in 1890, when H. M. Remley of Jones county, and the first resident judge, was appointed, and later elected to fill the vacancy: Judges Remley and Thompson presided in the district, the former until January, 1903, and the latter until January, 1907. By act of the legislature, which took effect January 1, 1899, the district was allowed three judges. W. N. Treichler of Cedar county was elected as the third judge, beginning January 1, 1899. On January 1, 1903, B. H. Miller of Jones county, and J. H. Preston of Linn county, succeeded H. M. Remley and W. N. Treichler. From January, 1903, until January, 1907, B. H. Miller, J. H. Preston and W. G. Thompson, presided in the district. From January, 1907, F. O. Ellison of Jones county, Milo P. Smith of Linn county, and W. N. Treichler of Cedar county, have presided, and these three are now the judges of the eighteenth judicial district.

As at present constituted, the district court has original and appellate jurisdiction in all matters, civil, criminal, and probate. Four terms are held each year in Jones county, the dates for 1909 being March 1st, May 17th, September 20th, and November 29th.

THE JONES COUNTY BAR ASSOCIATION.

In connection with the judiciary and the courts, the Jones County Bar Association should be mentioned. We have been unable to get the date of the first organization of an association of this kind in the county.

The present association was organized at Anamosa, in March, 1900, and is an organization composed of the lawyers of the county actively engaged in the practice of the profession of the law. The present officers are: president, M. W. Herrick of Monticello; secretary, W. I. Chamberlain, Wyoming; treasurer, A. A. Cole, Olin.

The association held a number of meetings when first organized but at the present time, the organization is merely existing. A meeting is held when there is anything that demands attention. The banquets which have been held have been occasion when "the feast of reason and flow of soul" was abundantly manifest.

JONES COUNTY ATTORNEYS, 1909.

The present members of the association and in the active practice of the profession of law in the county are:

Wyoming: W. I. Chamberlain, R. M. Corbit, N. W. Hutchins.

Monticello: J. W. Doxsee, M. W. Herrick, E. E. Reed, Wm. Welch, John Welch, John J. Locher.

Olin: A. A. Cole.

Oxford Junction: D. D. Rorick.

Anamosa: B. H. Miller, H. M. Remley, J. E. Remley, C. B. Paul, C. J. Cash, Geo. Gorman, B. E. Rhinehart, Geo. Lawrence, Davis McCarn, J. S. Stacey. Park Chamberlain also practices law in connection with his duties in the national bank.

The law firms in the county are: Welch & Welch, Monticello; Miller & Paul, Anamosa; Remley & Remley, Anamosa; Jamison, Smyth & Gorman, Anamosa; Herrick, Cash & Rhinehart, Anamosa and Monticello.

METEOROLOGICAL AND CLIMATOLOGY TABLES FOR JONES COUNTY.

The data in regard to the temperature, rainfall, snowfall and date of first and last frost of each year for the past fifty years or more, which is herewith presented, is as near correct as the records of the weather bureau at Des Moines and Washington could give it. For many years the weather bureau at Monticello was in charge of M. M. Moulton, and during the later years, the station was in charge of H. D. Smith. Those who were acquainted with Mr. Smith during his life time, know with what precision he made his observations and kept his records. After the death of Mr. Smith, the weather station was removed to Olin, about the beginning of 1906. These tables will be found to be of inestimable value as the years go by, for reference and comparison.

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.
Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.			February.			March.			April.			May.			June.			July.			August.			September.			October.			November.			December.				
	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean	Maxtimum	Minimun	Mean					
1854	48	18	16	6	17	28	67	10	41	88	14	33	89	34	60	96	41	70	100	49	76	98	38	68	83	24	57	70	10	39	50	3	28					
1855	62	24	20	10	12	18	94	18	53	96	36	60	96	36	63	98	52	73	96	42	70	98	34	55	81	21	49	70	16	20	100	18	50	7				
1856	55	22	18	10	12	18	73	23	50	95	36	60	95	36	60	102	41	74	100	49	76	94	40	60	90	30	51	84	18	20	102	16	46	4				
1857	52	16	5	10	12	18	73	12	38	97	24	56	94	39	68	98	49	74	97	42	69	88	33	65	73	29	50	55	7	34	57	57	16	46	7			
1858	51	22	18	10	12	18	82	21	51	90	35	62	95	36	60	92	46	69	91	42	67	84	41	66	80	27	53	40	13	41	5	34	57	46	16	46	7	
1859	48	22	18	10	12	18	82	18	48	89	39	64	89	36	62	90	45	66	92	44	68	81	78	35	62	78	15	46	5	38	53	40	15	45	8			
1860	47	22	18	10	12	18	82	18	50	90	39	64	90	36	62	90	45	66	93	44	68	82	38	69	78	30	51	63	57	23	30	82	14	33	8			
1861	38	22	18	10	12	18	82	18	50	90	39	64	90	36	62	90	45	66	91	46	67	98	47	71	78	45	61	77	50	10	31	11	88	20	45	9		
1862	36	22	18	10	12	18	82	18	50	90	39	64	90	36	62	90	45	66	91	45	66	93	47	71	78	45	61	77	50	10	31	11	88	20	45	9		
1863	49	24	18	10	12	18	94	12	32	88	73	23	85	73	23	45	1	54	73	23	45	88	53	73	91	80	40	61	82	20	52	59	10	35	1			
1864	44	28	8	10	12	18	94	18	44	88	73	23	85	73	23	45	1	54	73	23	45	88	53	73	91	80	40	61	82	20	52	59	10	35	1			
1865	43	28	8	10	12	18	94	18	44	88	73	23	85	73	23	45	1	54	73	23	45	88	53	73	91	80	40	61	82	20	52	59	10	35	1			
1866	38	22	18	10	12	18	82	18	50	90	39	64	90	36	62	90	45	66	91	46	67	98	47	71	78	45	61	77	50	10	31	11	88	20	45	9		
1867	37	22	18	10	12	18	82	18	50	90	39	64	90	36	62	90	45	66	91	46	67	98	47	71	78	45	61	77	50	10	31	11	88	20	45	9		
1868	40	16	11	5	15	28	88	47	*2	24	6	70	30	46	88	73	52	4	31	52	4	31	52	4	31	52	4	31	52	4	31	52	4	31	52	4		
1869	45	20	22	3	56	8	10	24	5	65	*10	28	2	73	22	45	4	63	45	58	9	87	48	67	2	88	70	18	90	54	71	6	85	40	62	6		
1870	40	10	8	6	10	18	91	10	25	59	36	57	59	36	57	59	57	68	39	57	68	2	88	70	18	90	54	71	6	85	40	62	6					
1871	48	8	6	4	12	21	50	12	29	2	78	28	33	4	85	29	57	8	89	38	68	95	53	71	91	84	44	73	1	29	17	5	95	29	43	8		
1872	38	18	14	4	12	21	42	3	26	60	*8	29	1	50	59	37	60	91	54	71	90	34	61	87	24	52	59	17	40	5	43	25	17	5				
1873	38	18	14	4	12	21	42	3	26	60	*8	29	1	50	59	37	60	91	54	71	90	34	61	87	24	52	59	17	40	5	43	25	17	5				
1874	37	20	10	4	12	21	42	3	26	60	*8	29	1	50	59	37	60	91	54	71	90	34	61	87	24	52	59	17	40	5	43	25	17	5				
1875	33	26	3	6	35	32	21	18	5	65	*2	31	9	12	39	94	34	62	3	65	85	42	65	55	92	54	77	30	45	57	7	30	55	82	32	43	8	
1876	35	18	5	3	25	7	53	*5	25	9	53	7	28	4	39	53	7	28	4	39	53	93	52	69	94	95	62	76	4	39	53	7	31	18	95	18	46	4
1877	35	20	13	6	35	32	21	18	5	65	*2	31	9	12	39	94	34	62	3	65	85	42	65	55	92	54	77	30	45	57	7	30	55	82	32	43	8	

A star thus (*) signifies below zero.

MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.
Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.		February.		March.		April.		May.		June.		July.		August.		September.		October.		November.		December.		Year.				
	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Mean.			
1878	45	* 16.26	1	57	* 17.34	6	71	27	45.8	18.0	33	153.2	12	37	56.6	86.5	150.67	4	97.18	77.2	92.57	70.9	90	37.61.2	18.0	21.38.9	10.49.9		
1879	45	* 18.15	7	57	* 19.22	1	71	5	37.0	9.4	22	53.2	8.8	37	62.7	90.5	68.9	93.61	76.7	92.54	72.0	82	37.58.8	8.5	22.36.7	10.54.8			
1880	33	* 13.32	9	57	* 14.27	7	57	4	33.8	8.2	43	64.3	57	86.5	52.8	69.5	82	52.72	3	83.53	71.3	84	39.59.5	7.4	18.27.0	18.14.2			
1881	33	* 28.10.9	38	57	* 29.12.10.3	49	8	30.5	81	17	46.1	9.0	82	56.1	68.1	93.55	74.4	85.52	72.5	93	42.65.0	81	34.52.8	6.1	5.33.4	18.47.7			
1882	49	* 6.21.3	60	57	* 7.23.9	80	11	35.0	80	28	48.2	8.0	88.49	68.0	88.50	71.3	90.65	74.4	84	40.59.0	80	37.54.3	6.4	12.38.0	16.21.0				
1883	35	* 27.5.6	43	57	* 18.15.8	55	2	28.4	80	30	50.9	82	34	55.6	92.72	68.9	96.49	72.0	92.49	68.0	84	31.57.1	87	27.47.1	6.2	2.35.0	3.4		
1884	42	* 33.9.4	47	57	* 12.18.1	88	8	29.2	80	18	46.6	83	34	58.6	92.44	68.2	92.50	70.1	90.45	67.6	90	38.66.6	85	17.51.8	82	* 2.32.0	4.8		
1885	41	* 28.5.9	45	57	* 26.8.7	62	7	27.2	74	21	45.1	85	25	56.8	90.39	67.3	100.51	74.4	92.50	70.1	90	40.60.5	74	24.45.4	6.1	17.35.2	22.6		
1886	38	* 28.5.8	46	57	* 24.18.8	67	0	30.2	82	13	50.9	89	32	61.1	95.36	68.9	100.51	75.0	99.40	73.5	93	35.63.0	86	23.53.0	6.8	* 1.31.7	14.25.9		
1887	43	* 32.8.9	50	57	* 21.18.5	70	5	32.0	84	13	49.6	81	40	65.1	97.42	72.0	100.52	76.2	100.38	66.8	88	31.61.9	82	* 19.32.5	4.6	* 1.21.4	10.0		
1888	39	* 31.6.7	49	57	* 28.18.1	55	4	26.5	82	24	47.3	82	28	53.9	92.37	69.3	100.53	75.3	94.46	66.5	82	26.58.4	73	23.46.9	7.0	* 1.12.6.9	31.44.8		
1889	46	* 6.22.3	44	57	* 18.17.8	68	16	39.4	78	19	48.8	86	32	59.9	90	40	66.8	93.49	68.7	90	28.61.1	79	20.44.7	5.7	* 2.33.0	65			
1890	47	* 14.21.7	58	57	* 1.27.3	59	* 27.8	80	20	50.9	90	20	50.0	83	31	58.6	97.53	73.2	98.50	73.9	96.44	66.7	87	31.58.2	80	1.8.48.0	6.2	18.37.5	31.1
1891	44	* 6.25.6	58	57	* 15.21.6	50	5	27.0	79	20	50.0	83	31	58.0	95.46	69.8	91.46	68.4	93.38	68.1	90	30.65.5	87	23.48.8	5.7	* 16.29.9	54		
1892	46	* 21.13.8	50	57	* 8.26.2	57	6	30.6	74	19	44.6	76	32	54.5	91.49	67.8	95.43	72.6	91.45	70.2	88	36.61.5	81	23.50.4	5.0	* 1.29.7	43		

A star thus (*) signifies below zero.

MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.
Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M. and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.	
	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.	
1893	40 *22 5.6	46 *20 14.6	68 *4 29.4	84 21 43.6	83 28 54.8	93 39 70.4	94 50 74.0	95 39 68.2	90 28 62.6	81 16 49.7	68 *5 31.0	52 *16 19.7	*22 43.7	
1894	57 *30 15.7	45 *10 17.3	76 *3 38.4	87 25 50.8	90 34 60.6	94 40 72.8	103 43 75.4	99 44 73.0	91 32 62.8	75 25 49.5	55 *2 30.7	56 *3 28.9	*30 48.2	
1895	43 *18 11.8	60 *23 13.1	86 *1 27.3	80 *2 27.6	87 20 51.8	92 46 68.8	94 46 70.4	91 49 70.0	94 28 63.8	67 24 40.1	68 *2 30.8	49 *8 22.3	*8 44.6	
1896	59 *21 13.9	51 *12 21.7	63 *4 24.7	75 25 46.8	75 43 63.3	83 46 66.8	93 46 68.8	92 49 70.0	84 30 57.8	73 20 46.4	70 *2 31.5	53 8 29.9	*12 46.3	
1897	51 *21 16.7	40 *10 24.7	58 23.5	75 19 46.7	85 30 59.8	93 53 72.6	98 50 75.4	96 48 71.0	97 33 67.5	86 24 56.6	66 *2 33.8	48 *15 17.1	*7 21	
1898	41 *12 23.6	46 *10 23.4	60 11 38.5	83 19 46.7	85 36 60.1	92 45 69.6	93 48 72.9	95 48 71.0	95 39 66.6	79 20 49.0	68 *7 33.0	45 *11 18.4	*8 11	
1899	47 *18 13.7	53 *25 13.6	57 *9 26.4	82 14 49.4	84 32 29.0	90 30 61.4	94 39 67.0	95 48 72.1	96 50 74.2	98 16 59.1	85 25 66.6	72 6 24.6	*5 47.6	
1900	48 *12 25.9	44 *13 13.4	65 *2 29.0	82 19 53.0	80 32 29.0	82 19 53.0	82 19 53.0	82 19 53.0	82 19 53.0	84 32 64.2	87 26 57.7	66 5 33.4	50 12 25.0	
1901	52 *11 22.6	40 *14 15.2	65 *2 32.6	88 15 49.6	90 35 61.2	100 37 70.6	108 49 74.1	96 45 70.4	95 34 62.3	82 23 52.6	65 9 33.8	44 *18 20.8	108 *18	
1902	52 *28 20.2	46 *14 13.6	67 *6 38.4	89 35 64.2	89 36 65.6	92 49 74.4	92 45 74.1	94 36 65.6	92 46 72.0	82 31 57.8	78 27 54.4	66 5 33.4	*14 19.6	
1903	45 *28 18.8	47 *15 21.4	75 *1 21.3	78 25 48.4	85 33 62.2	89 36 65.6	93 46 74.1	94 36 65.6	92 46 72.0	85 31 57.8	78 27 54.4	50 *20 16.4	*28 95 *20	
1904	45 *22 13.9	56 *16 13.6	55 *3 35.2	79 6 41.3	88 34 59.0	88 43 70.6	88 45 72.2	96 44 70.7	98 45 71.0	95 40 64.0	85 18 47.8	60 5 35.4	54 *11 24.4	98

A star thus (*) signifies below zero.

MONTICELLO METEOROLOGY, JONES COUNTY, IOWA.

Monthly and Annual Maximum, Minimum and Mean Temperature.
Observations were made at the hours of 7 A. M., and 2 and 9 P. M.

YEAR.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Year.
	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.	Minim.	Mean.	Maxim.
1906	51 *5 25.3	52 *11 23.8	63 *1 29.0	79 25 51.1	86 26 60.8	90 44 67.5	91 47 73.5	91 44 73.5	91 47 73.5	76 40 67.4	76 50 58.8	67 6 27.4	*11 48.6
1807	45 *7 21.7	57 *10 23.6	81 18 42.1	71 20 43.0	80 25 53.4	88 40 68.2	91 53 73.6	91 53 73.6	91 53 73.6	82 31 63.1	82 31 63.1	48 6 29.6	*19 47.6
1908	50 *7 24.8	52 *13 24.7	68 *5 39.0	80 19 49.6	85 29 60.0	91 40 67.0	93 41 73.2	93 41 73.2	93 41 73.2	80 22 50.1	80 22 50.1	56 6 29.6	*19 47.6
1909	53 6 30.0	58 *16 45.2	79 6 41.3	79 6 41.3	79 6 41.3	79 6 41.3	79 6 41.3	79 6 41.3	79 6 41.3	72 55.8	72 55.8	50 6 29.6	*19 47.6

A star thus (*) signifies below zero.

**MONTHLY AND ANNUAL QUANTITY OF RAIN AND SNOW REDUCED TO WATER
IN INCHES.**

MONTICELLO.

YEARS.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.	Total.
1854.....	.50	1.90	1.35	1.84	5.81	.87	2.07	3.10	1.42	3.75	.83	.72	24.16
1855.....	2.71	1.87	2.93	3.60	3.15	4.59	3.42	4.75	2.15	3.91	3.21	3.79	40.07
1856.....	.91	3.97	.77	2.86	4.15	2.76	2.97	1.17	2.67	4.97	4.21	6.99	38.40
1857.....	1.16	4.22	1.40	3.79	2.18	.74	3.97	4.82	1.07	1.18	2.84	2.65	30.02
1858.....	1.37	2.32	2.31	2.16	7.97	6.63	7.16	4.18	6.21	5.07	4.42	2.27	52.07
1859.....	1.31	1.29	4.96	2.71	6.62	4.92	3.10	1.66	1.73	1.07	1.47	1.47	32.30
1860.....	1.23	1.16	1.28	2.08	2.11	4.21	4.72	2.98	3.14	1.25	2.88	5.96	32.90
1861.....	1.16	2.74	2.65	4.16	2.15	1.25	1.85	3.95	6.79	5.77	2.25	2.36	37.08
1862.....	1.25	1.65	4.71	5.78	4.15	6.26	4.35	6.98	6.85	3.08	3.72	1.27	50.05
1863.....	2.85	2.37	1.97	.63	3.27	1.18	1.15	3.98	2.10	5.35	5.12	6.05	36.02
1864.....	2.48	1.56	2.18	1.14	2.42	2.57	3.29	2.37	1.17	2.55	2.57	1.83	25.83
1865.....	.29	2.28	3.50	5.44	.84	9.02	4.35	2.78	5.62	2.80	.12	1.00	38.04
1866.....	3.77	1.02	1.32	2.67	3.16	4.00	5.63	8.20	3.73	3.21	1.45	2.15	40.31
1867.....	1.25	3.46	1.35	1.25	4.67	6.32	4.30	3.37	2.18	1.15	.90	.65	30.85
1868.....	.30	.55	4.02	2.78	4.59	3.75	2.90	1.70	6.72	.65	2.05	1.58	30.78
1869.....	1.71	1.13	.07	1.90	5.55	6.05	8.31	6.41	2.75	1.35	2.65	2.25	40.13
1870.....	1.35	1.31	3.00	1.05	4.11	1.60	5.25	3.65	3.95	1.55	1.61	1.54	29.97
1871.....	2.70	3.65	4.11	1.66	1.29	3.18	1.24	2.81	.12	3.11	4.05	3.32	31.12
1872.....	.90	.92	2.62	2.63	3.47	4.79	3.63	7.05	4.12	.43	1.38	.93	32.87
1873.....	2.50	2.52	2.68	2.97	4.07	4.45	1.76	1.32	.81	3.03	2.78	2.83	31.72
1874.....	3.27	2.50	1.76	1.78	.76	3.16	.60	1.81	6.26	1.18	3.45	3.22	29.75
1875.....	1.61	1.58	.70	2.72	3.08	4.32	5.34	2.37	2.95	1.31	.63	2.95	29.56
1876.....	2.29	1.88	4.09	2.83	4.75	7.00	10.45	5.74	8.62	1.24	2.64	.77	52.30
1877.....	2.10	.32	6.54	3.40	3.70	8.74	2.23	6.75	1.47	6.21	3.84	2.67	47.97
1878.....	.48	1.35	2.94	2.79	5.96	5.02	2.16	3.07	6.30	3.82	.66	1.14	35.69
1879.....	.51	1.21	1.71	1.08	3.49	5.30	8.66	6.94	3.63	.93	5.29	.12	....
1880.....	2.30	1.20	2.83	2.75	3.92	6.32	5.95	7.22	9.32	.89	1.85	1.50	46.05
1881.....	1.79	2.90	2.74	1.37	4.17	7.96	5.67	2.23	10.15	7.21	2.90	.94	50.03
1882.....	.62	1.25	2.32	4.97	5.45	3.61	2.00	3.10	2.83	5.58	1.67	2.16	35.56
1883.....	.87	2.65	.88	1.55	2.29	3.85	10.93	1.22	1.65	4.43	1.35	1.27	35.94
1884.....	.61	1.15	3.90	1.86	3.74	2.82	3.99	3.78	6.80	3.19	1.59	4.34	37.77
1885.....	1.75	.72	.22	4.16	3.60	5.44	6.16	8.54	3.95	2.65	.61	2.48	40.28
1886.....	3.35	1.31	3.50	1.80	4.65	1.41	.62	2.38	2.80	5.34	1.35	.84	29.36
1887.....	2.39	4.62	2.45	.83	2.72	1.49	4.45	3.31	6.31	1.39	.77	3.22	33.95
1888.....	1.13	1.48	3.71	1.50	6.10	3.18	6.98	1.71	1.85	2.02	2.77	2.26	34.69
1889.....	1.72	.79	.15	3.32	4.56	4.89	4.23	.22	2.62	1.25	.98	1.55	26.28
1890.....	1.90	.98	1.86	2.09	4.48	12.19	1.79	4.97	4.05	6.82	2.21	.71	44.05
1891.....	1.25	.86	2.55	2.00	2.70	1.92	4.55	4.11	.64	2.16	2.55	2.09	27.38
1892.....	1.44	1.18	1.11	2.70	9.58	8.87	4.39	2.44	2.06	.93	1.43	1.96	38.09
1893.....	1.18	1.32	2.44	3.58	2.57	5.82	1.92	1.23	2.50	2.08	1.80	1.54	27.98
1894.....	1.08	.81	3.84	3.46	1.55	3.03	.13	3.42	3.35	2.11	2.03	.97	25.78
1895.....	.98	.43	.99	.50	2.82	1.27	2.43	1.46	2.59	1.10	1.33	2.47	18.57
1896.....	.42	.84	.53	5.65	4.54	1.91	7.55	1.91	4.11	1.98	1.48	.67	31.59
1897.....	2.35	1.07	2.56	5.86	1.75	3.00	3.50	1.17	2.11	1.12	1.04	2.63	28.16
1898.....	2.59	.97	2.43	2.40	3.46	2.60	1.71	5.08	3.59	3.25	1.42	.35	30.00
1899.....	.47	.97	.37	3.81	6.19	4.24	2.48	1.75	.56	1.10	1.60	4.28	27.82
1900.....	.73	1.76	2.49	3.23	2.75	1.26	6.49	2.97	3.47	5.00	1.30	.30	31.75
1901.....	1.36	.63	3.38	1.24	1.56	3.56	.59	.97	3.29	1.97	.84	1.27	20.66
1902.....	.68	.92	1.72	1.28	5.81	9.78	7.80	3.31	4.82	1.39	1.80	2.46	41.77
1903.....	.20	1.50	2.25	4.65	6.30	4.03	8.40	4.54	4.57	2.20	0.90	.32	39.86
1904.....	1.15	.95	1.44	2.05	2.99	.90	3.70	3.08	1.50	2.50	0.10	1.80	22.16
1905.....	0.75	2.00	2.71	2.81	5.57	3.80	2.24	3.75	2.64	4.28	2.83	1.38	34.76
	OLIN												
1906.....	8.45	1.84	2.04	1.23	5.01	2.02	1.22	7.46	2.58	1.35	1.26	1.54	42.86
1907.....	4.62	.56	1.98	2.37	2.89	5.23	6.90	8.74	5.71	1.02	1.26	1.07	....
1908.....	.55	8.95	2.60	3.00	7.04	8.40	2.83	8.17	1.16	1.69	....	....	....
1909.....	....	....	1.52	6.96	2.75	....	5.20	2.24	....	....	....	....	....

EARLIEST AND LATEST FROST OF THE SEASON, AND DAYS WITHOUT FROST.

MONTICELLO.

YEARS.	Date of Last Frost.	Date of First Frost.	No. of Days Without Frost.	YEARS.	Date of Last Frost.	Date of First Frost.	No. of Days Without Frost.
1850.....	June 11	Sept. 29	109	1881.....	No Rec.	Sept. 12	..
1851.....	May 7	Sept. 16	131	1882.....	May 29	Sept. 23	117
1852.....	June 5	Sept. 16	102	1883.....	May 31	Sept. 5	97
1853.....	April 20	Sept. 10	142	1884.....	May 30	October 9	132
1854.....	May 22	Sept. 20	120	1885.....	May 19	Sept. 5	109
1855.....	June 13	Sept. 27	105	1886.....	June 3	August 31	89
1856.....	May 30	Sept. 20	112	1887.....	" *24	August 24	61
1857.....	May 21	Sept. 23	124	1888.....	June 2	Sept. 1	91
1858.....	May 21	August 28	99	1889.....	May 30	Aug. *20	82
1859.....	June 4	Sept. 2	89	1890.....	May 20	Sept. 13	115
1860.....	May 15	Sept. 12	119	1891.....	May 27	August 28	92
1861.....	May 16	Sept. 28	134	1892.....	May 27	Sept. 6	101
1862.....	June 19	Sept. 25	97	1893.....	May 28	August 30	181
1863.....	June 8	August 25	77	1894.....	May 31	Sept. 11	185
1864.....	June 13	Sept. 19	97	1895.....	May 27	Sept. 30	183
1865.....	May 11	Sept. 30	141	1896.....	April 22	Sept. 20	195
1866.....	May 17	Sept. 21	126	1897.....	April 30	Sept. 20	210
1867.....	May 26	Sept. 10	106	1898.....	May 18	October 5	209
1868.....	May 21	Sept. 13	114	1899.....	April 19	Sept. 13	188
1869.....	June 6	Sept. 26	111	1900.....	May 6	Sept. 17	214
1870.....	April 29	October 13	166	1901.....	May 25	Sept. 3	192
1871.....	May 10	Sept. 21	133	1902.....	April 24	Sept. 12	†
1872.....	May 2	Sept. 27	147	1903.....	June 12	Sept. 17	193
1873.....	May 13	Sept. 8	117	1904.....	May 31	†	?
1874.....	May 18	Sept. 30	134	1905.....	April 30	October 11	?
1875.....	May 17	Sept. 11	116			OLIN.	
1876.....	June 21	Sept. 27	97				
1877.....	June 10	Sept. 18	99	1906.....	May 10	October 1	209
1878.....	June 10	Sept. 11	92	1907.....	May 28	Sept. 22	202
1879.....	May 6	Sept. 9	125	1908.....	May 2	Sept. 28	?
1880.....	April 15	Sept. 8	148	1909.....	May 3	Sept. 26	...

* Light frost.

† November missing.

‡ April, September, October, November missing.

MONTHLY AND ANNUAL QUANTITIES OF SNOW IN INCHES.

MONTICELLO.

YEARS.	Date of First Snow	Total Fall of Snow.										YEARS
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Last Snow		
1854.....	12	4.00	.90	8.00	4.50	2.00	...	...	...	26	19.40	1855
1855.....	22	8.00	4.50	1.10	2.20	.65	...	...	...	21	13.03	1856
1856.....	4	...	7.50	18.00	14.00	15.25	6.25	1.00	...	8	57.50	1857
1857.....	8	...	1.00	.16	...	10.50	3.50	2.00	...	13	17.16	1858
1858.....	9	...	10.00	12.00	4.00	13.00	6.50	...	...	20	45.50	1859
1859.....	10	...	1.00	6.00	5.00	2.00	.16	...	...	25	14.16	1860
1860.....	2	...	4.00	18.75	18.25	13.50	1.75	...	...	26	56.25	1861
1861.....	29	.16	2.00	4.50	28.50	5.75	15.75	8.25	...	8	59.91	1862
1862.....	2	...	4.50	...	3.25	6.50	3.50	...	...	24	21.75	1863
1863.....	22	2.50	6.00	20.00	.75	10.00	7.50	...	...	12	46.75	1864
1864.....	20	1.00	8.00	12.25	2.90	10.97	6.77	5.70	...	21	42.59	1865
1865.....	28	4.00	2.50	4.62	9.00	14.52	4.98	...	...	28	39.82	1866
1866.....	27	.05	.30	8.50	13.40	12.50	16.25	...	...	26	51.00	1867
1867.....	11	...	...	6.81	3.45	6.88	.75	...	...	1	17.89	1868
1868.....	17	...	3.61	9.50	19.14	15.58	5.40	1.00	...	1	54.28	1869
1869.....	8	...	16.09	10.65	13.62	.25	15.11	...	...	16	55.72	1870
1870.....	11	...	...	.75	5.00	11.50	.87	...	...	12	18.12	1871
1871.....	31	1.05	4.00	13.25	.95	.87	20.88	...	...	81	40.45	1872
1872.....	14	6.62	8.27	15.09	5.15	5.55	11.25	...	...	9	51.93	1873
1873.....	29	1.40	6.35	6.75	10.25	11.55	.25	8.50	...	27	40.05	1874
1874.....	19	...	.54	8.00	14.96	15.80	6.50	8.00	25	1	49.05	1875
1875.....	26	.16	.25	6.30	2.00	.32	19.50	1.00	...	2	29.53	1876
1876.....	6	...	7.25	8.08	17.25	.50	26.60	2.00	...	29	41.68	1877
1877.....	1	...	11.62	.25	2.10	2.35	...	...	...	24	16.32	1878
1878.....	28	.50	...	9.55	4.40	6.50	6.25	...	...	21	29.20	1879
1879.....	...	1.0	4.4	4.4	6.5	6.2	...	0	...	...	22.5	1880
1880.....	...	1.0	11.2	2.2	1.8	1.5	0	...	...	...	17.7	1881
1881.....	...	1.0	3.7	16.8	14.8	20.0	1.0	...	...	...	57.3	1882
1882.....	...	...	0	10.6	4.8	4.2	5.2	0.5	...	...	23.3	1883
1883.....	...	...	0	9.7	10.0	14.7	5.0	2.0	...	...	41.4	1884
1884.....	...	...	1.0	9.2	6.1	8.7	8.1	3.0	...	...	36.1	1885
1885.....	...	...	0	7.5	5.4	7.2	2.2	0	...	...	22.3	1886
1886.....	...	...	2.2	5.9	11.5	6.8	19.9	0	...	...	45.8	1887
1887.....	...	...	3.5	18.8	10.8	9.1	16.0	0	...	...	58.2	1888
1888.....	...	2.5	0	10.1	6.5	4.3	2.0	0.2	...	...	25.6	1889
1889.....	...	0.8	T	9.7	1.1	0.1	0	...	...	...	11.2	1890
1890.....	...	0.5	7.0	4.0	5.0	10.1	0	...	...	...	26.6	1891
1891.....	...	8.4	2.0	2.3	3.7	20.5	0.1	...	...	...	32.0	1892
1892.....	...	8.8	9.1	6.4	4.1	1.8	5.0	T	...	...	33.2	1893
1893.....	...	10.5	5.5	9.0	4.2	3.1	4.0	...	...	...	36.3	1894
1894.....	...	0.9	0.6	5.4	6.7	4.0	0.1	...	...	...	17.7	1895
1895.....	...	3.0	7.0	9.5	3.2	2.9	1.0	...	...	...	26.6	1896
1896.....	...	T	1.0	3.3	3.0	6.3	1.4	6.0	...	...	21.0	1897
1897.....	...	0.5	15.5	6.1	8.5	3.3	0	...	...	...	33.9	1898
1898.....	...	12.0	4.0	18.0	11.4	5.0	...	...	...	...	...	1899

YEARS.	Date of First Snow	Date of Last Snow										Years
		Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	Last Snow		
1899.....	Nov. 1	0.5	6.5	4.0	8.0	11.0	2.5	.0	Apr. 11	1900	...	
1900.....	Nov. 7	0	3.0	3.0	10.5	11.5	13.5	.0	Mar. 30	1901	...	
1901.....	Nov. 3	...	3.0	1.0	9.0	1.0	T	...	Mar. 31	1902	...	
1902.....	Nov. 1	14.0	2.0	7.0	5.0	T	...	Apr. 14	1903	...
1903.....	Dec. 2	8.5	...	10.0	10.0	Mar. 15	1904	...
1904.....	7.2	Mar. 19	1905	...
1905.....	Nov. 29	0	T	13.2

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1905.....	Oct. 11	T	2.5	6.8	8.2	5.8	6.8	T	1.2	Apr. 5	1906
1906.....	Nov. 11	0	2.5	2.2	11.8	7.0	2.0	5.0	1.2	May 8	1907
1907.....	Nov. 10	0	3.0	4.0	6.0	15.0	T	T	...	Apr. 29	1908
1908.....	...	0	...	...	...	...	1.0	T	...	May 1	1909

CIVIL WAR HISTORY.

The war record herein given is the same as was contained in the Jones County History of 1879, with such additions as the editor has been able to find.—*Editor.*

If there is any one thing more than another of which the people of the northern states have reason to be proud, it is of the record they made during the dark and bloody days of the war of the rebellion. When the war was forced upon the country, the people were quietly pursuing the even tenor of their ways, doing whatever their hands found to do—making farms or cultivating those already made, erecting homes, founding cities and towns, building shops and manufactures—in short, the country was alive with industry and hopes for the future. The people were just recovering from the depressions and losses incident to the financial panic of 1857. The future looked bright and promising, and the industrious and patriotic sons and daughters of the free states were buoyant with hope—looking forward to the perfecting of new plans for the securement of comfort and competence in the declining years of life; they little heeded the mutterings and threatenings of treason's children in the slave states of the south. True sons and descendants of the heroes of the “times that tried men's soul”—the struggle for American independence—they never dreamed that there was even one so base as to dare attempt the destruction of the Union of their fathers—a government baptized with the best blood the world ever knew. While immediately surrounded with peace and tranquility, they paid but little attention to the rumored plots and plans of those who lived and grew rich from the sweat and toil, blood and flesh of others; aye, even trafficked in the offspring of their own loins. Nevertheless, the war came, with all its attendant horrors.

April 12, 1861, Fort Sumter, at Charleston, South Carolina, Maj. Anderson, U. S. A., commandant, was fired upon by rebel arms. Although basest treason, this first act in the bloody reality that followed, was looked upon as the mere bravado of a few hot-heads, the act of a few fire-eaters whose sectional bias and freedom hatred was crazed by excessive indulgence in intoxicating potions. When, a day later, the news was borne along the telegraphic wires that Maj. Anderson had been forced to surrender to what had at first been regarded as a drunken mob, the patriotic people of the north were startled from the dreams of the future, from undertakings half completed, and made to realize that behind that mob there was a dark, deep and well-organized purpose to destroy the government, rend the Union in twain, and out of its ruins erect a slave oligarchy, wherein no one would dare question their right to hold in bondage the sons and daughters of men whose skins were black, or who, perchance, through practices of lustful natures, were half or quarter removed from the color that God, for His own purposes, had given them. But “they reckoned without their host.” Their dreams of the future, their plans for the establishment of an independent confederacy, were doomed from their inception to sad and bitter disappointment.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort Sumter, Abraham Lincoln—America's martyr president—who, but a few short weeks before, had taken the oath of office as the nation's chief executive, issued a proclamation calling for seventy-five thousand volunteers for three months. The last word of that proclamation had scarcely been taken from the electric wires before the call was filled. Men and

money were counted out by the thousands. The people who loved their whole government could not give enough. Patriotism thrilled and vibrated and pulsated through every heart. The farm, the workshop, the office, the pulpit, the bar, the bench, the college, the schoolhouse—every calling offered its best men, their lives and their fortunes in defense of the government's honor and unity. Party lines were for the time ignored. Bitter words, spoken in moments of political heat, were forgotten and forgiven, and, joining hands in a common cause, they repeated the oath of America's soldier-statesman, "By the Great Eternal the Union must and shall be preserved!"

Seventy-five thousand men were not enough to subdue the rebellion. Nor were ten times that number. The war went on, and call followed call, until it began to look as if there would not be men enough in all the free states to crush out and subdue the monstrous war traitors had inaugurated. But to every call for either men or money, there was a willing and ready response. And it is a boast of the people that, had the supply of men fallen short, there were women brave enough, daring enough, patriotic enough, to have offered themselves as sacrifices on their country's altar. Such were the impulses, motives and actions of the patriotic men of the north, among whom the loyal sons of Jones county, Iowa, made a conspicuous and praiseworthy record.

The compiler has sought to secure a continuous record of all the patriotic meetings of the people of the county in the order in which they took place, but as many meetings were held of which no record was kept, except in the faithful breasts of loyal men and liberty-loving women, the war history must be more or less fragmentary, and, in a great measure, not as satisfactory as he had hoped to have made it. He had searched all the files of newspapers published in the county at the time, and the result of his research is given below. He feels gratified to state that enough has been secured to testify most emphatically to the unbounded heroism and lofty patriotism of the loyal citizens of Jones county during the days of the nation's darkest forebodings. No county in the state sent out braver men, and no state in the Union can boast of a more glorious record.

UNION MEETING.

Pursuant to notice, the citizens of Jones county, irrespective of party, assembled in mass convention at the courthouse, in Anamosa, on Saturday, the 19th day of January, 1861, at 11 o'clock A. M.

On motion of Dr. N. G. Sales, Messrs. Davis McCarn and E. V. Miller were appointed temporary chairmen, and Matt Parrott and J. L. Sheean, secretaries.

On motion of W. G. Hammond, Esq., the chair was empowered to appoint a committee of five on permanent organization, and appointed as such committee Messrs. W. G. Hammond, N. G. Sales, George W. Field, C. Chapman and C. T. Lamson.

E. Cutler, Esq., moved that the convention adjourn for one week—the late storm having prevented an attendance from the other parts of the county. Lost.

On motion of O. Burke, Esq., the chair appointed O. Burke, J. J. Dickinson, S. T. Pierce, E. Cutler and J. Mann as a committee on resolutions. The committee assembled at the time designated.

The committee on permanent organization reported as follows: president, G. W. Field; vice-presidents, Messrs. J. Mann, W. H. Holmes and F. L. McKean; secretaries, Messrs. John S. Stacey and J. L. Sheean—which report was received and adopted.

The committee on resolutions, not being ready to report, the convention was addressed by N. G. Sales, W. G. Hammond and others. The committee on resolutions appeared, and, through S. T. Pierce, Esq., reported the following preamble and resolutions:

WHEREAS, The people of Jones county, in mass convention assembled, without distinction of party, believing that the present unhappy condition of our country demands the immediate and serious attention of every good citizen and patriot; and, further, believing that it is idle and impolitic to discuss the cause of present calamities, but most expedient to search for a remedy which will cure our present difficulties and secure to us permanent and national tranquility, and to that end and for that purpose we will divest ourselves of party feelings and sectional prejudices, in order to best promote and secure present and future harmony and union; therefore,

Resolved, That we are unwilling now to abandon or in the least endanger the Union of the states, which has existed so long with such unprecedented results, both as to our individual and national happiness and prosperity.

Resolved, That the federal government is one of limited power derived solely from the Constitution, and the grants of power made therein ought to be strictly construed by all departments and agents of the government.

Resolved, That we are in favor of the equality of the states in the distribution of all benefits and burdens of our government, and a prompt, energetic and impartial administration of all constitutional laws; and upon this principle we stand, hoping and demanding of our senators and representatives in congress that they will make every effort in their power to effect an equal, liberal and equitable adjustment of present national difficulties.

Resolved, That we love and cherish the government under which we live, and hold in high esteem and regard our brothers of the southern states, and regret that there are mutual subjects of complaint and difference existing between the northern and southern sections of our confederacy, and believe that our differences can be better settled in the Union than out of it, and that such difficulties and differences can be arranged and settled if a mutual spirit of forbearance and good will is exercised by both our northern and southern brethren, and that it is a right and a duty we owe to each other to make just concessions to restore peace and harmony between the different sections of the country.

Resolved, That, in the words of James Buchanan, “resistance to lawful authority, under our form of government, cannot fail, in the end, to prove disastrous to its authors;” that we therefore appeal to our southern brethren to cease such resistance and to submit the questions in dispute between us to the constitutional authorities of our common country.

Resolved, That, in the noble stand taken by Maj. Anderson in defense of the flag of our Union and the property it should protect calls for the admiration and respect of every lover of his country.



SCENE ON BUFFALO CREEK

On motion of N. G. Sales, the report of the committee was received and the committee discharged. Moved that the resolutions be voted on separately. Lost.

On motion of W. H. Holmes, the resolutions were adopted. N. G. Sales moved that the proceedings of the convention, with the resolutions adopted, be published in the Anamosa *Eureka* and the Marion *Democrat*. Carried. S. T. Pierce moved that a copy of the proceedings and resolutions of this convention be forwarded to each of our senators and representatives in congress. Carried.

On motion, the convention adjourned *sine die*. John S. Stacy and J. L. Sheean, secretaries.

THE BOARD OF SUPERVISORS' RESOLUTIONS OF LOYALTY, JUNE 6, 1861.

The supervisors of Jones county closed their labors Thursday, June 6, 1861, by passing the following:

WHEREAS, The great American nation has, under the kind guidance of Almighty God and a patriotic and liberty-loving people, safely passed through eighty-four anniversaries without the hand of a domestic traitor having been raised to overthrow the noble fabric of constitutional liberty raised by the patriots of the Revolution;

AND WHEREAS, In the present year of grace, 1861, and on the eve of the eighty-fifth anniversary of our national independence, we see, for the first time, numerous and thoroughly organized traitors raising their fratricidal hands with a view to force the dismemberment and overthrow of the best government on the earth, we deem it expedient to call upon the whole people of Jones county to come together on the approaching 4th day of July, and, with united hearts and hands manifest their devotion to the nation, its unity, and the principles of the Declaration of Independence; therefore

Resolved, That the board appoint a committee of citizens from each township, request them to make all necessary arrangements for the celebration of the eighty-fifth anniversary of American independence.

Resolved, That we recommend that the citizens of the whole county assemble at the grove half a mile south of the center of the county, in the northeast corner of Jackson township, and bring with them such provisions and lumber as will be sufficient to provide tables and refreshments for all.

Resolved, That the committee be requested to provide a band of music, powder and speakers for the occasion.

Resolved, That the following individuals in the various townships are hereby appointed a committee to make all necessary arrangements; and they are requested to meet on the ground where said celebration is proposed to be held, on the 20th day of June, at 10 o'clock A. M., and there take such action as to them may seem proper: Names of committee—Cass, E. B. Alderman; Castle Grove, Thomas J. Peak; Clay, John Russell; Fairview, N. G. Sales, C. C. Buell; Greenfield, Elias V. Miller; Hale, Don A. Carpenter; Jackson, Daniel N. Monroe; Madison, John Niles; Monticello, W. H. Walworth; Oxford, Milo C. Lathrop; Richland, Isaac Willard; Rome, Charles H. Lull; Scotch Grove, A. J. Allen; Washington, Thomas McNally; Wayne, Noah Bigley; Wyoming, James A. Bronson.

Resolved, That the sum of one hundred dollars, or so much thereof as may be necessary, is hereby appropriated from the county treasury for the purpose of providing music and powder.

Thus it is seen that the board of supervisors of Jones county, in 1861, were decidedly loyal and eminently patriotic.

PATRIOTIC MEETING IN ROME.

A union meeting was held in the grove near the village of Rome, on the 24th of May, 1861. The citizens of the town and vicinity turned out *en masse*. The meeting came to order by electing Ezra Carpenter, Esq., chairman.

A patriotic and soul-stirring address was delivered by the Rev. O. E. Aldrich, which was received with frequent demonstrations of applause by the people. After the address, three cheers were given for the Union, with a vim that spoke love for our county and death to traitors. A company of home guards at this time was nearly full. E. C. Rigby was the secretary at the above meeting.

THE COUNTY FOURTH OF JULY CELEBRATION.

A grand county celebration of the 4th of July, took place in pursuance of the resolutions and suggestions of the board of supervisors, made at their June meeting in 1861. The celebration was on Thursday, the 4th of July, 1861.

The perilous condition of the country brought men of all parties together to observe the anniversary of our national birth, and to repeat anew their vows to freedom. Early in the morning, teams, singly and in companies, began to throng from all parts of the county toward the point which had been designated by the board of supervisors, near the center of the county. At 10 o'clock, a. m., the scene was the strangest of the kind ever encountered in the west. The road ran along a high ridge, and on both sides of it and on each of the wide and gently sloping spurs, shooting out every few rods, were horses, wagons, buggies, carriages, men, women, children and babies by the thousands; and, in every direction, the American flag floated in the light and refreshing breeze, which, with the shade of the sufficiently abundant oaks, tempered the heat of a warm summer day. Such an assembly in a city is common enough, but this was an assembly in the wilderness. Not a house, not a sign that man had touched nature here was visible, save in the few brief days' labor of the committee of preparation. It was a fitting place wherein to assemble on such a day and for such a purpose, when the nation was in its life and death struggle for existence.

The committee of arrangements had done as well as could be hoped for in the short time allowed them, and better than could have been expected. On the rather steep slope of a spur, north of the road, a staging had been erected facing up the slope, and, in front of this, seats sufficient to accommodate, perhaps, one thousand persons. Back of the stage, and at the bottom of the ravine, a well had been dug some ten or more feet deep, and, at the bottom, a barrel fixed. It was a comical sort of a well, but it served the purpose, in a measure, for some hours.

On another ridge and back of the wall, stood the six-pounder, manned by the Wyoming Artillery Company, in gray shirts, under Capt. Walker. The other

military companies were the Canton Company, Capt. Hanna; they wore red military coats, were armed with rifles and were fine looking; the Rough and Readys' of Rome, Capt. L. A. Roberts, with blue military coats, white pants and glazed caps, sixty-five men, also fine looking; Carpenter's Company, Rome, Capt. Carpenter, eighty men, with gray coats, likewise made a fine appearance; the Greenfield Company, mounting eighty men, John Secrist, commander; these were in frock coats and wore white plumes; they, too, showed well, and still more in drill and fitness for the most desperate fighting; the Scotch Grove Guards, from Scotch Grove, Capt. Magee, formed a large company; these wore no uniforms, but their appearance indicated they were the right men for fighting. There were six companies of young men, all formed and drilled, in the space of three months. It appears that all these entered the army in due time and did good service.

The proceedings at the stand were patriotic and entertaining. During the reading of the Declaration of Independence, the general attention was close, and the responsibilities of the hour seemed to impress all minds. The singing, with the marshal waving the star-spangled banner to the words, was very effective. The address was by a Mr. Utley—a good Union speech, and was very generally approved. Music by the various military bands was abundant and lively. The picnic that followed was much enjoyed by all who partook of dainties provided for the occasion. The military went through with some of their exercises and then the proceedings of the afternoon began, which consisted of speeches from different persons, when, owing to a want of an abundant supply of water, the vast assembly was dispersed at a much earlier hour than it otherwise would have been.

It was evident that the loyalty of Jones county could be relied upon, and that her citizens were ready to do their full duty in crushing out treason.

INCIDENTS OF ENLISTMENT.

Up to the 19th of July, 1861, Jones county had sent no company of its own to the war, but had contributed many of its best citizens to companies raised in adjoining counties.

At least a half-dozen men went into Capt. Leffingwell's mounted company. Four went from the village of Bowen's Prairie, viz., Howard Smith, Orin Crane, Theodore Hopkins and Isaac White. Their departure for the seat of war was the occasion of a very pleasant scene which occurred at their rendezvous in the beautiful grove near the residence of Otis Whittemore. The Home Guards of that town, under command of Lieut. Isaac Willard, escorted them some miles on their way, after a solemn leave-taking and addresses by Messrs. Bates, Searle, Johnson, O. Whittemore, Willard, Briggs and Hopkins. Rev. Mr. Searle was with the mounted escort, and offered, on horseback, a prayer that was alike impressive in itself and in the circumstances and situation of its delivery.

Mr. White had not volunteered with the rest, but sat watching the proceedings; when Curtis Stone, Esq., rode up on a fine horse, the best he owned. "If I had that horse," said White, "I would go too." "Take it," was the reply. "It is yours." No sooner said than done. White vaulted into the saddle and started to fight for his country.

Here is another incident, which we take from the Dubuque *Times* (dated in July, 1861) :

"*A Patriotic Clergyman.*—A gentleman from this city has been enlisting men in Jones county for the cavalry company of which Col. Heath is lieutenant. In Scotch Grove township, a young man enlisted and went to a clergyman to buy a horse. The reverend gentleman said he had no horse to sell for this war, but, pointing to the best one he had, 'There's one,' said he, 'which you are welcome to.' "

Such patriotism is praiseworthy.

FIRST COMPANY OF VOLUNTEERS.

About the 10th of August, 1861, William T. Shaw, Esq., who had been appointed commissary by the governor, was notified that a company of volunteers would be accepted, and he immediately went to work to raise it. The various companies of Home Guards were invited to come to Anamosa, and on Monday, the 12th of August, twenty-eight wagons came in from Rome, Hale, Jackson and Madison townships, bringing a company under Capt. Carpenter. Tuesday, some eighteen or twenty wagons arrived from Scotch Grove, with thirty-five men, under Capt. Magee, and accompanied by thirty ladies. This latter company was met at the depot by those who came the day previous and the Greenfield Home Guards, who escorted them to the Fisher House, the Scotch Grove ladies falling into the procession behind, and remaining in line with them until dismissed for dinner.

In the afternoon, a meeting was held at the city hall, for the purpose of filling the company, electing officers, and so forth. But, unfortunately, a split occurred in regard to the destination of the company. The Scotch Grove boys said they volunteered under a promise to be taken to Washington, and did not want to go anywhere else, while Mr. Shaw had orders for the company to proceed to Davenport, from whence they were to go to Missouri. The Scotch Grove boys and fifteen volunteers from Bowen's prairie finally withdrew, declaring they would make up another company.

The company under Captain Carpenter remained, and most of them signed the muster roll. The election resulted in the unanimous choice of D. A. Carpenter for captain. The company not being full, men were sent out to drum up recruits, and at the time of starting, the company numbered sixty-three men.

Thursday morning was the time fixed upon for the departure of the company. At an early hour, the friends of the volunteers came pouring into town by hundreds. The men were formed into line in front of the Fisher House, and each one was presented with a testament by the Jones County Bible Society. Rev. Mr. Eberhart making a few appropriate remarks during the presentation.

Mr. Buell was then called upon, and briefly addressed the company, giving them some good advice, wishing them God-speed and a safe return, and bidding them farewell.

The company was then marched to the depot, where was assembled the largest crowd seen in the town for a long time. Many ladies were present through the entire morning and up to the moment the cars started. There were many sad

faces and a few cheerful ones; many tears, and some manly tears, too, were shed. The boys took their seats, the conductor gave the word, and the cars and their precious load were off.

Thus the first Jones county company was formed and took its departure for the seat of war.

GRAND TURN-OUT OF MILITARY AND CITIZENS.

Monday, the 19th of August, 1861, was an epoch in the history of Jones county. If any one had ever doubted the patriotic feeling of its citizens, they could no longer do so. The fires of patriotism burned brightly in their bosoms, and their devotion to the cause of civil and religious liberty was clearly evinced by their ardor in responding to the call of their country, and showed, beyond a doubt that the noble blood of '76 was still coursing in their veins; and they were prepared, if necessary, to shed their blood for the preservation of those rights and that liberty which were won by the blood and sacrifices of our fathers. It had been announced that on Monday, the 19th inst., the company of Jones county volunteers, under Captain Harper, would meet at the picnic grounds near Monticello, and be presented with a flag by the ladies of Bowen's Prairie. About noon, the volunteers from Scotch Grove, Clay and vicinity, began to arrive at Monticello accompanied by a large concourse of friends. After partaking of dinner provided by the landlord at Monticello, the procession, consisting of sixty-four teams, proceeded to the grounds with banners flying and drums beating. Upon arriving at the grounds, the procession from Bowen's Prairie was seen winding its way into the grove, consisting of volunteers, people, colors and music. The two processions soon formed themselves around the speaker's stand, and the meeting was organized by calling John D. Walworth to act as president. An appropriate and eloquent prayer was then offered by the Rev. Mr. Bates, of Cascade. Mr. Clark then sang the "Red, White and Blue." After the song, Miss Emma Crane, in behalf of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie, then presented the company with an elegant flag accompanied by the following address:

"Jones County Volunteers: As the representative of and in behalf of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie, I appear before you holding in my hand the emblem of our country's purity, liberty and greatness—the Stars and Stripes. I have the honor and pleasure of bestowing upon you and consigning to your charge this banner, as the free gift of the ladies of Bowen's Prairie; and, upon your reception of this simple favor, may I be allowed the privilege of briefly expressing the sentiments of its donors; and I would especially impress upon your minds the idea that I come not fresh from the school-girl's sanctum, with a labored essay of fairy scenes and flowery fields, to quiet your minds to a standard of peaceful home life. No! I come to speak to you of the agitated state of your country, in which woman feels, or should feel, the same spirit of animation the governs your purposes and actions. And if, in thus assuming this prerogative, my language should seem uncouth or lack versatility, I hope I may receive the charitable indulgence of all, for, you must be aware, to communicate upon a topic that very seldom falls to the lot of a woman, and in a

time and under circumstances that have never before presented themselves to the women of our country, is an effort that demands the tongue of excellence.

"We now look upon you in a military capacity, organized as a band of soldiers, and each of you more or less animated by the enthusiasm that universally pervades every true American heart at this time. While looking out upon the scene before you, of mighty convulsions, an extensive civil war threatening the very foundations of the noble institutions of our government upon which our individual prosperity is based, we come to ask of you: What is the standard of your enthusiasm? Is it a lofty standard of public morality? Do pure and exalted conceptions of truth and justice pervade your hearts? We shall acknowledge nothing less than this from each of you. You want our reasons? You shall have them. This is no time for idle speculations or timid misgivings. For a score or more of years the mighty sluice-ways of political corruption have been opening and swelling, fed and fostered by an arbitrary disposition on the part of a few, to curtail and crush out the noble privileges enjoyed by the masses, till the people see looming fires of destruction in the distance, and awake at once to a sense of their danger and act as exigency dictates. Our country's traitors are aroused, and announce their right to destroy the Union, and they have placed themselves in an attitude to carry out their intentions at the point of the bayonet. * * * Soldiers! we have put to you one plain question, and we will now submit one still plainer. Are you afraid to fight? If so, you are not worthy recipients of that flag which was purchased, and that dearly, by blood; and it must be sustained and protected, however difficult, by the same element, else look at the result—the country broken and ruined in all her institutions, and naught left but here and there the segments of what it once was. * * * We have too much confidence in you and in our country's defenders to suppose that such a state of things can ever exist in our land. Here we see men ripe with patriotism, sound in sentiment, full of vigor, quick in conception to thus early see and do their duty and their country's need, full of pride, ambition and native dignity, freely responding to their country's call. And now, soldiers, divesting myself of every disposition to flattery, we have reason to feel proud of you—Jones county has reason to feel proud of you—that thus you so willingly enroll yourselves, and freely leave your homes, your firesides, your parents, brothers, sisters and families to support your country's flag. Now take this flag, and may its folds proudly wave above your heads wherever your country calls! Let no dishonor ever stain this emblem, and in advance upon the foe may it be found in the van! Take it! Go with willing hearts! Defend! Sustain it! Bring it back untarnished! Then look for happy homes and ever-greeting friends."

The presentation address was replied to by Captain Harper on behalf of the company, in a few appropriate remarks, thanking the ladies for their beautiful gift, and pledging themselves to bear it aloft in the van and to defend it while one was alive to uphold it, and return with it or *on* it. Rev. Mr. Bates, of Cascade, was then called upon, and made an eloquent speech in behalf of the Union and the Constitution, and, among other things, urged the necessity not only of praying, but fighting. Rev. Mr. Russell addressed the crowd in a few appropriate remarks upon the necessity of maintaining the government and

sustaining law and order at any sacrifice and at any cost. Rev. Mr. Benton, of Anamosa, also spoke to the volunteers words of encouragement, and assured them of the sympathy and confidence of their friends, and maintained that the cause for which they were engaging to fight was a righteous one and must be triumphant.

In accordance with a resolution of the Jones County Bible Society, a Testament was presented to each of the volunteers, in behalf of the society, by the Rev. James McKean, of Scotch Grove. In making the presentation, Mr. McKean briefly addressed the company, urging each to be governed by the precepts taught in that book. John Russell of Clay township, replied in behalf of the company. Appropriate remarks were made by the chairman urging the duty of volunteering for the defense of our country, our dearest rights and our blood-bought principles. The recruits then fell in and were marched to the table, where they and a large number of others partook of a bountiful collation, prepared by the generous-hearted people of Bowen's Prairie.

After partaking of refreshments, a large portion of the crowd dispersed, while some remained to listen to other patriotic addresses. The day was one long to be remembered by the patriotic citizens of Jones county, and fraught with bursts of enthusiasm for Liberty and Union.

Captain Harper's company was the second sent out from Jones county.

FLAG PRESENTATION AND DEPARTURE.

Monday, the 4th of November, 1861, witnessed a large turnout of the inhabitants of Anamosa and vicinity to attend two flag presentations; one to Captain Buell's company and one to Captain Warner's company, and the departure of Captain Buell's company for camp at Davenport, Captain Warner's company having already left for the same place the week previous.

Early in the morning, teams and people began to come and Captain Buell's company formed in front of the Fisher House, under First Lieutenant Calkins, preceded by the Anamosa Brass Band, and next by the ladies who got up and were to present the flags, and followed by the soldiers in ranks, the procession marched to the hill west of the depot, where the ceremonies took place.

The committees were: For Captain Buell's company—Mrs. L. A. Eberhart, Miss Eliza Isbell and Miss Emma May; Standard Bearers, Miss Emma May and Miss Licia Hopkins. For Captain Warner's company—Mrs. P. Smith, Miss Carrie Heacox and Miss Emma Crane; Standard Bearers, Miss Alice Crane and Miss Marcia Crane. Miss Eliza Isbell presented the flag to Captain Buell's company, with the following eloquent remarks:

Captain Buell. It is with intense emotion that we are called to mingle in these passing scenes. That the present state of our country requires the sacrifice of such a noble band of men, is a fact which thrills our hearts with pain. Yet we greatly admire that lofty patriotism which leads you thus to turn away from the comforts and endearments of home to serve our country. It requires far more than ordinary devotion to the cause of freedom, and it is in token of our appreciation of such devotion that we present to you these our national colors. Never have we loved the Stars and Stripes as we do now. They have

indeed become a bond of union between the hearts of all true American free-men, and never will we yield our glorious standard to the hand of tyranny or oppression.

We give it to you, knowing that you love it, that you will protect it, that you will fight until our flag shall wave from north to south, from shore to shore of our loved and native land. Our patriotic enthusiasm is aroused as we begin to realize the glory of those deeds which have been accomplished under the shadow of our national banner. But it is mingled with thoughts of indignation against those who trample it in the dust.

From our hearts we bid you God-speed in the contest between liberty and despotism.

* * * * *

Then accept this humble offering from the ladies of Anamosa; and whilst you are engaged in the strife abroad, we, with weaker hands, but with patriotic hearts, will plead with the Invisible One in behalf of those who defend our rights, and for the speedy triumph of our holy cause. That the shield of the Eternal may be your defense, that each one of you may return to your homes, crowned with the glory of successful warfare, that you may yet behold this nation restored to prosperity, and so purified by this fearful struggle as to become a fit model to the nations of the earth, is a prayer in which our inmost souls shall daily join. But should any of these proud forms be laid low by traitors' hands, it will be falling nobly. Our grateful hearts shall cherish the memory of your patriotism, and if you are as faithful in the service of God as we believe you will be in that of your country, it will be passing away with earthly laurels on your brows to unfading crowns above.

Captain Buell responded in a feeling manner, thanking the ladies for their beautiful gift, and pledging himself to defend it to the best of his ability. Three cheers were then given for the ladies of Anamosa, three more for the Stars and Stripes, and three more for the Jones County Volunteers.

The next flag was now brought forward and presented to Captain Warner, who had tarried behind his company for a few days. Miss Carrie Heacox made the presentation in few but feeling words, as follows:

CAPTAIN WARNER: In behalf of the ladies of Anamosa, I present you this flag, and with it, I assure you, go our spontaneous sympathies and our heartfelt considerations for you and yours. Go, brave men, to defend the American flag and the sacred rights guaranteed to us by our glorious Constitution. With you go our fervent prayers and fondest hopes that you may return with this flag victorious, and that it may ever wave over the land of the free and the home of the brave. God bless you, Captain, and your noble-hearted men. We bid you an affectionate farewell.

Captain Warner thanked the ladies in behalf of his company, for the flag, and said they would always hold them in grateful remembrance.

The flags were got up handsomely by the ladies of Anamosa, and the historian takes pleasure in recording the event to their honor. The presentation, and, in short, the whole affair, showed the depth and intensity of the feeling which pervaded the whole community, in regard to the war and its objects.

The cars had now arrived from Springville; the noble boys and their officers entered, and away they went toward the seat of war.

FAREWELL SUPPER.

A number of Masons and Odd Fellows having joined the companies which had left the county recently, the members of the two orders united in getting up a supper for the brothers who were going to the war. The supper came off on Friday evening, November 1, 1861. The members, with a large company of ladies, met in Odd Fellows' Hall about 8 o'clock, J. H. Fisher, Esq., acting as chairman. After music by the Anamosa band and singing by Messrs. Shaw, Lamson, Holmes and Smith, Captain Buell was called for, who came forward and made a brief but eloquent and patriotic address.

Lieutenant Calkins was then called for, and made a short address.

From this place, those present repaired to the city hall, where three long tables were spread with the substantials and delicacies.

After all had satisfied their hunger, the chairman announced that J. D. Walworth had been appointed toast reader. The following were the toasts and responses:

The Iowa Volunteers—May they all prove as brave as the Iowa First.

Response, Three cheers for the Iowa First.

Iowa—A model to the States of our Union in hearty response to the call of freedom, and in her devotion to science and literature.

Col. W. T. Shaw—May he command the confidence of the brave men he is appointed to lead.

Response by Captain Buell.

Music—The inspirer of our most hallowed religious and patriotic emotions; a source of most exalted pleasure, and one which exerts the most powerful influence upon the destiny of a nation.

Song by Messrs. P. F. Shaw, Lamson, Holmes and Smith.

The Iowa Voluntcers—May they put a full Dott to the rebellion.

Response by Robert Dott.

May the fair hands which prepared this sumptuous repast receive ample reward by enjoying the satisfaction that brave hearts have gone forth better prepared for the existing emergency.

Response by John McKean.

The Iowa Voluntcers—May Heaven's blessings be theirs.

Response by Rev. S. A. Benton.

Our Country's Arms—The fair arms of daughters and the fire-arms of her sons; may the embrace of the one ever be the reward of an honorable use of the other.

Response by C. T. Lamson.

After singing Burns' Farewell, the company dispersed.

SANITARY COMMISSION.

The ladies of Wyoming met November 20, 1861, for the purpose of organizing a society auxiliary to the "Army Sanitary Commission of the State of Iowa," having for its object the relief of the sick and wounded in hospitals.

Mrs. W. H. Holmes was called to the chair, after which the following officers were elected: President, Mrs. O. B. Lowell; vice-president, Mrs. A. W. Pratt; secretary, Mrs. J. R. Stillman; treasurer, Miss Martha White; depositary, Mrs. A. G. Brown.

Committee to Solicit Contributions. Mrs. J. McDonough, Mrs. J. DeWitt, Mrs. J. Richards, Mrs. R. Freeman, Mrs. D. Hogeboom, Miss R. Huckle, Miss L. Gilbert and Miss R. Green.

The society voted to meet Tuesday afternoon of each week for the purpose of making such articles as are needed in the hospitals and to receive donations for the same object.

The ladies of Monticello formed a "Soldiers' Aid Society" at about the same time with the following officers:

President, Mrs. E. P. Kimball; vice-president, Mrs. C. E. Wales; secretary, Mrs. J. Reiger; treasurer, Mrs. N. Comstock; depositary, Mrs. G. S. Eastman. Directors—Mrs. W. H. Merriman, Mrs. J. L. Davenport and Mrs. G. S. Eastman.

Committee of Solicitations. Mrs. T. C. West, Mrs. H. Rosa and Mrs. J. P. Sleeper.

The society met every Wednesday afternoon.

An efficient organization was organized at Anamosa also, about the same time, with the following officers:

President, Mrs. O. P. Isbell; treasurer, Mrs. B. F. Shaw; secretary, Miss Eliza Isbell.

Committee on Supplies. Mrs. L. Eberhart, Mrs. Israel Fisher, Miss Mary Work.

Committee on Forwarding. Mrs. L. Deitz, Mrs. E. Littlefield, Miss Eliza Isbell.

These societies did much good and the supplies forwarded at sundry times were properly appreciated by the sick and wounded in the hospitals. A number of other similar organizations were instituted in different parts of the county and almost numberless meetings held. The amount of good done by these organizations throughout the country to alleviate the sick and wounded can hardly be estimated.

FLAG PRESENTATION TO THE IOWA NINTH BY THE BOSTON LADIES.

On the 3d of August, 1862, the Boston ladies made a flag presentation to the Ninth Iowa Regiment; and, as a goodly number of the Jones county soldiers did noble service in that regiment, we record the details of the event in the Jones County History.

The presentation of colors to a company or regiment by its friends and neighbors had become of common occurrence, but this presentation, by the ladies of Boston, to a regiment in the wilds of Arkansas, a thousand miles distant and near the extreme western frontier—and that, too, to men who were personally strangers to the donors—was an event as honorable to the boys of the Ninth as it was rare.

Captain Wright, of Company C, sent the following account to the *Independence Guardian*:

CAMP OF THE NINTH IOWA,
HELENA, August 3, 1862.

Today has been a proud and glorious day for the Iowa Ninth. At 2 o'clock this afternoon, we were called into line, not to fight, but to receive one of the finest stands of regimental colors in the army of the southwest, presented us by the ladies of Boston, Massachusetts.

The regimental flag is white silk on one side and crimson on the other. On the white side is beautifully inscribed, in gilt letters "Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7 and 8, 1862." In the center, held by two greyhounds, is the scroll with the words, "Iowa Greyhounds." This is over the eagle, which is in the center of the flag, with the Iowa coat of arms, all of which is encircled with a beautiful gold border. On the other side, handsomely embellished in gold letters, are the words, "From your countrywomen of Massachusetts," with the coat of arms of the old Bay State, and the words, "Pea Ridge," again inscribed on the field under the coat of arms, with the same border. On the flag-staff is a fine gold-bronzed eagle, with a splendid gold tassel in his mouth. The staff is so arranged that the flag can be detached by a spring and folded in a moment, making it very convenient, if you wish to fold it in a hurry.

The other is the national flag, with its blue field and its broad stripes, one large star in the center of the field, encircled with thirty-four more in a gold ring or border, and the words "Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862," inside the circle—the flag-staff and tassel the same as the other.

* * * * *

Need I tell you that we were proud when those beautiful flags were unfurled to the breeze, to be carried forward to victory by the Iowa Ninth? If you could have seen those patriotic tears roll down the cheeks of our brave boys, while our noble Colonel, with a heart almost too full for utterance, was replying to the patriotic sentiment of the mothers and sisters of Massachusetts, you would join with me in saying the flag is in safe hands.

COPY OF THE ADDRESS OF BOSTON LADIES ON PRESENTATION OF FLAGS.

Our Countrymen—Soldiers of the Ninth Iowa Regiment:

We desire to present you with these, our national colors, as an evidence of our interest in you as soldiers of the Union, and as a token of our grateful admiration for the valor and heroism displayed by you on the memorable field of Pea Ridge. * * *

We have anxiously looked for tidings of you, from those early September days when you were first assembled at Camp Union, to the cold, dark days of the late winter; and, although the order *onward* was long delayed, yet, when it came, so readily did you obey it that we found it no easy task, even in our imagination, to keep up with the "double-quick" of the "Iowa Greyhounds." The memory of the patient devotion with which you have unfalteringly borne toil, fatigue, hunger and privation, and the recollection of your brave and gallant deeds on the 7th and 8th of March, 1862, will long be treasured in our hearts; and, although we think with sorrow of the sad price of such a victory, and the un-

bidden tears must flow at the thought of the brave hearts now stilled forever, yet we feel a pride in the consciousness that her noble sons feel no sacrifice too great for their and our beloved country.

God bless the Union! God bless you and all soldiers of the Union armies! is the fervent prayer of your countrywomen in Massachusetts.

Boston, Massachusetts, July 10, 1862.

William Vanderver, colonel of the regiment, made reply, addressing the soldiers of his command in a brief but pathetic and patriotic style.

ANOTHER OFFERING FROM JONES COUNTY.

Thursday, August 14, 1862, was another day of unusual interest to Monticello and to the citizens of Jones county.

On the day mentioned, the recruits enlisted under Farwell and Jones, of Monticello, and Blodgett of Bowen's Prairie, came swarming in from Monticello, Bowen's Prairie, Scotch Grove, Wayne, Cass, Castle Grove and other towns, and proceeded across the river at Monticello, to Clark's Grove, where preparations had been made to receive them. They were attended by the Anamosa band, several bands of martial music and a crowd of citizens numbering nearly two thousand.

Here the crowd listened to speeches from Rev. Mr. Dimmitt, Prof. Hudson and many others. Dinner was served and a good time was had, and a large number added to the enlistment—about forty enrolling themselves and becoming soldiers for the Union. Patriotic feeling ran high and could not endure expressions of rebel sympathy. A few citizens, who would have been at home in a more southern latitude, became very obnoxious by their disloyal criticisms. Some of these were "interviewed" this day by a concourse of incensed Unionists, and were compelled, *by hempen persuasion*, to take the "Oath of Allegiance." One prominent offender escaped by aid of a fleet horse and gathering darkness; a few were taken from their beds at midnight, but safely returned, after being impressively sworn to loyalty and Unionism. The soldiers would have committed violence, had they not been restrained by their newly elected officers.

An election was held and resulted in the choice of the following officers: captain, S. S. Farwell, of Monticello; first lieutenant, Rev. F. Amos, of Scotch Grove; second lieutenant, James G. Dawson, of Wayne; orderly, F. H. Blodgett, of Bowen's Prairie.

THE DRAFT.

Notwithstanding the unbounded enthusiasm and the large number of volunteers, it became necessary to resort to forcible enlistments in Jones county.

The following table shows how many men each township had failed to raise in order to fill its quota up to December 12, 1862, and how many had been raised in excess of quota; also the number of men required to be raised in each township by draft or volunteer enlistment by the 1st of January, 1863:

Townships.		Number to be Drafted.	
	Deficit.	Excess.	Drafted.
Cass	4	..	1
Castle Grove	22	..	7
Clay	25	..	8
Fairview	4	..	1
Greenfield	26	..	9
Hale	..	5	..
Jackson	5	..	2
Madison	..	7	..
Monticello	4	..	1
Oxford	4	..	1
Richland	23	..	8
Rome	..	8	..
Scotch Grove	..	10	..
Washington	14	..	5
Wayne	10	..	3
Wyoming	..	36	..
	—	—	—
	141	66	46

It will be seen by the above table, furnished by S. F. Glenn, draft commissioner of Jones county at the time, that Wyoming carried off the banner, and Scotch Grove was next in furnishing volunteers.

THE FLAG OF THE NINTH IOWA.

After the Vicksburg campaign, the flag presented to the regiment by the Massachusetts ladies having become tattered and torn in the bloody strife, was returned to its donors as evidence that it had faithfully served its purpose. While the Ninth was on its way home to enjoy a brief furlough, as re-enlisted veterans, another flag reached them from the ladies of the old Bay State. On this flag were the following inscriptions:

"Ninth Iowa Volunteers—1863—from Massachusetts." "Pea Ridge, March 7 and 8, 1862." "Chickasaw Bayou, Dec. 29, 1863." "Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863." "Jackson, May 14, 1863." "Vicksburg, May 19 and 22, and July 4, 1863."

The excitement growing out of the prospect of a draft was such that volunteer enlistments continued to such an extent that no draft was had until about the 1st of November, 1864. The number drafted was not large and those who were thus made soldiers, proved themselves brave and valiant men. It is proper to state, also, that it was afterward ascertained that the quota of the state was full at the time the draft was ordered, and therefore, ought not to have been made.

WASHINGTON'S BIRTHDAY AT ANAMOSA, 1864.

The 22d of February, 1864, was made the occasion of a festival in honor of the veteran soldiers who were at home at the time, on a short furlough. The

morning opened with beautiful weather and so it continued through the entire day, the only drawback being mud to the depth of one to three inches, where the snow had disappeared. In the afternoon the people and soldiers came in on foot, on horseback and in wagons. At 5 o'clock, the soldiers came into Odd Fellows' hall, under charge of their officers, and an address of welcome to the Iowa Veterans was made by W. G. Hammond, and the response by Captain McKean, of Company D, of the Ninth.

A sumptuous supper was then served at city hall, and at least six hundred persons partook of the repast. Still there was enough and to spare, and basketfuls were gathered up and distributed to widows and others, with whom fortune had dealt more or less unkindly.

After supper, the hall of the Odd Fellows was again full. The following were the toasts on the occasion:

The Day we Celebrate.

Response by C. R. Scott.

The Iowa Ninth—The heroes of Pea Ridge, Chickasaw Bayou, Arkansas Post, Jackson, Vicksburg, Lookout Mountain and Missionary Ridge.

Response by cheers and band.

Iowa—Many daughters have done virtuously, but thou hast excelled them all.

Response by G. W. Field.

The Patriotic Dead—Green be their graves, sweet their rest and hallowed their memory.

Response by the choir.

The American Union—What God hath joined together, let no rebel put asunder.

Response by Judge McCarn, and band.

The Union Army—May its distinguishing characteristics be fortitude in the hour of disaster, courage in the hour of danger and mercy in the hour of victory.

Response by John McKean.

The American Eagle.

Response by the choir.

Abraham Lincoln—Like Washington, first in war, first in peace, and first in the hearts of his countrymen.

Response by Rev. O. W. Merrill.

The following volunteer toast was handed in by John Peet:

The American Eagle—May she conquer all her foes and establish a permanent resting-place in the center of our Union, with her wings extending from the Atlantic to the Pacific, holding the stars and stripes in one of her talons and the sword of justice in the other, and in her beak the Declaration of Independence, as a surety to the oppressed of all nations that here they can find protection; and may her tail be expanded over some northern cavern where rebel sympathizers and Tories may hide from the sight of historians, that our history may not be tarnished by a record of their infamy.

Altogether, the day passed and terminated happily to all concerned.

THE FOURTEENTH IOWA INFANTRY.

The Fourteenth Iowa Volunteer Infantry was organized by authority of the war department, under a call for three hundred thousand troops for three years, and mustered into service on the 6th of November, 1861.

Previous to the completion of the muster of the regiment, three companies, A, B and C, were detached and sent on service to Fort Randall, Dakota Territory, where they remained until the fall of 1862, when authority gave organization to three new companies in lieu of those detached. On the 27th and 28th of November, 1861, the command—seven companies—embarked for Benton barracks, and remained in this camp of instruction until the 5th of February, 1862, when they again embarked for Fort Henry, Tennessee, and arrived there on the 8th. On the 12th, they took up line of march for Fort Donelson, Tennessee, and were in the engagement on the left of the army, daily, the 13th, 14th and 15th. Remained at Fort Donelson until the 7th of March, and embarked for Pittsburg Landing, and arrived there on the 18th inst. On the 6th of April, the army was attacked, and the Fourteenth moved out in position on the left of the Fourth Brigade, Second Division, Army of the Tennessee. The regiment was engaged from 7 o'clock a. m., until 5:40 p. m., when the command was surrendered by Brigadier General Prentiss to the enemy as prisoners of war, and were held as such until the 12th day of October, 1862, when they were released on parole, sent to Benton barracks for reorganization, and declared exchanged November 19, 1862. On the 31st of March, 1862, two new companies, A and B, joined the regiment. Left Benton barracks, April 10, 1863; embarked on board of transports for Cairo, Illinois, where they remained until June 21, during which time they were joined by Company C, a new company, when they embarked for Columbus, Kentucky. On the 22d of January, 1864, the regiment moved on board a transport for Vicksburg, Mississippi, where it was assigned to the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps. Was on the expedition that went from Vicksburg to Meridian, Mississippi, in the month of February, 1864, under command of Brigadier General Major Sherman, and on the expedition up Red River, Louisiana, in the months of March, April and May, under command of Major General Banks. Was in the battle of Fort De Russey, March 14, and the battle of Pleasant Hill, Louisiana, April 9, 1864, and battle of Yellow Bayou, Louisiana, May 18, 1864.

The regiment was in the battle of Lake Chicot, Arkansas, June 6, 1864, and arrived at Memphis, Tennessee, June 10, 1864. Four companies left Jefferson Barracks, September 25, by rail for Pilot Knob, Missouri, and were in the battle of Pilot Knob September 27. The remainder of the regiment left Jefferson Barracks October 2, with General A. J. Smith's army, in pursuit of the rebel, General Price. Returned to St. Louis, Missouri, November 2, arrived at Davenport, Iowa, for muster-out, November 2, 1864.

The Fourteenth Regiment was largely made up of Jones county boys, and commanded by Colonel W. T. Shaw, of Anamosa.

RE-UNION AT MONTICELLO, AUGUST 14, 1865.

Monday, the 14th of August, 1865, was made memorable to the citizens of Jones county by reason of the Soldiers' reunion on that day at Monticello. The exercises took place in the grove north of the river, and on the identical spot where three years before Company H, of the Thirty-first Iowa, was organized. Company H displayed a trophy, as a memento of the rebellion, a large flag, captured in Columbia, South Carolina, on the 17th of February, 1865, when the company entered that city.

The arms and accouterments of Captain Alderman's company, brought in boxes on the train, having arrived on the ground, the soldiers of Company H and some others were soon engaged in arraying themselves. The "boys in blue" were here entirely at home. They chatted, laughed and joked during the process, and worked with a perfect abandon and as though they were still in the woods of Alabama and Georgia. This work accomplished, the drums, in another part of the grove, beat the roll-call, and the soldiers streamed along through the crowd, closely followed by the lighter legs of the children, and these by the grown people. Two lines of soldiers were at once in position. Major Farwell, Captain Burdick and Captain McKean were the officers in command. The soldiers, about eighty in number, went through guard mounting and inspection, and were intently watched by the spectators; this over, the boys were drilled for a time, greatly to the admiration and pleasure of many spectators. The drill over, the boys marched to the old position in front of the benches, and, after some additional exercises, stacked arms. The speaking was then commenced. W. H. Walworth was president of the day, who offered introductory remarks.

Prayer by Rev. Mr. Kimball.

Music by the band.

Welcome address by W. H. Walworth.

Response by Lieutenant Amos.

Music by the Monticello Glee Club.

Address by Captain M. P. Smith, of Company C, Thirty-first Iowa.

Music by the Anamosa brass band.

Picnic dinner.

AFTERNOON.

Martial music.

Volunteer toasts and responses:

"Resolved, That our late war was only the supplement to our Revolution with England, and has only completed the work of establishing the inalienable rights of humanity and justice between man and his fellow man."

Responded to by Professor J. Nolan, of Cascade.

"Jeff Davis—Occupying an elevated position in the South, may he occupy a still more elevated position in the North."

Responded to by Rev. Mr. Buttolph.

"What the soldiers fought for, may we all remember."

Response by Captain O. Burke, Company B, Fourteenth Iowa Veteran Volunteers.

Rev. Mr. Miller, of Cascade, Professor Allen, of Hopkinton, and Elder Kay and Lieutenant Hill, of Cascade, also spoke with good effect. Mr. A. Gilbert spoke feelingly. He had lost two sons in the war, one being shot dead, and the other dying in a rebel prison. The addresses, one and all, were appropriate and fitting to the time and the occasion.

A general rejoicing was had that the war was ended and peace restored.

COL. WILLIAM T. SHAW, OF ANAMOSA.

The name of this gentleman is so identified with the history of Jones county, particularly its military history, that a brief biographical sketch of that distinguished soldier and citizen seems altogether apropos.

Colonel William Tuckerman Shaw was born September 22, 1822, at Steuben, Washington county, Maine. He was the son of Colonel William N. Shaw and Nancy Stevens, his wife, of the above place, and, after receiving his education in the Maine Wesleyan Seminary, went to Kentucky as a teacher; but the war with Mexico breaking out, he enlisted in the Second Kentucky Infantry Regiment, Colonel McKee, commander. He served to the close of the war, participating in the memorable battle of Buena Vista, and was in the thickest of the fight on the hill-slope and ravine where it raged with greatest fury. After the declaration of peace, he aided in clearing our southwestern borders of hostile Indians who were annoying the border settlers.

Having obtained a reputation for noble daring, he was chosen, in 1849, as the leader of the first party which crossed the plains to California, leaving Fort Smith, Arkansas, via Santa Fe. The party consisted of thirty-six men, from New York, Kentucky, Louisiana and Arkansas.

After returning, he made another trip, starting from Council Bluffs, and at this time had but a single associate, but made the journey in safety.

In 1853, he came into Jones county and settled at Anamosa, where he continued to reside until his death in 1909.

At the outbreak of the rebellion in 1861, he was among the first in Jones county to buckle on the sword to fight for the Union. On the 24th of October of that year, he was elected colonel of the Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Regiment, which owed its organization very largely to his instrumentality. A history of the regiment is given elsewhere.

Colonel Shaw distinguished himself in every engagement in which his command took part, as an able and efficient commander. He was advanced to the command of the Second Brigade, Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and it is historic that it was owing to his indomitable courage and military skill that the army of General Banks was saved from utter defeat and capture in the Red River expedition. It was on this memorable occasion that Colonel Shaw acquired the title of "Grim Fighting Old Shaw."

After the Red River expedition, his command was sent to assist in driving the rebel General Price out of Missouri, and was successful in so doing.

His term of service having expired, he was relieved by the following order:

HEADQUARTERS RIGHT WING SIXTEENTH ARMY CORPS.

HARRISONVILLE, Mo., October 29, 1864.

Special Order No. 132.

I. Colonel W. T. Shaw, Fourteenth Iowa Infantry Volunteers, is relieved from command of the Third Division, Sixteenth Army Corps, and will forthwith rejoin his regiment at Davenport, Iowa. The quartermaster will furnish transportation for himself and authorized servants.

II. In relieving Colonel Shaw from the command of the Third Division, prior to his being mustered out, it is but an act of justice to an energetic, thorough and competent officer to say that for the last fifteen months he has been in this command, as commanding a post, brigade and division, and in every position has performed the incumbent duties faithfully and well, with an ability that few can equal, with courage, patriotism and skill above question. The service loses an excellent officer when he is mustered out. By order of

J. HOUGH, A. A. G.

MAJOR GENERAL A. J. SMITH.

As Colonel Shaw was about to part with his compatriots in arms, the officers of his command presented him with a costly sword and scabbard—one of the most beautiful and tasteful weapons ever made. He returned to his home at Anamosa, Iowa, and during the remainder of his life was engaged in farming, banking, railroading and real-estate business. Many of the public enterprises of Jones county are largely the result of the energy, skill and perseverance of Colonel Shaw. A more extended biography of Colonel Shaw will be found in Volume II of this history.

SOLDIERS' MEMENTO—LEFT-HAND WRITING.

In the latter part of the year 1867, W. O. Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, New York, and others, offered premiums for the best specimens of left-hand writing by soldiers who had lost their right arms in the war of the rebellion. The premiums were awarded in October of that year. There were ten premiums of \$50 each, and each premium being named after some distinguished general or admiral, thus: Grant Premium, etc. Each soldier obtaining a premium was rewarded also by an autograph letter from the officer from whom the premium was named. The only Iowa soldier who received a premium of this nature is Morgan Bumgardner, Company B, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry, and a resident of Jones county. He was awarded the Sheridan premium.

The following is the letter of General Sheridan:

FIFTH AVENUE HOTEL, October 3, 1867.

To Morgan Bumgardner, Company B, Ninth Iowa Volunteer Infantry:

It is gratifying to me to inform you that the manuscript prepared by you has been selected for the Sheridan Premium, offered by William Oland Bourne, editor of the *Soldiers' Friend*, New York.

I am happy thus to recognize the success of a soldier who has lost his right arm for his country. In the battle of life before you, remember that the true hero may sometimes suffer disaster and disappointment, but he will never surrender his virtue or his honor.

Cordially wishing you success and reward in life. I am yours, etc.,

P. H. SHERIDAN, Major General, U. S. A.



SAMS SPRING ON THE BUFFALO

HISTORY OF COMPANY B, NINTH IOWA REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

(*Taken from the record prepared by D. E. Rummel at the close of the war.*)

Company B, Ninth Regiment Iowa Veteran Volunteer Infantry, First Brigade First Division Fifteenth Army Corps. Organized in Jones county, Iowa, August, 1861. Mustered into United States service for three years, September 2, 1861; re-enlisted, January 1, 1864. Company B, Ninth, Iowa, was composed largely of the citizens who enlisted from Rome and adjoining townships.

COMPANY OFFICERS.

- *Captain, John W. Niles
- *First Lieutenant, Walter James

CORPORALS.

- *David E. Rummel
- *Silas H. Stall, wd., May 22nd, 1863
- *Irvin Finch
- *Ambrose U. Harrison

*George L. Johnston

*Aquila B. Crow, wd., May 20, 1863.

SERGEANTS.

- *1st William J. Graham, wd, 11-27, 62
- *Samuel Robinson
- *Andrew H. Hall
- *William Starry
- *Samuel P. Kerr.

MEMBERS IN THE RANKS.

- *Bugh, Alexander
- *Blakely, Nelson D. wd. Aug. 31-64
- Bryan, William J.
- Brown, James M.
- Cox, Albert
- Covert, Alonzo W.
- Craig _____
- Denny, Ebenezer
- *Fry, Enoch, wd. May 22-63
- Fisher, Jonathan C.
- Gilmore, Charles
- Green, Albert, wd Mar. 21-65
- Gippert, Jacob
- Gorsuch, Andrew
- Holmes, Austin C.
- Hornesby, Marion
- Hart, James T.
- Jones, Jonathan
- Jenkins, John
- Lukecart, James

- Moore, John D.
- Moore, James
- Miller, Robert H.
- *Matteson, Daniel M.
- McKennie, James R.
- McCardle, James
- Porter, George
- Palmer, Henry C.
- Phipps, James T.
- Rudd, Harvey
- *Roberts, Lyman A.
- *Stillman, James R.
- *Stuart, Charles T.
- Stuart, John A.
- *Sealls, Amos
- *Volle, John
- Vaughn, Samuel I.
- *Warner, James M.
- *Weaver, Francis
- *Wells, Eli V.
- Yeager, Harvey B.

TRANSFERRED.

Captain Don A. Carpenter, promoted to major, August 1, 1862.

Sergeant William T. Peet, January 6, 1864, Volunteer Regiment Company.

Private George C. Crane, January 6, 1864, Volunteer Regiment Company.

David W. Dunham, September 1, 1863, Volunteer Regiment Company.

William Crook, October 9, 1861, Company K.

* Veteran

MUSTERED OUT FOR EXPIRATION OF SERVICE.

Capt. Paul McSweeney, Jan. 15-65	2nd Lieut. Wm. L. Jennings, Sept. 22-64
Sergt. Jas. B. Stephens, Sept. 24-64	Sergt. Clement H. Lane, Sept. 24-64
Sergt. John M. Mason, Sept. 24-64	Corp. Owen Farley, Sept. 24-64
†Corp. William H. Glick, Sept. 24-64	†Ailer, Geo. F., Sept. 24-64
Barker, Uzal, Sept. 24-64	†Baldwin, Marcello O., Sept. 24-64
Colby, David, Sept. 24-64	†Hull, Benj. E., Sept. 24-64
McGowan, Calvin, Sept. 24-64	Rich, Nelson, Sept. 24-64
Torrence, Adam C., Sept. 24-60	†Welch, James M., Sept. 22-64
Thomas, John, Sept. 24-64	

DISCHARGED

First Sergeant Lorenzo D. Carlton, December 22, 1862.	Whitney, John H., May 13, 1862.
†First Sergeant Morgan Bumgardner, November 30, 1863.	Hagar, Horace, July 4, 1862.
Sergeant Edward H. Handy, July 29, 1862.	Isabel, Jonas, July 29, 1862.
Corporal John M. Price, December 6, 1862.	Wade, Aaron L., July 24, 1862.
Corporal Morgan Crane, January 12, 1864.	McGuigan, Thomas, August 27, 1862.
Colby, Charles, December 23, 1861.	Works, Joseph S., August 9, 1862.
Hammond, George, December 31, 1861.	Brickley, James T., October 9, 1862.
Sherman, Benedict, January 18, 1862.	Steward, Joshua, October 13, 1862.
Arnold, Riley, January 18, 1862.	McCarty, Charles, December 11, 1862.
Overacker, Horace T., January 18, 1862.	Brown, James J., Dec. 11, 1862.
Green, Benton, January 27, 1862.	Winn, Welcome B., December 6, 1862.
Finch, Elkanah D., March, 1862.	†Bates, Charles, December 19, 1862.
Merritt, Horatio N., March 11, 1862.	McMillan, James, March 11, 1863.
Tarbox, Manville, January 18, 1862.	Miller, David E., March 11, 1863.
Taylor, Isum, May 2, 1862.	Cleaveland, Richard J., March 21, 1863.
Freeman, Hannibal, April 18, 1862.	Green, Jasper, April 21, 1863.
	—, Joseph, September 7, 1863.
	Robinson, Samuel O., February 4, 1864.
	Metcalf, Arthur, December 8, 1864.

MISSING IN ACTION.

Long, Daniel R., May 27, 1864. Hitchcock, Thomas N., May 27, 1864.

DEATHS.

First Lieutenant Jacob Jones, killed May 22, 1863.	Corporal George H. Bowers, killed May 19, 1863.
Sergeant Thomas W. Blizzard, killed May 22, 1863.	Corporal Louis J. Tourtellot, died March 20, 1863.
Corporal Isaac Walker, killed May 22, 1863.	Corporal Jonathan Luther, died November 2, 1864, in prison at Andersonville, Georgia.

† Wounded

- Easterly, Lawrence, died January 25, 1862.
- Osborn, John V., killed March 7, 1862.
- Ensign, Devolso B., died April 12, 1862.
- Harrison, Benjamin F., April 30, 1862.
- Sterling, George G., June 6, 1862.
- Bunce, Theo. L., February 1, 1863.
- Gault, Moses, March 11, 1863.
- Irvin, Isaac, killed May 20, 1863.
- Mattison, Elisha C., killed May 22, 1863.
- Eastburn, Charles, killed June 30, 1863.
- Fuller, Oliver N., October 15, 1863.
- Long, Joel, December 22, 1863.
- Cornwell, John L., November 30, 1863.
- Beaman, Daniel, March 17, 1864.
- Long, George W., killed May 27, 1864.
- Robinson, Henry, killed June 23, 1864.
- Steward, William, July 5, 1864.
- Robinson, Isaac R., of wounds, August 28, 1864.
- Weeks, Stephen M., October 15, 1864.
- Seeley, Norman, in prison at Andersonville, Georgia, April 20, 1864.

ENGAGEMENTS.

- Sugar Creek, Arkansas, February 17, 1862.
- Pea Ridge, Arkansas, March 7th and 8th, 1862.
- Chickasaw Bayou, Mississippi, December 29, 1862.
- Arkansas Post, Arkansas, January 11, 1863.
- Jackson, Mississippi, May 14, 1863.
- Vicksburg, Mississippi, May 19 to 22, 1863.
- Siege of Vicksburg, May 11 to July 4, 1863.
- Siege of Jackson, Mississippi, July 10, 1863.
- Cherokee Station, Alabama, October 24, 1863.
- Piney Creek, Alabama, October 27, 1863.
- Lookout Mountain, Tennessee, November 24, 1863.
- Missionary Ridge, Tennessee, November 25, 1863.
- Ringold, Georgia, November 27, 1863.
- Resaca, Georgia, May 13, 1864.
- Dallas, Georgia, May 27, 1864.
- New Hope Church, June 4, 1864.
- Big Shanty, Georgia, June 12, 1864.
- Kenesaw Mountain, Georgia, June 23, 1864.
- Nicko Jack Creek, Georgia, July 6, 1864.
- Atlanta, Georgia, July 22 and 28, 1864.
- Jonesboro, Georgia, August 31, 1864.
- Lovejoy Station, Georgia, September 1, 1864.
- Little River, Alabama, October 25, 1864.
- Savannah, Georgia, December 19, 1864.
- Wateree River, South Carolina, February 15, 1865.
- Columbia, South Carolina, February 17, 1865.
- Bentonville, North Carolina, March 21, 1865.
- Raleigh, North Carolina, April 14, 1865.

Organized in Jones county, Iowa, August, 1861. Mustered into United States service for three years, September 2, 1861; re-enlisted, January 1, 1864.

HISTORY OF COMPANY H, THIRTY-FIRST REGIMENT VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following history of Company H, Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa Volunteer Infantry was prepared for, and read at the occasion of the dedication of the soldier's monument in memory of Company H, at Monticello, Iowa, May 31, 1909, by Montgomery Marvin, of Manchester, Iowa, a member of the company. Company H, Thirty-first Iowa, had a number of Monticello people in its ranks. This data makes valuable history.—*Editor.*

Ladies, Gentlemen and Comrades: As you meet today to dedicate this monument to Company H, Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa Infantry Volunteers, it is right and proper that the part which Company H took in the great struggle for liberty and union from 1861 to 1865, should be fully told. This is a Company H Day.

This beautiful monument is the gift of your fellow citizen and much honored townsman, Major S. S. Farwell, who was in command of the company from its organization until its discharge.

As I was a member of the company, and orderly sergeant for the greater part of the service, and with the company until just before the last battle in which they were engaged, it is proper for me to pay tribute to the donor of this monument as we saw him as a soldier. He was ever beloved by the men of his command, for he was a soldier who never shirked duty or responsibility. He was always interested in the welfare and comfort of his men. If they were sick or wounded, he would visit them, and administer what aid or comfort was possible and in battle he never said "go boys" but it was always "come on boys." Where there was danger he was ready to lead in the charge. He went where duty called him. The discipline of his company was second to none in the regiment. He did his duty faithfully and well. He knew no retreat.

Company H was made up of young men who were your neighbors, schoolmates, lovers, brothers and husbands.

They were mostly young men from Scotch Grove, Wayne, Castle Grove, Monticello and Bowen's Prairie. They were of the best and most promising of your citizens. Some of you, here today, were present on that autumn day in September, 1862, when they took the train and left for the battlefields. You remember well the sad parting of fathers, mothers, wives, brothers, sisters and lovers with their dear ones who would never return to them again.

Company H took an active part in the great struggle for the preservation of this Union. We left our rendezvous at Davenport, November 1, 1862, on a steamboat and went to St. Louis, where we remained only a few days. From there we went by boat to Helena, Arkansas, where we were in camp a few weeks, when we left for Chickasaw Bayou up the Yazoo River. From there we went up the Mississippi and Arkansas rivers to Arkansas Post, January 11, 1863. After that battle we went down the river again to Young's Point, Louisiana, and took part in General Grant's winter campaign against Vicksburg. Much of the time there we were working on Grant's canal. In April our brigade went up the river to Greenville, Mississippi, and made a raid through the Deer Creek valley destroying corn and mills that were supplying Vicksburg with cornmeal. We also destroyed large quantities of cotton and many cotton presses. We then

went down the river again to Millikin's Bend to find we were the rear of the troops to go below Vicksburg on the Louisiana side to Grand Gulf. After crossing the river we were hurried to Jackson, Mississippi, and were just in time to enter the city May 14, 1863. On the 15th we helped form the right wing of the army and marched to the investment and seige of Vicksburg where we were under constant fire of the enemy for forty-eight days, or until July 4, 1863, when the rebel army surrendered. We took part in that memorable and fatal charge of May 22, 1863.

On July 5th in the early morning, we started after General Joe Johnson, who was on the east side of the Black River and occupied fortifications at Jackson. After a few days fighting at Jackson our brigade made a flank movement to the north and were engaged with the enemy at Canon. The enemy retreated, when we returned to the west side of Black River, where we camped for about two months. Our ranks had become so depleted that there were scarcely enough able bodied men to do camp duty in the regiment. About the 20th of September, we were again in motion. We took boats at Vicksburg for Memphis, then took transportation on the top of box-cars for Corinth, Mississippi, where we remained a few days and took part in the Iowa state election, in October. We then marched to Iuka, Cherokee Station and Tuscumbia, then returned to Cherokee Station, and were the rear of the army to cross the Tennessee River at Eastport. We then marched by forced march to Chattanooga, Tennessee, to the relief of General Thomas. We reached there in time to be engaged in the "Battle in the Clouds" on Lookout Mountain, November 24, 1863, and from there to Missionary Ridge and Ringgold. We then moved back to Bridgeport on the Tennessee River where we remained a few days when we marched west to Woodville, Alabama, for winter quarters, which place we reached on December 31, 1863, after a hard day's march in the rain on the railroad track. We were fortunate to camp in a cornfield where we could get rails enough to spread our blankets on to keep us out of the mud. In the morning of January 1, 1864, many of us awakened to find our blankets frozen to the ground and the field was frozen so hard that the mules could pass over it without breaking through. This was the memorable January 1st, which was the coldest and most disagreeable day ever experienced in the country.

We soon moved our camp to the south slope of a hill in the timber where we fixed up comfortable huts made of logs and split red cedar. Many of us built fireplaces in our little cabins where we enjoyed our first and only "winter quarters" for four months. On May 1, 1864, we left our little village of huts, and started on the Atlanta campaign, which lasted for four months. We marched to Chattanooga then south through Snake Creek Gap and to Resaca, where we were hotly engaged. We then advanced and were engaged in the battles of Dallas, Kenesaw Mountain, Chattahoochee River, Atlanta, Jonesboro and Lovejoy's Station. During much of this campaign, we were skirmishing and under fire of the enemy for many days at a time. We then returned to East Point, where we rested for about one month. On October 4th, we started north in pursuit of the enemy under General Hood who had swung around to our rear and cut our communications with the north. We marched north through Marietta to Altoona where General Coarse was entrenched, and defeated the rebel

army. We continued north to Resaca, and Snake Creek Gap, then southwest after the enemy into Alabama. About the time General Hood's army was crossing the Tennessee River we went back towards Atlanta and reached the vicinity of the Chattahoochee River north of Atlanta on November 5th. On November 6th, eight recruits came to our company. These were Frank Hicks, John McConnon, John Matthews, William Galligan, Chauncey Perley, John McDonald, James Martin and John Clark.

On November 8th we voted at the presidential election for the second election of Abraham Lincoln. The votes of our regiment at that time may be of interest to many, so I will give it as it appears in my diary carried at that time. This result also shows about the number of men present in the regiment, ten companies, as all with us were voters regardless of age.

Abraham Lincoln	229
General McClellan	30
The vote on the state ticket was:	
Union	220
Democratic	31
On Jones county ticket:	
G. P. Dietz, for clerk	72
No opposition.	

After tearing up the railroad and cutting all communication with the north, we started on "Sherman's march to the Sea," November 15, 1864.

We passed through Atlanta, and on to Macon, where our second division was engaged. We then turned to the east and marched near the Savannah and Macon railroad, tearing it up and completely destroying it. On this march we fared well, as the country through which we passed and for miles around had more sweet potatoes, bacon, chickens, honey, horses, and so forth, before our visit than after. We arrived in the vicinity of Savannah, Georgia, December 10, where the enemy was well fortified, and they held us in check for ten days. Here we were very short on rations and were obliged to go into the rice fields and get rice from the straw and pound off the hulls as best we could, then cook rice and hulls, and make the best of it. We had but little else to eat for several days. Occasionally we could secure a little corn or cornmeal brought in by our foragers, and some times a little fresh meat.

On December 21st the enemy having skedaddled during the night we marched within the line of the fortifications where we camped several days, and were reviewed by Generals Logan and Sherman.

We left Savannah about January 13, 1865, and went by steamer to Beaufort, South Carolina, where we camped a few days when we started on our trip through the Carolinas. We marched northwest and north, through immense resin and turpentine forests and reached the vicinity of Columbia, on the 15th of February, 1865. On the evening of the 16th, we were ordered to the front, and spent the night crossing Broad River on a rope ferry built during the night by the pontoon train within sight of the rebel picket fires. At daylight only about three regiments had crossed, when all were deployed as skirmishers, and advanced through the timber. The rebel pickets and reserves were taken in. The regiments soon after reformed in the open fields on the hills when they

saw a carriage coming from the city carrying a white flag. Colonel Stone of the Twenty-fifth Iowa then in command of the brigade rode out to meet it, when he received the surrender of the city by the mayor, while the rear of the rebel troops could be seen in the distance.

Colonel Stone then took the flag of the Thirty-first Regiment, our regiment being in advance, and rode into the city and placed "Old Glory" on the state capitol of South Carolina. The Thirty-first Regiment was the first regiment of Union troops to enter that stronghold of secession, on the morning of February 17, 1865, and we were eye witnesses of the great conflagration in the evening.

From there we marched northeast through Camden and Cheraw to Fayetteville, North Carolina, where I was ordered by the division surgeon from the ranks, while doing full duty, to report to the ambulance train to go down the river to Wilmington on a river boat which made communication with us there.

Company H continued on the march, and soon after fought its last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina. It then continued its march to Raleigh and thence to Washington to the grand review. From there it was sent to Louisville, Kentucky, where its members were mustered out June 27, 1865.

Company H was enlisted and organized in August, 1862, and was mustered into the United States service, October 13, 1862 at Davenport. The company then numbered ninety-four enlisted men and three commissioned officers. During the year 1864, we received twenty-two recruits, making a total membership during the service of one hundred and twenty-two men. Of this number, forty-seven died in the service, fourteen were discharged on account of wounds and disability, two were transferred and one was captured.

Company H was in twenty-five battles and in many of them we were under fire for several days at a time, as will be seen on another page.

During the year 1864, we were under fire of the enemy eighty-two days, or nearly one quarter of the time, and we marched during that year one thousand, and eight miles. These items are taken from a diary carried by me during 1864. From the time Company H left the state until it fought its last battle at Bentonville, North Carolina, it had been under fire of the enemy nearly one-fifth of the time. Not always on the fighting line, but either there or on the reserve which was usually as dangerous. The record for Company H is also a record for the Thirty-first Regiment so far as it relates to service.

I might have given a more detailed record of our many battles, privations, scarcity of rations and incidents of marches and campaigns, but time and your patience forbid.

Such was our service for the cause of liberty and union. We did our part well in the great struggle for the preservation of the Union which cost the north three hundred thousand lives and billions of dollars in money, besides a million of disabled soldiers and dependent families. It is now costing this nation millions of dollars yearly to pay pensions to the disabled veterans and the families of veterans of that war. All this is what disloyalty has cost and is costing this nation, and still we have disloyalty in our midst. All violations of law are evidences of disloyalty. I appeal to all citizens, men, women, teachers, yes, everybody to make it their duty to teach loyalty, obedience to the law, then will we

truly have a powerful and united nation with no danger of a repetition of the terrible war of 1861 to 1865.

MEMBERS COMPANY H, WHO DIED IN THE SERVICE.

- | | | |
|------------------------|------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. Fred H Blodgett | 17. Ed. D. Covert | 33. Samuel N. McBride |
| 2. David W. Perrine | 18. Palmer Cunningham | 34. Oscar J. Morehouse |
| 3. William S. Johnson | 19. William W. Darling | 35. Samuel Nelson |
| 4. John W. Cook | 20. Jacob Dreiblebis | 36. Samuel J. Nelson |
| 5. Samuel Williamson | 21. Benjamin F. Going | 37. Robert D. Nelson |
| 6. Edgar G. Himes | 22. Wallace Goodwin | 38. Mervin Nelson |
| 7. Newton Bently | 23. Perry A. Himebaugh | 39. Matthew D. Nelson |
| 8. Benjamin Batchelder | 24. Cyprian Hunter | 40. John Redman |
| 9. William S. Campbell | 25. Harvey Johnson | 41. John P. Rearick |
| 10. Charles Whitney | 26. Isaac S. Lawrence | 42. Matthew H. Rankin |
| 11. Samuel G. Glenn | 27. Harvey Lamb | 43. Francis M. Rynerson |
| 12. John Albertson | 28. James W. Lightfoot | 44. Samuel Richardson |
| 13. Wallace Beckos | 29. William Merriman | 45. Abner Stofer |
| 14. John Breen | 30. Francis Morse | 46. Jeremiah Spencer |
| 15. Johnson Canfield | 31. James Martin | 47. Jacob Smith |
| 16. Miles H. Corbett | 32. William R. Marvin | |

MEMBERS COMPANY H DISCHARGED FOR DISABILITY.

- | | | |
|---|----------------------|------------------------|
| 1. Lieutenant Franklin Amos | 5. Oliver Ackerman | 11. Chauncey C. Pearly |
| 2. Lieutenant James G. Dawson | 6. William Barnhill | 12. William Nelson |
| 3. George A. Jones | 7. Leroy H. Burnight | 13. Matthias Watson |
| 4. William F. Sutherland | 8. William Dawson | 14. William Whittemore |
| Transferred: Samuel J. Covert, John B. Gerrett. | | |
| Captured, John Clark. | | |

BATTLES IN WHICH COMPANY H WAS ENGAGED.

- | | |
|------------------------------------|-----------------------|
| 1. Chickasaw Bayou | 14. Lookout Mountain |
| 2. Arkansas Post | 15. Missionary Ridge |
| 3. Thomas Plantation | 16. Ringgold |
| 4. Black Bayou | 17. Resaca |
| 5. Fourteen-mile Creek | 18. Dallas |
| 6. Jackson, Mississippi | 19. Kenesaw Mountain |
| 7. Rear and Siege of Vicksburg | 20. Atlanta |
| 8. Jackson (second time) | 21. Jonesboro |
| 9. Canton | 22. Lovejoys Station. |
| 10. Cherokee Station | 23. Columbia |
| 11. Pine Knob | 24. Savannah |
| 12. Tuscumbia | 25. Bentonville |
| 13. Cherokee Station (second time) | |

DAYS UNDER FIRE DURING 1864.

May, 11; June, 22; July, 8 August, 26; September, 6; December, 9. Total, eighty-two days.

Marched during 1864, one thousand and eight miles.

R. M. MARVIN,

. Late Orderly Sergeant, Company H. Thirty-first Regiment, Iowa.

HISTORY OF THE TWENTY-FOURTH IOWA VOLUNTEER INFANTRY.

The following short sketch of the history of the gallant regiment of the Twenty-fourth Iowa Volunteer Infantry was prepared by Major Henry O'Conner in the Grand Army record and guardsmen, on the occasion of the reunion of the regiment at Marion a few years ago. Company K, which was made up largely of Wyoming boys, belonged to this regiment and was the only Jones county company in the regiment. The other companies in this regiment were: Company A from Jackson and Clinton counties; B and C from Cedar county; D from Washington, Johnson and Cedar; E from Tama; F, G and H from Linn; I from Jackson; and K from Jones. The regiment being mustered out at Savannah, Georgia, July 17, 1865.

The Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry went into the war with a history. It was christened by the Thirty-fifth boys at Camp Strong, on Muscatine Island, "Kirkwood's Temperance Regiment." It came out with a volume added to that history illuminated on every page by deeds of heroism and dauntless valor that threw away back in the shade the most daring deeds of Marengo, Waterloo and Inkerman. A picture of this regiment in a fight would be fame and fortune to the scenic artist who reproduced Gettysburg, Atlanta and Nashville, but I must content myself with a feeble attempt to tell the simple story in the plainest prose.

The regiment was mustered into the service of the United States at Camp Strong, on Muscatine Island, in September, 1862. The field officers had already been appointed and commissioned by Governor Kirkwood. The Rev. Eben C. Byam, of Linn county, a distinguished minister of the Methodist church, was commissioned colonel; John Q. Wilds, one of the grandest of men among the Twenty-fourth, exceptionally brave, lieutenant colonel, and Ed. Wright, of "Old Cedar," major. Charley Byam, then a boy, was adjutant, and his brother Will, a grand old man, with the frosts of twelve winters on his head, commissioned himself as "drummer boy," and made his little snare drum talk to the tunes of "John Brown's Body," and Moore's "Come, Ye Disconsolate." Three of its captains, I know, four, I believe—were Methodist preachers—Dimmitt, Vinson, Carbee and Casebeer.

On the 19th of October, 1862, the regiment left Camp Strong under marching orders for St. Louis, and on their arrival at the latter city were met with similar orders to proceed at once to Helena. Here they remained during the winter, drilling, and getting a "good ready," varying the monotony of camp life with occasional scouting and short expeditions. Here the Twenty-fourth spent the "winter of its discontent," with rain, mud, drill, dress parade, preaching, singing, grumbling "for the field," and here, too, under the stern rules of military

necessity, they lost their character and baptismal name of Kirkwood's temperance regiment.

Their longing for the field was soon gratified. Early in the spring the regiment was attached to the Thirteenth army corps, in Grant's grand army of Vicksburg, and from the middle of April, when the battle began at Millikin's Bend, to the 22d of May, under the walls of Southern Gibralter, it may be said without figure of speech, that the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry saw nothing but fighting. They, like other regiments, had lost heavily by sickness during their stay at Helena. Fifty of their number slept in southern graves, around that terrible Arkansas camp. But the regiment was still ready and burning for the fray. They missed the river at Hard Times, and watched with soldierly impatience from the old transport boat on the river their comrades storming and taking Port Gibson. They landed and at last reached the first real field of their glory, far famed Champion Hills. On the 16th of May, 1863, in this terrible battle, the Twenty-fourth regiment was in the fore front. They painted the field red with their blood and covered themselves with imperishable glory. Major Ed. Wright, throwing away the last shred of his Cedar county Quaker garb, led the boys into the very jaws of death. At one moment the Twenty-fourth charged alone a rebel battery of five guns under a rain of grape and cannister. They rushed on with a wild shout, trampled down the gunners, and took the battery and went far beyond it, driving the brave confederate army before them in the wildest confusion. But how dearly was their glory purchased. Major Wright was severely wounded. Captains Johnson and Carbee and Lieutenant Lawrence were killed. I knew them all well. Forty-three officers and men fell dead on the field, forty more were borne from it with mortal wounds to early graves. Out of four hundred and seventeen that entered the fight, one hundred were killed, wounded and captured. Not a name was returned as missing. Such was the record of the Methodist regiment made on the glorious field of Champion Hills.

It took its full part in every battle around Vicksburg, after, up to, and including the 23d of May, under the walls. When Vicksburg fell, the regiment was sent to General Banks, and skeleton that it now was, it fought its way to the front all through the Red River campaign. At the disastrous battle of Sabine Cross Roads, a handful of the Twenty-fourth fought like tigers and shared the defeat, but not the disgrace of that badly managed field. At Alexandria, Lieutenant-Colonel Wilds rejoined the regiment with some recruits from Iowa, where he had been on recruiting service.

On the 22d of July it started by river, gulf and ocean for Alexandria, Va., and thence going to Harper's Ferry, became part of Sheridan's army of the Shenandoah valley. At Winchester and Cedar Creek the Twenty-fourth, side by side with the Twenty-second Iowa, responded to Sheridan's call of "What's the matter boys; face the other way and follow me," and again got in their work. Three lieutenants, Camp (adjutant) Captain Gould and Lieutenant Dillman were killed. It lost an officer and seven men, only three of whom were captured. At Fisher's hill on the 24th of July it was again at the front, and on that bloody field nearly one hundred of its officers and men were killed and wounded, and here one of the truest and bravest of soldiers, Colonel Wilds, was killed, leaving his life blood on the revolutionary soil of grand old Virginia. This was the

last fight for the Twenty-fourth. It soon after joined Sherman's grand army on its return march through the Carolinas.

After literally fighting its way all round the United States the regiment came home to receive more kisses than the tears that were shed at its going away four years before. Every woman and girl in three counties that could get into line received it with a "present arms." If there was a bigger or braver regiment in the whole union arm of one million, five hundred thousand than the Twenty-fourth Iowa Infantry, I have yet to read its story. It illustrated and demonstrated two facts, namely: that in the great communion of the Methodist church a traitor could find no shelter, nor in its representative regiment could a coward find rest. Colonel Wright, with a well earned brigadier's star on his shoulder; Clark, whose modesty was only outdone by his dauntless bravery, as major commanding, are both still honored citizens in Iowa. Colonel Byam died two years ago near his old home in the state of New York, a brave soldier, born gentleman, and as true a friend as man ever had. Charlie, the first adjutant, is in California, and Will, the drummer boy, is among Sioux City's best citizens, loved and respected by every one that knows him, without regard to age, sex or previous condition of servitude.

VOLUNTEER ROSTER.

Taken Principally from Adjutant General's Reports.

Abbreviations.

Adjt.	Adjutant	inf.	infantry
Art.	Artillery	I. V. I.	Iowa Volunteer Infantry
Bat.	Battle or Battalion	kld.	killed
Col.	Colonel	Lieut.	Lieutenant
Capt.	Captain	Maj.	Major
Corp.	Corporal	m. o.	mustered out
Comsy.	Commissary	prmted.	promoted
com.	commissioned	prisr.	prisoner
cav.	cavalry	Regt.	Regiment
capt'd.	captured	re-e.	re-enlisted
disab.	disabled	resd.	resigned
disd.	discharged	Sergt.	Sergeant
e.	enlisted	trans.	transferred
excd.	exchanged	vet.	veteran
hon. disd.	honorably discharged	V. R. C.	Veteran Reserve Corps
inv.	invalid	wd.	wounded

NINTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.*)

Maj. Don A. Carpenter, com. capt. Co. B Sept. 2, 1861, prmted maj. July 1, 1862, died at Rome, Iowa, Jan. 8, 1864.

First Lieut. John H. Green, e. as sergt. Aug. 3, 1861, prmted. 1st lieut. Aug. 8, 1863.

Company A

Grinrod, Joshua, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Groat, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Norton, A. M., e. Aug. 3, 1861, died Sept. 15, 1863.
 Miller, Peter, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Norton, F. P., e. Aug. 3, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and died April 3, 1862.

Company B

Capt. John W. Niles, e. as sergt. Aug. 12, 1861, prmted. 1st lieut. May 23, 1863, prmted. capt. Jan. 16, 1865.
 First Lieut. Walter James, e. as corp. Aug. 12, 1861, prmted, 1st lieut. Jan. 16, 1865.
 First Lieut. Jacob Jones, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 2, 1861, prmted, 1st lieut. Aug. 1, 1861.
 First Lieut. Morgan Bumgardner, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, disd. Nov. 30, 1863, wds.
 Sergt. Thos. W. Blizzard, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. Wm. Jennings, e. Aug. 12, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. Aug. 1, 1862.
 Sergt. Wm. T. Peet, e. Aug. 17, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Sergt. E. H. Handy, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. July 29, 1862.
 Sergt. C. H. Lane, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Corp. Lewis P. Tourtelott, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Corp. John M. Mason, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Corp. Owen Farley, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Corp. Isaac Walker, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Corp. Wm. H. Glick, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Missionary Ridge.
 Corp. Jas. M. Warner, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Corp. Jonathan Luther, e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, captd. at Claysville, Ala., died at Andersonsville.
 Corp. Geo. H. Bowers, e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Corp. Henry Robinson, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. at Kenesaw Mt.
 Musician Benj. F. Harrison, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Forsythe, Mo.
 Musician Theo. L. Bunce, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Wagoner Joseph Soults, e. Aug. 30, 1861, disd. Sept. 9, 1863, disab.
 Wagoner Hannibal Freeman, e. Nov. 25, 1861, disd. April 8, 1862.
 Arnold, Riley, e. Sept. 26, 1862.
 Ailer, Geo. F., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Bugh, Alex., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brown, Jas. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1862.
 Barker, Usal, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
 Blakely, Nelson D., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. at Jonesboro, Ga.
 Brickey, Jas. T., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 9, 1862, disab.
 Baldwin, M. O., e. Aug. 17, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Beaman, Daniel, e. Nov. 25, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, died at Nashville.
 Cornwell, John L., e. Sept. 18, 1861, died at St. Louis.

Cleveland, R. J., e. Oct. 9, 1862, disd. March 21, 1863.
Crook, Wm., e. Aug. 25, 1861.
Crow, A. B., e. Sept. 10, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.
Colby, Chas., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. Dec. 31, 1861.
Dunham, Wallace, e. Aug. 23, 1861.
Easterly, Lawrence, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died Jan. 25, 1862.
Ensign, Devolso, e. Aug. 23, 1861, died April 12, 1862.
Finch, E. D., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 2, 1862, disab.
Freeman, H., e. Nov. 25, 1861.
Finch, Irwin, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Fry, Enoch, e. Sept. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Gault, Moses, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Young's Point, La.
Graham, Wm. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg and Ringgold, Ga., vet.
Jan. 1, 1864, prmted. sergt.
Green, Jasper, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. April 21, 1863, disab.
Hall, Andrew H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmted. corp.
Irwin, Isaac, e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Hitchcock, Thos. N., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. Dallas, Ga.
Johnson, Geo. L., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Kerr, S. P., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Long, Joel, e. Aug. 12, 1861, died at Nashville.
Metcalf, Arthur, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd. Kenesaw Mountain,
disd. Dec. 28, 1864, wds.
McNellan, James, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 11, 1863, disab.
McGuegan, Thomas, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Aug. 27, 1862.
Merrett, H. N., e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. March 11, 1862, disab.
McCarty, Chas., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1862, disab.
Matteson, D. M., e. Aug. 29, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
McGowan, C., e. Aug. 12, 1861.
Osborn, J. V., e. Aug. 12, 1861, kld. Pea Ridge, Ark.
Roberts, Lyman A., e. Aug. 29, 1862, disd. July 2, 1865, disab.
Rummel, D. E., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Robinson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Robinson, Sam'l O., e. Dec. 19, 1861, disd. Dec. 16, 1863, disab.
Rich, Nelson, e. Sept. 10, 1861.
Robinson, J., e. Dec. 20, 1861.
Stall, S. H., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Stewart, Joshua, e. Aug. 12, 1861, disd. Oct. 13, 1862, disab.
Stewart, Chas., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd.
at Dallas, Ga.
Sells, Amos, e. Oct. 9, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, captd. at Dallas, Ga.
Stillman, Jas. R., e. Aug. 23, 1862, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Sherman, Benedict, e. Sept. 24, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.
Seely, Norman, e. Sept. 23, 1861, captd., died at Andersonville.
Torrance, Adam C., e. Aug. 25, 1861.
Volle, John, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Vaughn, Sam'l J., e. March 18, 1864, wd. Dallas, Ga.

Welch, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, wd. at Cherokee, Ala., disd. Sept. 22, 1864.
 Walter, Jas., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prmted. sergt.
 Weaver, Francis, e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Weeks, S. M., vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Rome, Ga.
 Winn, W. B., e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Dec. 8, 1862, disab.
 Wells, E. V., e. Aug. 30, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Warner, Jas. M., e. Aug. 12, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company D

Capt. David Harper, com. Sept. 7, 1861, resid. Feb. 14, 1863.
 Capt. Francis C. McKean, e. as 1st sergt. Aug. 16, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. July 9, 1862, prmted. capt. Feb. 15, 1863, m. o. Dec. 31, 1864.
 Capt. Jos. A. Burdick, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, prmted, sergt. maj., wd. Pea Ridge and Vicksburg, prmted. capt. Jan. 1, 1865.
 First Lieut. David F. McGee, com. Sept. 2, 1861, resid. July 8, 1862.
 First Lieut. Carso Crane, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 7, 1861, prmted. 1st lieut. July 9, 1862, resid. March 14, 1863.
 First Lieut. Jno. Sutherland, e. as sergt. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, prmted. 1st lieut. March 15, 1863, wd. Vicksburg, disd. Jan. 2, 1865.
 First Lieut. Zadock Moore, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Atlanta, prmted. 1st lieut. April 4, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Ezra Nuckolls, e. as corp. Aug. 16, 1861, prmted. 2d. lieut. March 15, 1863, m. o. Oct. 21, 1864.
 First Lieut. Fred D. Gilbert, e. Aug. 29, 1861, kld. at Vicksburg.
 Sergt. Alfred C. Hines, e. Aug. 16, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge.
 Sergt. Thomas Sweesey, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died March 24, 1862, of wds. received at Pea Ridge.
 Sergt. Wm. C. Glenn, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died Aug. 2, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. L. Murphy, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died March 10, 1862.
 Corp. John A. Dreibelbis, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died at Helena, Ark.
 Corp. Wm. Hunter, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, died at Canton.
 Corp. A. J. Carter, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge and died April 25, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. McVay, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. April 13, 1862.
 Corp. Thos. Scott, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. April, 1862, disab.
 Corp. Isaac Miller, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge.
 Corp. Isaac White, e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. July 3, 1862.
 Button, Wm., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Breen, Michael, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Byers, Jacob L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg.
 Butcher, Eli, e. Sept. 2, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Beatty, Alex., e. Sept. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Conklin, Jas. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Cook, David F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died at Young's Pt., La.
 Crane, W. S., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Clark, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died April 16, 1862.

Callahan, J. O., e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Cassaday, Jackson, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Cassaday, James, e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, capt'd. Claysville, Mo.
Charles, Isaac N., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. March 21, 1863.
Cross, Henry, e. Sept. 9, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Sept. 24, 1861.
Dean, Wm. H., e. March 21, 1864, drowned at Marietta, Ga.
Dubois E., e. Aug. 26, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Dixon, Wm. H., e. Aug. 26, 1861, wd. at Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Dockstader, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, capt'd. at Claysville.
Dunake, Cyrus, e. Aug. 29, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Deffendorffer, Jas., e. Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
Dixon, Thomas C., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died April 14, 1862.
Espy, R. J., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. at Atlanta.
Ewing, Milligan, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Fuller, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 23, 1862.
Fillson, Robt. F., e. Feb. 25, 1864, died Aug. 13, 1864.
Fuller, Chas., e. Sept. 23, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. June 18, 1862.
Gilbert, Amos D., e. Aug. 16, 1861, capt'd. at Claysville.
Gridley, Chas., e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Green, Jos. E., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died Nov. 28, 1861.
Howard, George, e. Nov. 20, 1861, died March 10, 1862.
Hogeboom, Wm., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Hutton, Philander, e. Feb. 26, 1864.
Holman, S. F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 17, 1862.
Himebaugh, George L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. July 3, 1863, disab.
Kohoe, Edw., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, kld. in Chicago, Ill.
Karst, George, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, disd. Aug. 28, 1862.
Lowbower, John C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. July 27, 1863, disab.
Magee, F. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Miller, James, e. Sept. 3, 1864, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Magee, John C., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
Moore, John, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, disd. June 27, 1865.
Moore, Zadock, e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
Mersellus, Charles, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, died at Milliken's Bend.
Nichols, J. C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Vicksburg, vet. Jan. 2, 1864.
Nichols, O. D., e. Sept. 19, 1861, disd. May 29, 1862, disab.
Overly, Jas. F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Jan. 31, 1862.
Overly, Henry, e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died April 9, 1862.
Palmer, Leroy, e. Aug. 19, 1861, capt'd. at Claysville, died at Andersonville.
Phillips, Alexander, e. Aug. 23, 1861, disd. Jan. 11, 1862, disab.
Phelps, John, e. Oct. 15, 1861, died April 9, 1862.
Remington, Newman, e. Aug. 19, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.
Remington, E., e. Feb. 29, 1864.
Ridings, James, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Sept. 20, 1862.

Ripley, George, e. Aug. 16, 1861, trans. to V. R. C.
 Ross, F., e. Aug. 16, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Sutherland, A., e. Feb. 25, 1864.
 Schuster, A. E., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Dec. 29, 1863, disab.
 Stewart, B., e. March 10, 1864.
 Sutherland, D., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died March 15, 1862.
 Sutherland, M., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. at Pea Ridge, disd. Oct. 2, 1862.
 South, F. M., e. Aug. 19, 1861.
 Smith, Geo. W., e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Aug. 22, 1862, disab.
 Sanders, M., e. Aug. 30, 1861, wd. Chickasaw Bayou, Miss., disd. April 22, 1862.
 Standish, Wm. H., e. Aug. 26, 1861, died Feb. 25, 1862.
 Shull, J. B., e. Nov. 23, 1861, kld. at Pea Ridge.
 Stowell, G. R. C., e. Sept. 4, 1861, disd.
 Stowell, Joseph, e. Sept. 4, 1861, vet. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Smith, Jas. H., e. Sept. 12, 1861, died at St. Louis.
 Tompkins, A. S., e. Aug. 26, 1861, capt'd. at Pea Ridge.
 Vansant, L. J., e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Jan. 1, 1862.
 Van Volkinburgh, V., e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Wright, Jas. C., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, disd. Sept. 24, 1864.
 Waldron, James, e. Aug. 16, 1861, disd. Jan. 18, 1862, disab.
 Winslow, Amos, e. Aug. 16, 1861, died Oct. 12, 1861.
 White, Jos. L., e. Aug. 16, 1861, wd. Pea Ridge, died April 22, 1862.
 Wood, William, e. Feb. 29, 1864.
 White, Isaac, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Company E

Lenhart, John, e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Company F

Tibbetts, W. F., e. April 23, 1864.

Wilcox, Hiram R., e. Sept. 8, 1861, died May 5, 1862.

Company G

Blair, Jas., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Company H

Jacoby, Jas., e. March 14, 1864.

Jacoby, Elias, e. March 14, 1864, died June 5, 1864.

Company Unknown

Radden, Thos., e. Nov. 3, 1864.

Stuart, John A., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

TWELFTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 20, 1866.*)

Company D

First Lieut. Erastus B. Soper, e. as sergt. Sept. 20, 1861, prmted. 2d lieut. April 8, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut. March 24, 1863, accidentally wd. at Camp Sherman, m. o. Dec. 1, 1864.

Soper, Roswell K., e. Oct. 1, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

Company F

Sergt. E. S. Winchell, e. Sept. 25, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Dec. 1, 1862.
 Halfhill, H. E., e. Sept. 25, 1861, died Jan. 9, 1862.
 Hunter, Geo., e. Oct. 28, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Halfhill, J., e. Sept. 25, 1861, disd. April 4, 1862.
 Ralston, Nelson, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Company K

Sergt. Stephen P. Collins, e. Sept. 10, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Pay. Wm. S., e. Sept. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Church, P., e. Nov. 18, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Sover, Thomas, e. Sept. 6, 1861, died at Montgomery, Ala.
 Dillon, Michael, e. Nov. 20, 1861, vet. Dec. 25, 1863.
 Whittemore, H., e. Nov. 23, 1861, disd. April 18, 1863.
 Dillon, Jas., vet. Dec. 25, 1863.

FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

(*Note—This regiment, except veterans and recruits, were mustered out at Davenport, Nov. 16, 1864. The veterans and recruits were consolidated into two companies, called Residuary Battery No. 14, which was mustered out May 13, 1865.*)

Col. Wm. T. Shaw, com. Oct. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, returned Nov. 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 16, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Shadrack Hoskins, e. as hospital steward, prmted. asst. surg. April 9, 1863.
 Q. M. Clinton C. Buell, com. Nov. 6, 1861, m. o. Nov. 25, 1864.
 Chaplain Samuel A. Benton, com. Nov. 22, 1861, resid. Jan. 30, 1862.
 Q. M. Sergt. Orrin L. Walker, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd.

Company B

Wagoner David W. Shoemaker, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Cairo, Ill.
 Bisby, James, e. Oct. 18, 1862, wd., disd. March 27, 1863.
 Graves, Cyrus B., e. Oct. 12, 1862, died at Columbus, Ky.
 Boyle, James, e. Dec. 17, 1862.
 Harvey, Chas. T., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Holden, John W., e. Nov. 13, 1863.
 Minard, Chas. W., e. Dec. 17, 1862.
 Willard, Curtis A., e. Nov. 15, 1862.

Company C

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 25, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Anthony Courtright, com. Oct. 25, 1861.
 (*Note.—See Forty-first Infantry, where the originally enlisted men were transferred September, 1862.*)

Company H

Capt. Leroy A. Crane, com. 2d lieut. Nov. 6, 1861, missing bat. Shiloh, com. 1st lieut. Jan. 25, 1863, prmted. capt. March 5, 1863.

First Lieut. Orville Burke, e, as 1st sergt. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, prmted. 2d lieut. Feb. 2, 1863, prmted. 1st lieut. March 5, 1863, capt. Co. B, Residuary Bat. 14th Inf.

Second Lieut. Jos. B. Gilbert, prmted. 2d lieut. April 8, 1863.

Sergt. J. W. Deleplane, e. Oct. 24, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. Sept. 2, 1862.

Sergt. Jason Hubbard, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 25, 1863.

Sergt. Perry L. Sinith, e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Corp. Jas. A. Palmer, e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. Shiloh.

Corp. Jno. L. Underwood, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd.

Corp. Chas. W. Hadley, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 25, 1863.

Corp. Sam'l E. Peck, e. Oct. 16, '61, captd. Shiloh, disd. Jan. 9, 1863.

Corp. Carr Hall, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. March 24, 1862.

Corp. Orrin L. Walker, e. Oct. 16, 1861.

Corp. Jas. E. Bonstel, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. Shiloh.

Musician Jas. H. Clark, e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. July 20, 1862, disab.

Wagoner, Jos. Button, e. Oct. 5, 1861.

Bender, Joshua, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Bradfield, E. W., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. June 17, 1862, disab.

Brownell, O. D., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. March 4, 1862.

Chapman, C., e. Dec. 8, 1861, disd. Nov. 27, 1862.

Conklin, Jno. H., e. Oct. 20, 1861, captd. Shiloh, disd. March 28, 1863.

Cline, Chas., e. Dec. 31, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. April 18, 1862.

Clothier, I., C., e. Nov. 3, 1862, wd. Yellow Bayou, La.

Condit, A. P., e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. at Fort Donelson, captd. Shiloh, disd. **Dec. 6, 1862.**

Clothier, Thurlow, e. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. Ft. Donelson, disd. July 20, 1862, **disab.**

Duncan, Jas.. e. Jan. 1, 1862, captd. Shiloh, disd. Feb. 5, 1863.

Dott, Robt., e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Darling, F. M., e. Nov. 9, 1861, disd. June 17, 1862.

Dunkle, Jno. P., e. Oct. 30, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Fisher, Frank, e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Gard, B. M., e. Oct. 20, 1861, died May 15, 1862.

Groat, Peter, e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. Corinth and Yellow Bayou. died **Jefferson Barracks, Mo.**

Gowring, Benj. F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. April 18, 1862, disab.

Goes, Elias, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. Feb. 4, 1862.

Garlick, Thos. S., e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Howard, Martin, e. Feb. 2, 1864, captd. at Holly Springs, Miss.

Hecocks, Daniel, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 2, 1863.

Haymaker, F., e. Oct. 12, 1861, died at Benton Barracks, Mo.

Hartman, P. J., e. Aug. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.

Harvey, Edw. e. Oct. 12, 1861.

Harvey, William, e. Oct. 12, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Jan. 12, 1863.

Heath, William, e. Jan. 4, 1862, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Nov. 4, 1862.

Hammonds, James C., e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Matthews, H. J., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 McDonald, William, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Muzzy, Isaac M., e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Sept. 25, 1862.
 Mendon, George e. Oct. 5, 1861.
 Moulthrop, Leroy, e. Oct. 5, 1861, died July 12, 1862.
 McKinley, Wm. H., e. Oct. 12, 1861.
 Neally, Matthew, e. Oct. 21, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. Feb. 6, 1862.
 Northrop, James, e. Oct. 25, 1861, wd. at Shiloh, disd. July 20, 1862, disb.
 Pierce, E. P., e. Oct. 20, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, disd. March 21, 1863.
 Patterson, David, e. Nov. 14, 1861, captd. at Shiloh, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Preston, Geo. N., e. Oct. 16, 1861, disd. June 7, 1862.
 Robinson, William, e. Jan. 4, 1862, disd. July 20, 1862.
 Scoles, R. B., e. Oct. 19, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Stanton, C. H., e. Sept. 24, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Scott, F. W., e. Oct. 12, 1861, wd. Shiloh, disd. Oct. 1, 1862.
 Shike, John, e. Oct. 12, 1861, disd. April 25, 1862, disb.
 Tibbitts, A. W., e. Nov. 9, 1861, wd. at Shiloh.
 Thomas, Elihu, e. Oct. 16, 1861, captd. at Shiloh.
 Van Valtenburg, R., e. Oct. 24, 1861, wd. at Pleasant Hill, La.
 Widel, John F., e. Oct. 16, 1861, died at Corinth.

Company Unknown

Holden, John W.

RESIDUARY BATTERY FOURTEENTH INFANTRY.

Company B

Capt. Orville Burke, com. Nov. 19, 1864.
 Second Lieut. Perry L. Smith, com. Nov. 19, 1864, disd. June 27, 1865.
 Second Lieut. Jas. C. Hammonds, com. June 28, 1865.
 Sergt. John P. Dunkin, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Sergt. Joshua Bender, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Corp. Thos. S. Garlick, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Musician, D. L. Jones, e. Dec. 1, 1863.
 McCalmant, Elisha, e. Aug. 1, 1864.
 Seely, M. M., e. Dec. 9, '63, disd. July 20, '65.
 Thomas, Elihu, e. Dec. 1, 1863.

SEVENTEENTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, Ky., July 25, 1865.*)

Adj't. Geo. A. Jones, e. as sergt. maj. prmted. adj't. July 16, 1865.

Company H

Marsh, Emery, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Pike, Jas. L., vet. March 5, 1864.

Company K

Corp. William H. Johnson, e. March 24, 1862, died May 3, 1862.
 Corp. Ira C. Dodge, e. March 28, 1862, wd. at Shiloh, disd. Oct. 31, 1862.
 Applegate, Richard, e. March 27, 1862.
 Barnes, John, e. March 22, 1862.
 Clymer, Thos., e. March 21, 1862.
 Clothier, Theo., e. March 2, 1862.
 Cronkwhite, Buel, e. March 7, 1862.
 Eldridge, Wm. W., e. March 1, 1862.
 Horton, Ellis W., e. March 22, 1862, disd. Dec. 2, 1862, disab.
 Killgore, Herbert, e. March 20, 1862.
 Locke, A. L., e. March 31, 1862.
 Lenningan, M., e. Feb. 28, 1862.
 Marsh, Emory, e. Feb. 27, 1862.
 McClaine, John T., e. March 22, 1862, died Sept. 1, 1862.
 Miller, Alfred S., e. March 27, 1862, disd. Sept. 13, 1862.
 McQuillon, B., e. March 18, 1862, disd. Nov. 29, 1862.
 Pike, Jas. L., e. March 1, 1862, capt'd. at Tilton, Ga.
 Rolston, Jacob, e. March 20, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss., kld. at Missionary Ridge.
 Riley, Clement, e. March 8, 1862.
 Starks, John, e. March 20, 1862.
 Tracy, Timothy, e. March 26, 1862, wd. at Jackson, Miss.
 White, Samuel, e. March 14, 1862.
 White, Chas., e. March 28, 1862.

TWENTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Savannah, Ga., July 17, 1865.*)
 Chaplain George R. Carroll, com. Feb. 3, 1864, resid. Nov. 13, 1864.

Company B

Second Lieut. W. W. Edgington, e. as sergt. Aug. 2, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut. March 21, 1864, wd. at Fisher's Hill.
 Steward, F. M., e. Jan. 4, 1864.

Company I

Corp. Wm. Bryan, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Company K

Capt. James D. Williams, com. Sept. 18, 1862, resid. Dec. 1, 1863.
 Capt. Benj. G. Paul, e. as private Aug. 22, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut. June 11, 1863, prmted. capt. Dec. 2, 1863, kld. near Rosedale Bayou, La.
 Capt. Aaron M. Loomis, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 18, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut. June 11, 1863, prmted. capt. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.
 First Lieut. Thos. Green, com. Sept. 18, '62, resid. on account ill health, June 12, '63.

First Lieut. Royal S. Williams, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut. June 15, 1864, prmted. 1st lieut. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.

Second Lieut. James L. Hall, e. as private Aug. 9, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut. June 18, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va.

Second Lieut. Jeremiah Woodyard, e. as corp. Aug. 15, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut. Jan. 1, 1865.

Sergt. David Moore, e. Aug. 11, 1862.

Sergt. E. M. Hamilton, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Milliken's Bend.

Sergt. J. E. Fisher, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Keokuk.

Sergt. Chas. A. Melner, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 10, 1863, disab.

Sergt. Geo. L. Foote, e. Aug. 9, 1862, kld. at Opequan Creek, Va.

Sergt. Farnsworth Cobb, e. Aug. 9, 1862, wd. at Cedar Creek, Va., disd. May 2, 1865, wds.

Corp. Marcus Johnson, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Corp. G. McAtkinson, e. July 21, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.

Corp. C. C. Horton, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disab.

Corp. Chas. W. Gould, e. Aug. 4, 1862, disd. Feb. 22, 1863, disab.

Corp. Chas. H. Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Mansfield, La.

Corp. James Sloan, e. July 28, 1862.

Corp. Eli Sawyer, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Nov. 23, 1863.

Corp. Geo. W. James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd. Winchester.

Corp. Wm. W. Walters, e. Aug. 14, 1862.

Musician Riley Cawkins, July 21, 1862, wd.

Musician, J. G. Smith, e. July 21, 1862.

Allen, Anson, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Helena, Ark.

Arnold, Hiram, e. July 30, 1862.

Archer, Caleb, e. July 24, 1862, wd. and died at Champion Hills.

Bill, C. C., e. July 21, 1862.

Brainard, James A., e. July 21, 1862.

Bryan, C. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 16, 1863, disab.

Barnhill, Samuel, e. Feb. 15, 1864.

Bill, H. G., e. July 21, 1862.

Babcock, Edgar, e. July 26, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1865, disab.

Brock, James F., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Bronson, Jas. W., e. Aug. 21, 1862.

Brock, Robert, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Calkins, Orrin, e. Jan. 5, 1864, died New Orleans.

Countryman, A., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.

Crandall, Z. J., e. Feb. 20, 1864, died April 17, 1864.

Craig, David, e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Carpenter, Chas. H., e. Aug. 15, 1862, died Oct. 31, 1862.

Cady, Henry, e. Aug. 14, 1862, drowned in Pearl River, near Jackson, Miss.

Crandall, A. G., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 30, 1862.

Crandall, M. C., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Crone, Wm., e. July 24, 1862, disd. June 8, 1865, disab.

Crandall, Wm. M., e. Aug. 15, 1862.

Calkins, K. J., e. July 30, 1862.

Dockstater, H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 11, 1863, disb.
Donaldson, T., e. Aug. 19, 1862.
Dubois, L. K., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Ebersoll, Daniel, e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Ellis, Jacob, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Ellis, Wm., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Jan. 7, 1863, disb.
Fairchilds, E. G., e. Aug. 15, 1861, died at St. Louis.
Fuller, Carlos, e. Aug. 9, 1861.
Garrett, Robert, e. Feb. 9, 1864, wd. Winchester, Va. trans. to V. R. C.
Gee, Leonard, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Gould, Jas. A., e. Feb. 22, 1864, wd. at Cedar Creek, disd. Jan. 11, 1865, wds.
Gee, Isaac, e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Jan. 31, 1863, disb.
Gifford, C. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Gilbert, Geo., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Hayden, Myron, e. Feb. 9, 1864.
Hamilton, A. A., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Herron, Davis, e. July 31, 1862.
Hanna, Jos. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
Ingraham, C., e. Aug. 15, 1862, wd., trans. to V. R. C.
Johnson, Jeremiah, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Helena.
Johnson, Jas. R., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Jewett, Abel, Aug. 18, 1862, died Dec. 13, 1862.
Kenney, Aaron, e. July 31, 1862, died at New Orleans.
Kimball, John M., e. Aug. 1, 1862, disd. Feb. 12, 1863, disb.
Lain, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Lain, Wm. J., e. Aug. 8, 1862, died New Orleans.
Moore, C. D., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Moore, Jesse, e. Jan. 5, 1864.
Murry, Martin, e. July 19, 1862.
Mudge, L. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Mudge, Aldin, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 13, 1863, disb.
Mackrill, S. R., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
McCalmant, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died at Opelousas, La.
Milner, H. J., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disb.
Moore, H., e. Aug. 6, 1862, captd. at Cedar Creek.
Moore, S., Jr., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
McDaniel, D. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Winchester, disd. Feb. 24, 1865.
McCormick, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Nichols, L. H., e. Jan. 4, 1864.
Osborn, Geo. E., e. Aug. 8, 1862.
Parks, Jacob F., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. July 9, 1863, disb.
Paul, B. G. e. Aug. 22, 1862.
Paul, H. F., e. Feb. 24, 1864, captd. Cedar Creek.
Pulsipher, Newel, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Muscatine.

Prouty, E. A., e. Aug. 19, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Powers, Samuel, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Champion Hills, died at Memphis.
 Ruby, Joseph, e. Aug. 14, 1862, captd. at Cedar Creek.
 Reynolds, Frank, e. Aug. 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, 1863, disb.
 Sones, Geo. W., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Dec. 5, 1864, disb.
 Sloan, J. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Feb. 20, 1863, disb.
 Spencer, James, e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. Jan. 14, 1863, disb.
 Sennett, Thomas, e. July 28, 1862.
 Sinkey, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Tebo, D. G., e. Aug. 9, 1862, captd. at Sabine Cross Roads, La.
 Van Valtenburg, W. H., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Vasser, E. H., e. Feb. 22, 1864.
 Vasser, W. W., e. Feb. 22, 1864, died at Wyoming.
 Williams, Charles P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Carrion Crow Bayou.
 Woodruff, Adam, e. July 30, 1864.
 White, William, e. July 21, 1864, captd. at Cedar Creek.
 Wilkinson, Robert, e. Dec. 21, 1863.
 Williams, Jos. T., e. Feb. 22, 1864.

THIRTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(NOTE.—*This regiment was mustered out at Louisville, June 27, 1865.*)

Maj. Ezekiel Cutler, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resid. March 20, 1863.
 Maj. Sewell S. Farwell, com. Oct. 13, 1862, prmted. maj. May 27, 1865.
 Surg. Horace H. Gates, e. as hospit. steward, prmted. asst. surg. March 1, 1864,
 prmted. surg. June 10, 1865.
 Asst. Surg. Lucius H. French, com. Sept. 16, 1862, resid. June 8, 1864.
 Asst. Surg. Elisha F. Taylor, com. June 30, 1863, resid. Feb. 29, 1864.
 Adjt. Moore Briggs, e. as com. sergt., prmted. adjt. April 13, 1864, m. o. May
 15, 1865.
 Chaplain Dan'l S. Starr, com. Sept. 26, 1862, resid. March 4, 1863.

Company A

Edgington, J. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Dec. 19, 1862.
 Herron, Franklin, e. Dec. 9, 1863.

Company E

Capt. Edwin B. Alderman, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resid. Feb. 13, 1863.
 Capt. Geo. D. Hilton, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 13, 1862, prmted. capt. March 17,
 1863.
 First Lieut. Edmund T. Mellett, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resid. March 17, 1863.
 First Lieut. Richard McDaniel, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmted. 1st lieut.
 March 17, 1863.

Second Lieut. Daniel H. Monroe, e. as sergt. Aug. 14, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut.
 March 17, 1863, died Corinth, Miss.

Sergt. Wm. M. Starr, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Sergt. Jas. H. Cooksey, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Aug. 19, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. Geo. R. Seaman, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Aug. 10, 1863.
 Sergt. D. W. Cleveland, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
 Sergt. J. H. Barker, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Oct. 5, 1864, disab.
 Sergt. S. P. Porter, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. O. P. Olinger, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. Jno. R. Campbell, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Corp. M. F. Sipe, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.
 Corp. T. M. Belknap, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. M. M. Wilde, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Corp. Thos. Buckner, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Corp. R. Spear, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 24, 1862.
 Musician A. H. House, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. Feb. 23, —.
 Musician J. W. Benedom, e. Aug. 12, '62.
 Wagoner, Jas. W. Durlin, e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Amy, O. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Andrews, Ruel, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 4, 1863.
 Baker, P. M., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Barnard, Jno. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 19, 1863, disab.
 Brown, Wm. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Brown, S., e. Aug. 14, '62, died at St. Louis.
 Campbell, Jno. R., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Chadwick, David, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Cook, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. May 20, 1864.
 Cook, Amster, e. Aug. 16, 1862, wd. June 27, 1864, and at Kenesaw Mountain, disd. Jan. 26, 1865.
 Converse, Jesse, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Curtis, Wm. J., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Dec. 14, 1862.
 Courttright, J. E., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Crow, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Dickerson, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Dunning, H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Dial, Martin L., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Farnham, Wm. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Frink, Wm., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. and died at Vicksburg.
 Graham, J. G., e. Oct. 24, 1862.
 Gates, Horace H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Hilton, A. M., e. Aug. 16, 1862, disd. July 12, 1863, disab.
 Harrison, Abram, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Jan. 15, 1863.
 Harvey, I. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Healey, Robt., e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 High, Daniel A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 House, J. G., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Joslin, Harrison, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Vicksburg.

Joslin, Daniel, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at St. Louis.
Krahl, John, e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Kerr, Wm. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Kerr, Porter, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Lamb, Cyrus, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
Littlefield, Clark, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
Luce, Samuel, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Lyons, C. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Lyons, John W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Masker, Wm. S., e. Aug. 12, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, disd. Aug. 9, 1863.
Mattocks, J. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 21, 1865, disab.
Mead, Geo. W., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
Merritt, Cornelius, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Monroe, Harvey H., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Nash, Wm. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
Neilly, Thomas, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Nikirk, Geo. W., e. Aug. 11, 1862.
Northrop, H., e. Oct. 24, 1862.
O'Donnell, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Olinder, Jas. L., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Orr, Mark, e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Oct. 8, 1864, disab.
Overacker, Wm., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 3, 1863, disab.
Page, O. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
Parsons, Chas. A., e. Aug. 12, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
Phelphs, Wm. O., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Putnam, A. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. April 10, 1863, disab.
Rumple, Elias M., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Rundall, J. G., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
Ryder, J. A., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Resaca, died May 6, 1864.
Sage, Nestor, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
Sams, Stephen, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Slade, F. H., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Stingly, Jas., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. 1863, disab.
Snider, A. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
Stuttsman, John, e. Aug. 13, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Tallman, Jas. H., e. Aug. 16, 1862.
Thoma, O. E., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
Thomas, Edmund, e. Aug. 12, 1862.
Thomas, Bennett, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died March 12, 1863.
Thomley, Hiram, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Tice, Lewis, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Feb. 1, 1863, disab.
Tice, John, e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. April 18, 1863, disd.
Titus, Jas. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
Wagoner, David, e. Aug. 12, 1862, died at Walnut Hills, Miss.
Walton, P. T., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
Warren, E., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died Young's Point, La.
Webb, A. J., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died on steamer Von Phul.

Wentworth, S., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Helena, Ark.
 Waterhouse, M., e. Aug. 14, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.

Company G

Capt. Jeremiah C. Austin, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resid. Jan. 30, 1863.
 Capt. Jos. H. Evans, e. as private, com. capt. March 31, 1863.
 First Lieut. Edward H. Handy, com. Oct. 13, 1862, resid. Aug. 13, 1863.
 Second Lieut. Simon N. Landon, e. as sergt. Aug. 8, 1862, prmted. 2d lieut.
 Oct. 13, 1862.
 Sergt. Orson B. Lowell, e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Sergt. Lorenzo D. Bates, e. Aug. 6, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Sergt. Jas. Miller, e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Corp. Jas. P. Scoles, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Corp. Valentine Dalbey, e. Aug. 13, 1863, died at Vicksburg.
 Corp. Henry Simpson, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died Jan. 5, 1863.
 Corp. Moses M. McCree, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Musician J. D. Herrick, e. Aug. 6, 1862.
 Wagoner, John Brigham, e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Bryan, Jas. e. Aug. 15, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.
 Cronkhite, Wm. e. Aug. 17, 1862.
 Conner, Benj. F., e. Dec. 9, 1863, died at Keokuk.
 Clymer, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Carpenter, Henry, e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. March 24, 1864, disab.
 Clothier, Theo., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Cole, Simeon W., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
Cowles, John S., e. Aug. 23, 1862.
 Dewey, E. A., e. Aug. 8, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Deirlein, John, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Emerson, Chas., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Gilmore, Jas. P., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to V. R. C.
 Gilmore, Wm. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Gleck, Nathan, e. Feb. 12, 1864.
 Graham, John W., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Galeś, Z., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 2, 1864, disab.
 Huston, John R., e. Aug. 12, 1862, died Jan. 28, 1863.
 Hitchcock, John, e. Aug. 8, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Haney, John F., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Hammon, S., e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Hitchcock, Jas., e. Feb. 2, 1864.
 Ireland, Benj. F., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Ireland, Silas, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Johnson, J. L., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Klise, D. E., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Long, Hiram, R., e. Aug. 15, 1862, disd. April 3, 1863, disab.
 McMullen, John D., e. Aug. 13, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 McMullen, Bethuel, e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Murry, M. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862.

Miller, Elmer, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Marshall, Thomas, e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Manning, L. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. Aug. 21, 1863, disab.
 Ogg, William, e. Aug. 12, 1862, disd. June 6, 1863, disab.
 Ogg, Charles, e. Aug. 13, 1862.
 Overbaugh, Joseph, e. Sept. 9, 1862.
 Pierce, E. E., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Reed, Samuel, e. Aug. 8, 1862.
 Richstine, D. M., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Rogers, Chas. E., e. Aug. 18, 1862.
 Smith, Burt A., e. Aug. 12, 1862.
 Shibley, Oliver, e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Starry, Daniel, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Voorhies, Miles, e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Vrooman, Wm. D., e. Aug. 15, 1862.
 Wildey, Geo. E. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Walker, William, e. Aug. 8, 1862, wd. May 18, 1863.
 Young, E. A., e. Aug. 7, 1862, died Jan. 22, 1863.

Company H

Capt. Abijah E. White, e. as corp. Aug. 2, 1862, prmted. capt. June 10, 1865.
 First Lieut. Franklin Amos, com., Oct. 13, 1862, wd. at Atlanta, resd. Feb. 2, 1865.
 Second Lieut. James G. Dawson, com. Oct. 13, 1862, wd. at Vicksburg, resd. Jan. 11, 1864.
 Sergt. F. H. Blodgett, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Memphis, March 26, 1863.
 Sergt. D. W. Perrine, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 28, 1863.
 Sergt. Samuel Williamson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on steamer Forest Queen.
 Sergt. Geo. A. Jones, e. Aug. 2, 1862, disd. July 22, 1864, disab.
 Sergt. J. C. Clark, e. Aug. 14, 1862, captd. at Iuka, Miss.
 Sergt. Wm. S. Johnson, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Camp Sherman, Miss.
 Sergt. Wm. W. Sutherland, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 24, 1863, disab.
 Sergt. John W. Cook, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Roswell and Atlanta, Ga., died at Marietta.
 Corp. Moore Briggs, e. Aug. 2, 1862, prmted. adj. May, 1864.
 Corp. Edgar G. Himes, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Corp. B. F. Gowing, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Corp. R. M. Marvin, e. Aug. 11, 1862.
 Corp. Wm. S. Campbell, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Jan. 9, 1863.
 Corp. Newton Bentley, e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Lookout Mountain, died at Chattanooga.
 Corp. Benjamin Batchelder, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Musician Charles H. Whitney, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Musician Samuel J. Glenn, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Wagoner S. R. McDaniel, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Ackerman, O. B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. June 9, 1863, disab.
 Albertson, Charles, e. Aug. 22, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post.

- Aldrich, Lemuel, e. Feb. 19, 1864.
 Albertson, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Beckos, Wallace, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, died at Memphis.
 Barnhill, Wm. T., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. June 2, 1863.
 Burnight, L. H., e. Aug. 11, 1862, disd. May 22, 1863, disab.
 Butterfield, Isaac, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Buttolph, E. F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Black, Wm. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Breen, John, e. Aug. 7, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Canfield, Johnson, e. Feb. 23, 1864, died at Chattanooga.
 Corbett, Miles H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Covert, E. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Covert, S. J., e. Aug. 9, 1862, trans. to Inv. Corps. .
 Carter, Chas. H., e. Aug. 9, 1862.
 Cook, G. N., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Cook, I. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Cook, Rufus G., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Cross, J. H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Cunningham, P., e. July 24, 1862, died at Jackson, Miss.
 Darling, A. C., e. Aug. 5, 1862.
 Dawson, William, e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. March 8, 1864, disab.
 Dickerson, Chas., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post and Lookout
Mountain.
 Dickerson, Wm., e. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Dreibelbis, Jacob, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Ennis, Jas. D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Foster, Geo. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Fitch, J. C., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Gerrett, John B., e. Aug. 11, 1862, trans. to Marine Brigade.
 Gardner, Wm. P., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. at Arkansas Post, disd. June 9, 1863.
 Goodin, Wallace, e. Aug. 5, 1862, died Jan. 23, 1863.
 Haun, Robt. C., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Himes, F. E., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Harlow, G. T., e. Aug. 7, 1862.
 Hawley, C. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Himebaugh, P. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Feb. 12, 1864.
 Hunter, Cyprian, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Ingram, John, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Jones, Luman, e. Feb. 17, 1864, wd. at Kenesaw Mountain.
 Johnson, H. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Scotch Grove.
 Karst, Geo., e. Feb. 17, 1864.
 Kilgore, H. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. May 22, 1863.
 Kenney, M. M., e. Aug. 2, 1862.
 Kohout, Jos., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Lewis, Alex., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Lawrence, F., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Lawrence, I. S., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Nov. 11, 1863.

Lamb, Harvey, e. Aug. 2, 1862, wd. at Dallas, Ga., died at Ackworth, Ga.
 Lightfoot, Jas. W., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Merriman, Wm., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Vicksburg.
 Morse, F. M., e. Aug. 5, 1862, kld. Resaca.
 Marvin, Wm. R., e. Aug. 2, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Miller, David, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 McBride, Sam'l N., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died at Memphis.
 Moorehouse, O. J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, wd. Lookout Mountain, died Chattanooga.
 McFry, Andrew J., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Nelson, S. J., e. August 9, 1862, died Memphis.
 Nelson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 9, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Nelson, Wm., e. Aug. 9, 1862, disd. March 30, 1863.
 Nelson, Robt. D., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died St. Louis.
 Nelson, Mervin, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died on steamer City of Memphis.
 Nelson, M. J., e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Memphis.
 Parker, Jas. F., e. Sept. 5, 1864.
 Redman, Jno., e. Aug. 5, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Rearick, Jno. P., e. Aug. 6, 1862, died at St. Louis.
 Rankin, M. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Aug. 31, 1863.
 Rynerson, F. M., e. Aug. 11, 1862, died Memphis.
 Richardson, Sam'l, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Jan. 17, 1863.
 Rice, R. W., e. Feb. 18, 1864.
 Sweesy, Matthias, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Sutherland, D., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Sutherland, Jno., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Stofer, Abner, e. Aug. 14, 1862, died July 9, 1864.
 Shields, Geo. O., e. Feb. 26, 1864, wd. at Resaca.
 Spence, J., e. Aug. 14, 1862, died Memphis.
 Smith, Jacob, e. Aug. 11, 1862, died at Young's Point, La.
 Wolf, M. H., e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Welsh, Oliver, e. Aug. 14, 1862.
 Watson, M. A., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. Sept. 7, 1863, disab.
 Whittemore, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. April 22, 1863.
 Whittemore, A. B., e. Aug. 22, 1862.
 Whittemore, W. L., enlisted September 5, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH INFANTRY.

(*Note—This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, date not given in Adjutant General's Report.*)

Company A

Corp. David Bumgardner, e. Nov. 11, 1862, disd. March 21, 1865, disab.
 Cylmer, Chas., e. Nov. 11, 1862, died St. Louis.

Company F

Barnes, Aaron, e. Dec. 29, 1862, prmted. musician.

Krokooke, Jos., e. Dec. 26, 1862, disd. Sept. 12, 1864, disab.
 Rice, R. B., e. Dec. 19, 1862, died Feb. 4, 1864.

Company I

Second Lieut. Thomas E. Belknap, com. Dec. 15, 1862.
 Sergt. Noah Bigley, enlisted September 5, 1862.
 Cook, John W. H., e. Sept. 20, 1862, disd. May 7, 1863, disab.
 Dodge, Mark, e. Oct. 9, 1862.
 Gilford, Jos., e. Sept. 15, 1862.
 Hodges, Vincent, e. Oct. 1, 1862, disd. May 20, 1864, disab.
 Lake, Benj., e. Oct. 23, 1862.
 Pate, Henry, e. Sept. 22, 1862, disd. May 8, 1863, disab.
 Shafer, S. M., e. Sept. 8, 1862, disd. April 8, 1863, disab.
 Shafer, John, e. Oct. 8, 1862.
 Secrest, Robert M., e. Sept. 11, 1862, disd. April 25, 1863, disab.
 Truax, John, e. Sept. 11, 1862.
 Taylor, W. H., e. Nov. 1, 1862.
 Warren, Levi, e. Oct. 8, 1862, disd. Dec. 11, 1863, disab.
 Zigler, Jacob, e. Sept. 23, 1862, disd. Nov. 9, 1864, disab.

Company Unknown.

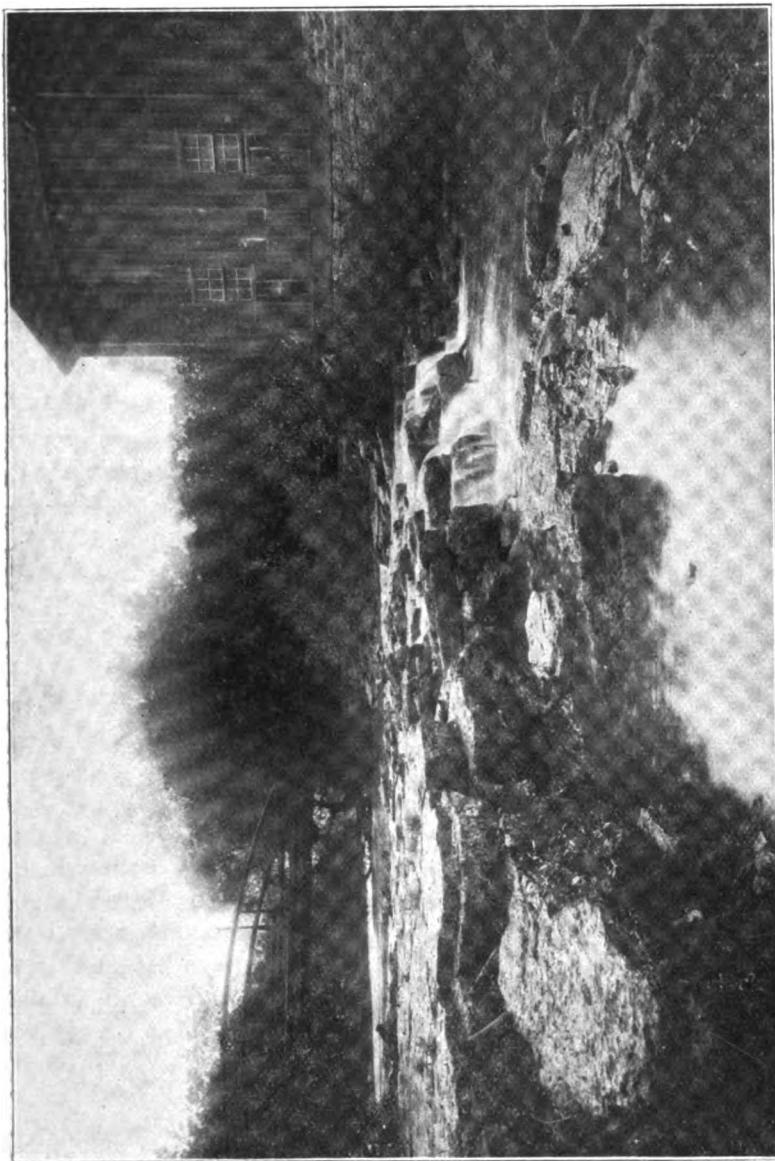
Chatwin, E., e. Dec. 16, 1862.

FORTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

(NOTE—*This Company was transferred to Seventh Cavalry, April 25, 1863.*)

Company C

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com: Oct. 13, 1861.
 Second Lieut. Anthony Courtright, com. Oct. 13, 1861.
 Sergt. S. G. Cunningham, e. September 28, 1861.
 Corp. Samuel S. Wherry, e. September 27, 1861.
 Corp. John B. Green, e. September 26, 1861.
 Brady, Joseph, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Clark, Jas., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Carter, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Ferguson, Luther, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Forbes, Patrick, e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Graham, W., e. Oct. 7, 1861.
 Green, John B., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Holmes, Samuel B., e. Oct. 28, 1861, died at Fort Randall, D. T.
 Klise, John W., e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Langon, Wm. P., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Ratean, James, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Reamer, Ralph, e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Robinson, D., e. Oct. 1, 1861.
 Sellen, Joseph F., e. Oct. 2, 1861.



VIEW ON BUFFALO CREEK

Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861.
 Thurston, Wm. H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Wherry, M. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Wherry, Samuel S., e. Sept. 27, 1861.
 Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861.
 Yale, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

FORTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Davenport, Iowa, Sept. 15, 1864.*)

Company A

Morey, Edwin S., e. May 3, 1864.
 Metcalf, M. H., e. May 6, 1864.
 Scroggs, John A., e. May 6, 1864.
 Spaulding, J. L., e. May 6, 1864.
 Thomas, Jas. R., e. May 14, 1864.

Company C

Capt. Jas. W. McKean, com. June 1, 1864, died at Memphis.
 Sergt. Samuel E. Hutton, e. April 30, 1864.
 Sergt. F. W. Houser, e. April 30, 1864.
 Corp. David Inches, e. April 30, 1864.
 Barnes, H. J., e. May 7, 1864.
 Brady, Freeman, e. April 30, 1864, died at Memphis.
 Calkins, F. M., e. April 30, 1864.
 Dewey, Chas., e. March 18, 1864.
 Foster, R. C., e. March 9, 1864.
 Foust, Benj., e. April 37, 1864.
 Glenn, R. R., e. April 30, 1864.
 Himebaugh, H. H., e. May 14, 1864.
 Horton, Erastus B., e. May 9, 1864.
 Lovejoy, Owen D., e. May 6, 1864.
 McVay, Levi, e. May 9, 1864.
 Murphy, Chas. H., e. April 30, 1864.
 McKean, C. B., e. April 30, 1864.
 Monroe, C. A., e. May 1, 1864.
 Sutherland, D. W., e. May 3, 1864.

Company F

Beranek, John, e. May 21, 1861.

FIRST CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Austin, Tex., Feb. 15, 1866.*)

Company B

Bugler Edmund T. Hopkins, e. July 18, 1861.

Crane, O. B., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Penniman, C. G., e. July 18, 1861.
 Stanley, E. G., e. July 18, 1861.
 Smith, Howard E., e. July 18, 1861.

Company G

Corp. Lawrence Schoonover, e. July 13, 1861.
 Armitage, John.
 Casseleman, Levi, vet. Dec. 9, 1863.
 Gant, Matthew.
 Johnson, W. D., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Larkey, Alex., died Feb. 19, 1862.

Company K

Phelan, Jas., e. Aug. 17, 1861.
 Atwood, Chas. P., e. May 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.
 Alspaugh, D. A., e. May 15, 1861.
 Fairchilds, A. H., e. May 15, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.
 Fitzsimmons, John, e. July 18, 1861.
 Jamieson, Samuel, e. Aug. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 20, 1863.
 Kidder, John G., e. Aug. 17, 1861.

Company L

Q. M. S. James V. Brown, e. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Sergt. H. A. O'Bladen.
 Farrier Reuben Barnes, disd. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Farrier Wm. J. Bowman, disd. Nov. 15, 1861.
 Saddler Herman Bray, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.
 Barnard, Wm., disd. Dec. 1, 1861.
 Maurice, Z., vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Brown, Milton, disd. Dec. 11, 1861.
 Maurice, Nicholas, e. June 13, 1861, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Brown, Jas. V., e. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Chase, Chas. A., e. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Lawyer, Stephen, died at Little Rock, Ark.
 Watson, A. E., e. Dec. 7, 1863.
 Smith, Wm., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Rogers, George, vet. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Rice, James E., vet. Jan. 5, 1864.

Company Unknown

Ackerman, O. B., e. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Bates, Chas., e. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Barto, C. M., e. Feb. 15, 1864.
 Dawson, John W., e. Jan. 25, 1864.
 Fay, H. A., e. Jan. 5, 1864.
 Mullford, James T., e. Jan. 5, 1864.

McCarty, Chas., e. Jan. 23, 1864.
 Phelan, Jas. H., e. March 8, 1864.
 Phatigan, Thomas, e. June 23, 1864.
 Slade, Vandelier, e. Feb. 17, 1864.
 Thompson, A. J., e. Feb. 17, 1864.

SECOND CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Selma, Ala., Sept. 19, 1865.*)

Company B

Corp. A. S. Cooper, e. July 30, 1861, disd. Feb. 7, 1862.
 Barnett, Alfred, e. Dec. 14, 1863.
 Potter, John J., e. Oct. 31, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Potter, I. W., e. Dec. 15, 1863.

Company I

Corp. Chas. C. Crocker, e. Aug. 4, 1861, wd. near Hurricane Creek, Miss.
 Corp. Eli Mead, e. Aug. 4, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corp.
 Corp. Isaac Ford, e. Aug. 14, 1861.
 Davis, George W., e. Aug. 4, 1861.
 Davis, James, e. Oct. 6, 1861.
 Krokoskia, N., e. Aug. 4, 1861.
 Kellum, Warren, e. Aug. 4, 1861, died at Benton Barracks.
 Lamb, Henry, e. Aug. 4, 1861, disd. Sept. 3, 1862, disab.
 Myrick, Rufus B., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Potter, Daniel, e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Yount, John W., e. May 17, 1864.

Company L

Corp. Isaac N. Cooper, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Saddler, Edw. Cooper, e. Sept. 12, 1861.
 Edwards, Jacob, e. Sept. 12, 1861, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Edwards, Jas., e. Aug. 15, 1862, vet. March 1, 1864.
 Felby, Edw., vet. March 1, 1864, kld. near Lynnville, Tenn.
 Taylor, John, e. Sept. 12, 1861.

Company M

Dawson, John, e. Sept. 28, 1861, disd. Oct. 13, 1863, disab.

SIXTH CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, Nov. 17, 1865.*)

Company A

Hamilton, Clark, e. Oct. 13, 1862.
 Hunter, Hiram, e. Oct. 24, 1862.

Parsons, Jno., e. Dec. 30, 1862.

Scriven, Jas. W., e. Oct. 4, 1862.

Wentworth, Lorenzo, e. Dec. 30, 1862.

Company B

Bugh, John, e. Jan. 1, 1863, disd. Feb. 24, 1865.

Herron, Jonathan, e. Oct. 13, 1863.

Company H.

Morgan, Jos., e. Nov. 5, 1862.

Company I.

Q. M. S. Jos. O. Reynolds, e. Nov. 19, 1862, disd. Oct. 6, 1864.

Company K.

Com. Sergt. Peter Reeger, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Sergt. M. W. Jeffries, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Sergt. Alvin R. Byerly, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Sergt. Darius S. Hinman, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Corp. Wm. Alspaugh, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Brookhouse, A. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862, disd. Oct. 23, 1863, disab.

Beeks, Wm. J., e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Coe, Jno. D., e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Chapper, Jno., e. Oct. 23, 1862.

Luce, Israel, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Myers, Sam'l, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Mann, Jno., e. Oct. 22, 1862, kld. White Stone Hill, D. T.

Mershon, Lewis, C., Sept. 12, 1862.

Shoop, Calvin, e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Shults, Jno. H., e. Sept. 12, 1862.

Sampson, Daniel, e. Oct. 21, 1862.

Company Unknown.

Edwards, Jno., e. Oct. 1, 1864.

Tubbs, Wm., e. Oct. 1, 1864.

SEVENTH CAVALRY.

NOTE—*This portion of the regiment was mustered out at Sioux City, June 22, 1866.*)

Company K.

Shover, Jno., e. Sept. 30, 1861, vet. Feb. 29, 1864.

Company M.

Capt. Geo. H. Wolfe, com. Oct. 25, 1861, m. o. Oct. 31, 1864, term exp.

Capt. Anthony Courtright, com. 2d lieut. Oct. 25, 1861, prmted. capt. Nov. 25, 1864.

First Lieut. L. G. Cunningham, e. as coms'y sergt. Sept. 28, 1861, prmted. 1st lieut. Nov. 25, 1864.

Sergt. Samuel S. Wherry, e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Corp. John B. Greer, e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Corp. David Robinson, e. Oct. 1, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Farrier Wm. F. Angstead, e. Oct. 15, 1861.

Brady, Wm., e. May 4, 1861.

Carter, Wm., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Clarks, Jas., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Feb. 1, 1866, disab.

Ferguson, Luther, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Ferguson, Chas., e. May 6, 1864.

Graham, Watson, e. Oct. 24, 1861.

Klise, J. W., e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Langan, Wm. P., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, disd. Feb. 7, 1866, disab.

Ratican, James, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Reamer, Ralph, e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Seller, Joseph F., e. Oct. 2, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Smith, H. W., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Swan, Avery, e. Sept. 28, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Turkle, Geo., e. Sept. 27, 1861.

Thurston, Wm. H., e. Sept. 26, 1861.

Wherry, M. M., e. Sept. 27, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

Welch, W. C., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. March 31, 1864.

Weeks, E. D., e. May 6, 1863.

Yule, Geo. W., e. Sept. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864.

EIGHTH CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Macon, Ga., Aug. 13, 1865.*)

Company G.

Wagoner Isaac Ackarman, e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Atkins, Robt., e. Aug. 7, 1863, disd. Dec. 18, 1863, disab.

Coffee, Thos., e. Aug. 8, 1863.

Goudy, John S., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Leaper, John A., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Leaper, John, e. Aug. 8, 1863.

McMillan, Jas. S., e. Aug. 1, 1863.

Company L.

Corp. Wm. Fuller, e. Aug. 5, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.

Bodenhiffer, George W., e. Aug. 19, 1863, captd. at Newnan, Ga.

Bentley, William, e. Aug. 15, 1863.

Fuller, Samuel H., e. Aug. 7, 1863.

Hawley, F. D., e. Aug. 12, 1863, wd. at Campbellville, Tenn.

Kinney, Thos. J., e. Aug. 26, 1863.

McQueen, Adam, e. Aug. 5, 1863, died at Evansville, Ind.
 Miller, Alonzo, e. Aug. 1, 1863, died at Keokuk.
 Wade, Wm., e. July 31, 1863, died at Chattanooga.

Company Unknown.

Munson, John, e. Nov. 23, 1864.
 Smith, Henry, e. Nov. 23, 1864.
 Wedley, John F., e. Nov. 23, 1864.

NINTH CAVALRY.

(NOTE—*This regiment was mustered out at Little Rock, Feb. 3, 1866.*)

Company K.

Capt. Jeremiah Lockwood, com. Nov. 30, 1863, resid. April 30, 1864.
 Trumpeter John G. Krouse, e. Sept. 22, 1863.
 Wagoner Silas Kenney, e. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Crook, Wm. C. H., e. Sept. 10, 1863, died at St. Louis.
 Mann, Benj. F., e. Oct. 1, 1863.
 Sennott, Chas. P., e. Sept. 29, 1863.

Company Unknown.

Warden, Geo., e. Oct. 19, 1864.

MISCELLANEOUS.

FIRST INFANTRY.

Soper, E. B., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.
 Secrest, James M., e. April 24, 1861, m. o. Aug. 25, 1861.

THIRD INFANTRY.

- Corp. Charles A. Wilber, e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.
- Critchfield, Elliott, e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.
- Downer, Wm., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.
- Downer, Horace, e. Nov. 1, 1861, wd. and disd. Nov. 28, 1862.
- Doty, Jas., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.
- Emart, Jacob, e. May 18, 1861, died Nov. 15, 1861.
- Maury, Jacob C., e. May 18, 1861, m. o. June 18, 1864.
- Platts, Asa, e. May 18, 1861, wd. Shiloh, m. o. June 18, 1864.
- Spence, James e. May 18, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1862.

FIFTH INFANTRY.

Thurston, M. E. e. June 24, 1861, wd. at Iuka.
 Cocket, E. A., e. June 24, 1861, disd. Dec. 3, 1862.

Corp. Geo. W. Foote, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.
 Corp. Jos. L. Carlin, e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.
 Conklin, Wm. E., e. July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.
 Stitsman, Rinehart, e July 1, 1861, m. o. August, 1864.

SIXTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surgeon, Norman M. Smith, com. Oct. 22, 1862.

EIGHTH INFANTRY.

Kelley, A. W., e. Aug. 14, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.
 Primley, Wm. e. Aug. 14, 1861, capt'd. at Shiloh.
 Withell, Elias M., e. Aug. 14, 1861, disd. March 13, 1862, disab.

ELEVENTH INFANTRY.

Asst. Surgeon J. C. Batford, com. Oct. 25, 1863; resid. June 5, 1863.
 First Lieut. John A. White, com. July 26, 1865.
 Corp. Albert B. Siles, e. Sept. 28, 1861, died May 4, 1862.
 Musician Geo. M. Titus, e. Sept. 18, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Second Lieut. Abram E. Wood, prmt'd. 2d lieut. June 7, 1865.
 Bowman, Godfrey, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Feb. 3, 1865, disab.
 Foot, Jas., e. Oct. 15, 1861, died Aug. 4, 1862.
 Lockwood, J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. Dec. 11, 1861, disab.
 Postelwaight, J. J., e. Oct. 15, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, wd.
 Shaffer, Samuel B., e. Oct. 1, 1861, disd. Jan. 1, 1862.
 Selby, Henry, e. Oct. 15, 1861, disd. March 3, 1862.

SIXTEENTH INFANTRY.

Blake, James, e. Dec. 9, 1861, wd. Shiloh.
 Brown, George, e. Dec. 12, 1861, trans. to Inv. Corps.
 Bodenhoffer, John, e. Dec. 19, 1861, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, wd.
 Corbin, Aaron F., e. Dec. 20, 1861, died June 30, 1862.
 Hulett, Oliver B., e. Jan. 23, 1862, died Aug. 5.
 Hamilton, Alexander, e. Feb. 23, 1863, vet. Feb. 28, 1864, died Aug. 7, 1864.
 Capt. Marshall C. Fuller, com. March 24, 1862, m. o. June 10, 1862.
 Corp. Alexander Maple, vet. Jan. 16, 1864, Capt'd. July 22, 1864.

EIGHTEENTH INFANTRY.

Corp. Henry A. Burch, e. July 11, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Bower, Wilson, e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

Dumont, Thomas R., e. July 9, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Hodge, Alfred, e. July 11, 1862, wd. Jan. 8, 1863.
 Hazebrigg, A. J., e. July 7, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.
 Phillips, Jerome, e. July 21, 1862, disd. Feb. 19, 1863, *disab.*
 Russell, C. C., e. July 17, 1862, m. o. July 20, 1865.

TWENTY-FIRST INFANTRY.

Bly, Joseph, e. June 25, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
 Beatty, David, e. Sept. 27, 1864, m. o. July 15, 1865.
 Jefferson, Charles H., e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
 Kress, H. W., e. Aug. 22, 1862, disd. March 20, 1863, *disab.*
 McMahon, Patrick, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.
 Robins, Amos, e. July 28, 1862, m. o. July 15, 1865.

TWENTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Sergt. M. R. Brown, e. June 27, 1862, disd. May 22, 1863, *disab.*
 Corp. Alonzo D. Linde, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Farmer, S. H., e. July 7, 1862, died Oct. 19, 1863.
 Kanally, James, e. Aug. 2, 1862, died Dec. 27, 1862.
 Low, Edwin, e. July 7, 1862, m. o. June 6, 1865.
 Reed, Charles, e. June 13, 1862, died Feb. 22, 1863.
 Williams, John L., e. July 7, 1862, trans.

THIRTY-FOURTH INFANTRY.

Gifford, C. M., e. Aug. 13, 1862, disd. Feb. 9, 1863.
 Dickey, R. B., e. Jan. 23, 1864, m. o. Aug. 15, 1865.

THIRTY-FIFTH INFANTRY.

Betzer, Aaron R., e. Aug. 19, 1862, trans.

THIRTY-NINTH INFANTRY.

Cline, Chas., e. Aug. 22, 1862, kld. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Rye, Wm., e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Snyder, J. F., e. Aug. 22, 1862, captd. Oct. 5, 1864.
 Wry, Absalom, e. Aug. 22, 1862, m. o. June 5, 1865.
 Wry, James, e. Aug. 22, 1862, died Feb. 19, 1865.

FORTY-SIXTH INFANTRY.

Thurlow, L. C., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Coolsmith, Wm., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.
 Klise, Chas. F., e. May 30, 1864, m. o. Sept. 23, 1864.

FOURTH CAVALRY.

Second Lieut. Michael McLaughlin, e. as sergt., Sept. 23, 1861, com. 2d lieut. Sept. 28, 1864, returned to 1st sergt.

Corp. George M. Stewart, e. Sept. 23, 1861, m. o. Aug. 10, 1865.
Pierce, Laban, vet. Dec. 19, 1863.

FIFTH CAVALRY.

Painter, Wm. H., e. Feb. 26, 1864, m. o. Aug. 11, 1865.

FIFTH VETERAN CAVALRY.

Burlingham, Mark, e. Feb. 20, 1864.

Newcomb, Geo. W., e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Samons, Curtis, e. Feb. 29, 1864.

Sergt. Luther V. Brainard, Oct. 7, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864, prisoner of war.

Sergt. William D. Gleason, e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brainard, John F., e. Feb. 6, 1861, vet. Feb. 6, 1864.

Edwards, G. H., e. Oct. 25, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Ensign, G., e. Feb. 26, 1861, vet. Feb. 26, 1864.

Isabell, M. M., e. March 7, 1861, vet. March 7, 1864.

Parmenter, Wm. H., e. Feb. 26, 1861.

Randall, O., e. Feb. 26, 1861.

THIRD BATTERY LIGHT ARTILLERY.

Dodge, Frederick D., vet. March 21, 1864, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

Waudick, Thos., vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

Waddick, Wm., vet. Dec. 22, 1863, m. o. Oct. 3, 1865.

ENGINEER REGIMENT OF THE WEST.

Artificer J. P. Davis, e. Sept. 21, 1861.

Artificer Andrew J. Norton, e. Sept. 21, 1861.

THIRTEENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Musician Samuel Huber, e. April 24, 1861.

THIRTY-THIRD ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Cole, Edmund F., e. Aug. 21, 1861, disd. May, 1864.

THIRTY-SEVENTH ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Black, Jas., e. Sept. 8, 1861, m. o. May 15, 1866.

FIFTY-FIRST ILLINOIS INFANTRY.

Gavin, Wm., e. Jan. 28, 1862, m. o. Sept. 25, 1865.

SECOND KANSAS CAVALRY.

Corp. Jacob S. Ray, e. Sept. 28, 1861.

Hays, Horace, e. Sept. 14, 1861.

Hoskins, P. L., e. Nov. 14, 1861.

Tyrell, Isaac N., e. Oct. 28, 1861.

THIRTEENTH INFANTRY.

Wood, Abram E., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Sergt. Hector E. Baldwin, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Breithaupt, C. F., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Brundage, Oliver, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Bunce, Wesley, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1861.

Coffee, Ezra, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Davis, Wm., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Gibbony, Jas., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Kane, Peter, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Kohl, D., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

McArthur, John, e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Dec. 1, 1863.

Phelan, D. J., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

Warrington, I. C., e. Sept. 17, 1861, vet. Jan. 1, 1864.

**LIST OF SOLDIERS IN JONES COUNTY AS SHOWN BY THE ASSESSOR'S
BOOKS IN 1885.**

The list given below of the soldiers in Jones county is possibly not as complete as would be desired, but it will furnish an interesting and valuable table for reference. The record is good so far as it could be obtained from the assessor's books of that year and published in the Anamosa Eureka.

Cass Township.

Atwood, C. P., Private K, 1st Iowa Cav.

Benskotec, V. W., Private G, 148 Pa.

Boots, Joseph, Private B, 13th Ill.

Beebec, Charles, Private C, 105th Ill.

Cunningham, H. H., Private E, 137th N. Y.

Denio, Peter, Private D, 98th N. Y.

Daywitt, M. C., Private K, 12th Iowa Cav.

Jones, J. P., Drummer D, 8th Kansas.

Monroe, H. H., Private E, 31st Iowa.

Rushford, Nelson, Private D, 142d N. Y.

Smith, D. G., Private D, 2d Iowa.
Chopper, John, Private K, 6th Iowa Cav.
Wilson, W. E., Private I, 149th N. Y. Inf.

Castle Grove.

Galligan, Wm., Private H, 31st Iowa.
McLaughlin, M., 1st Sergt. B, 4th Iowa Cav.
Ommen, Peter, Private C, 21st Iowa Inf.
O'Rouke, Lawrence, Private B, 46th Ill. Reg.
Rearick, Wm., Private D, 2nd Iowa.
Summerville, David, Private H, 7th Ohio.
*Troy, Edward, Private 6th Iowa Inf.
Waddick, Thomas, Private, 3d Iowa Bat.

Clay.

Bodenhofer, J. H., Corporal H, 16th Iowa Inf.
Bodenhofer, G. W., Private L, 8th Iowa Inf.
Kinney, T. J., Private L, 8th Iowa Inf.
Donahue, Wm., Private M, 6th Iowa Inf.
French, I. N., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.
Herrington, John, Private A, 18th Iowa Inf.
Lee, J. F., 1st Sergt. F, 12th Iowa Inf.
McGlocklin, Wm., Private D, 2d Iowa Inf.
Whitson, James, Private K, 15th Kan. Cav.
Undergraf, Joseph, Private A, 9th Iowa Inf.
Johnson, J. R., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
Russell, John, Private C, 14th Iowa Inf.
Osborn, Lyman, Private I, 47th Wis. Inf.
Brown, E. E., Private H, 2d Iowa Inf.
Hanna, J. D., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
Moncrief, Jas., Private F, 25th Iowa Inf.
Lavery, Hugh, Private B, 21st Ill. Inf.
Hanna, G. A., Private A, 13th Iowa Inf.
McDaniel, O.

Fairview.

*Shaw, W. T., Sergt. C, 2d Ky. Vol. Inf.
Shaw, W. T., Col. 14th Iowa Vol. Inf.
Bromily, W. T., Sergt. H, 146th N. Y. Inf.
Cash, John, Private A, N. Y. Inf.
Strickle, James, Private A, 45th Ill. Inf.
Darsee, Napoleon, Private G, 60th N. Y. Inf.
Darsee, N., Private E, 65th N. Y. Inf.

Brown, J. J., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.
Walbridge, W. W., Private F, 15th N. Y. Inf.
Cline, Wm., Private F, 13th Iowa Inf.
Post, Daniel L., Private H, 24th Iowa Inf.
Ronen, John, Private A, 7th Iowa Cav.
Harter, G. W., Private E, 110th Ohio Inf.
Northrop, James, Private H, 14th Iowa Inf.
Northrop, Henry, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
Campbell, John, Private F, 45th Ill. Inf.
Campbell, John, Private A, 90th Ill. Inf.
Wry, Wm., Corporal K, 39th Iowa Inf.
Leaper, John A., Private D, 8th Iowa Inf.
Worden, John H., Private G, 24th Iowa Inf.
Ridings, James, Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.
Scott, Geo. W., Private E, 46th Iowa Inf.
Ruhl, Wm. G., Private K, I, D, 10th Ill. Cav.
Moyer, Samuel, Ill. Inf.
Dragoo, I. N. Private K, 7th Iowa Inf.
Weatherson, Luke, Private K, 26th Iowa Inf.
Kerr, Porter, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
Leaper, John W., Private G, 8th Iowa Inf.

Anamosa.

Burlingham, P. M., Private D, 5th Iowa Cav.
Purcell, Martin, Private M, 7th Iowa Cav.
Bunce, Reuben, Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.
Mudd, Hillary, Private C, 44th Wis. Inf.
Pierce, Lucian D., Corporal F, 33d Wis. Inf.
Barnhard, John H., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
Brown, Milton R., Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.
Fish, Wm. D., Private C, 1st Iowa Cav.
Aldrich, Lucian C., Private E, 2d Vermont Inf.
Cook, Wm., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
Arnold, Hiram, Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
Thompson, Thomas, Private B, 32d Iowa Inf.
McGowan, Calvin, Private B., 9th Iowa Inf.
Brant, E. H., Private C, 144th N. Y. Inf.
Mason, Presley R., Private C, 51st Ill. Inf.
Slingerland, G. H., Private F, 18th Ill. Inf.
Eaton, Amos V., Corporal H., 18th Iowa Inf.
Pope, Solomon A., Private D, 2d Iowa Inf.
Stickley, Robert, Private C, 31st Iowa Inf.
Healy, Robert, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
Moreland, John, Private F, 20th Iowa Inf.
Stickney, James, Private B, 6th Iowa Cav.
Chapman, Carlos, Private H, 14th Iowa Inf.

Chadwick, David, Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
Foley, Wm. B., Private H, 5th Iowa Cav.
Templeman, U. F., Private H, 20th Iowa Inf.
Wilson, Andrew G., Private H, 8th Mich. Cav.
Washington, P., Private G, 15th Iowa Inf.
Keeler, Ezra, Sergt Sig. Corps, U. S. A.
Chapman, Frank, Corporal K, 1st N. Y. Art.
Phelin, James H., Private K, 1st Iowa Cav.
Scroggs, John A., Private A, 44th Iowa Inf.
Kelly, David H., Private L, 7th Iowa Cav.
Nandell, Robert, Private G, 14th Mo. Inf.
Fisher, Frank, Private H, 13th Iowa Inf.
Simons, William H., Sergt. G, 33d Wis. Inf.
Lamson, James H., Private G, 9th Iowa Inf.
Yount, Geo. L., 2d lieut. I, 1st Iowa Inf.
Yount, G. L., 2d lieut. H, 3rd Mo. Inf.
Jackels, Wm. O., Private F, 74th Ill. Inf.
Gard, Samuel S., Private C, 1st Minn. Inf.
Wilds, T. M., Private C, 2d Iowa Cav.
Sigworth, H. W., 5th Sergt. H, 67th Ill. Inf.
Johnson, James, Private H, 24th Iowa Inf.
Patterson, T. E., Corporal E, 1st Iowa Cav.
Wilkinson, Robert, Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
Sigworth, Miles P., 1st Lieut. G, 155th Pa. Inf.
McMiller, John, Private A, 32nd Iowa Inf.
Rosencrans, Lewis, Private C, 134th Ill. Inf.
Dunklee, Freeman S., Private A, 36th Ill. Inf.
Wood, E. J., Private F, 115th Ohio Inf.
Brasted, Isaac H., Private L, 1st N. Y. Art.
Cudworth, John G., Captain C, 20th N. Y. Cav.
Condit, E. M., Corporal C, 7th Ohio Inf.
Barnard, Wm., Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.
Prentice, T. S., Private E, 11th Wis. Inf.
Aldrich, A. W., horse farrier E, 5th N. Y. Cav.
Schoonover, L., Private G, 1st Iowa Cav.
Kempsey, M. C., Colonel, 87th U. S. C. D.
Hammond, Geo., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.
Gillen, Owen E., Com. Sergt., 5th Iowa Cav.
Adair, L. J., Orderly Sergt. H, 104th Ohio Inf.
Desart, Leander E., Private H, 34th Iowa Inf.
Valendingham, W. H., Private C, 7th Iowa Inf.
Kenyon, M. B., Private, 8th N. Y. Art.
Nowlin, Fred, Private K, 14th Iowa Inf.
Parsons, Thos. T., Captain F, 48th U. S. Inf.
Fargo, Wilson D., Band, 8th Mich. Inf.
Alspaugh, Wm., Sergt. K, 6th Iowa Cav.
Hollenbeck, H., Private F, 20th Iowa Inf.

Hall, Samuel C., Corporal H, 14th Iowa Inf.
 Clothier, Smith, Private G, 2d Ill. Art.
 Griffin, John C., Private C, 153d Ill. Inf.
 Coe, C. W., Sergt. F, 20th Iowa Inf.
 Brundige, O., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Buckner, Thos., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Brown, Wm. M., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Maudsley, C. W., Private H, 31st Iowa Inf.

Strawberry Hill.

Curttright, Elias, Private F, 13th Iowa.
 Dickerson, Wm., Private E, 13th Iowa.
 Russel, D., Chaplain, 104th N. Y. Vol.

Greenfield.

Tathwell, E., Private A, 96th Ohio.
 Leonard, W. P., Private Sig. Service, Iowa.
 Duncan, James, Private H, 14th Iowa.
 English, David, Seaman, Pa.
 Vernon, John, Private C, 142d Ohio.
 Mitchell, James, Private A, 198th Ohio.
 Miller, E. V., 1st Lieut. F, 13th Iowa.
 Hilton, A. W., Private M, 1st N. Y.
 Zimmerman, H., Private F, 13th Iowa.
 Davis, Geo. W., Sergt. G, 2d Iowa.
 Kane, Peter, Corporal F, 13th Iowa.
 Mettee, Geo., 2d Lieut. B, 11th Ind.
 Swan, John, Private K, 9th Iowa.

Hale.

Glick, W. H., Corporal B, 9th Iowa Inf.
 Soper, G. W., Private K, 35th Iowa Inf.
 Whitney, J. H., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.
 Chatterton, H. P., Private H, 118th N. Y. Inf.
 Simmons, Coleman, Private B, 24th Iowa Inf.
 Sawyer, Samuel, Corporal E, 169th N. Y. Inf.
 Holmes, T. J., Private B, N. Y.
 Giddings, W. F., Private H, 33d Ill. Inf.
 Smith, B. A., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Lewis, George, Private L, 15th Ill. Cav.
 Young, Benj., Private K, 17th Ill. Cav.
 Wolfe, Geo. H., Captain M, 7th Iowa Cav.
 Austin, Thomas, Sergt. 31st Iowa Inf.
 Scriven, B. H., Private A, 15th Iowa Inf.

Cole, Simeon W., Sergt. G, 31st Iowa Inf.
Starry, Wm., Sergt. B, 9th Iowa Inf.
Garrison, W. S., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.
Demoney, B. A., Private H, 57th Pa. Inf.
Clay, J. R., Private B, 24th Iowa Inf.
Clay, D. A., Private B, 24th Iowa Inf.
Freeman, H. C., Lieut G, 31st Iowa inf.
Austin, J. C., Captain G, 31st Iowa Inf.

Jackson.

Grassfield, David, Private F, 20th Iowa.
Meeks, Wm., Private D, 2d Iowa.
Cylmer, Charles, Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.
Byers, Samuel, Private E, 2d Iowa.
Dart, M. J., Private B, 2d Mo.
Ryan, Lyman, Private K, 2d Iowa.
Belknap, Cable, Private E, 2d Ind.
Casteel, M., Private F, Wurz Mo. Battery.
Meek, I. H., Private G, 51st Ohio.
Foust, Benj., Private C, 44th Iowa.
James, Walter, Lieut. B, 9th Iowa.
Lyons, J. W., Private E, 31st Iowa.
Blood, O. T., Corporal G, 112th N. Y.
Anderson, M. A., Private B, 45th Ill.
Bunce, Reuben, Vet. L, 1st Iowa Cav.
Ireland, B. F., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.

Madison.

Coburn, Robert, Private A, 143d Ohio Inf.
Krouse, John G., Trumpeter K, 9th Iowa Cav.
Krouse, J. G., 14th Iowa Inf.
Himebaugh, H. H., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.
Sutton, Henry G., Private O, 5th Iowa Cav.
Pelkey, Israel, Corporal B, 5th Mich. Art.
Pelkey, I., Corporal H, 8th Mich. Cav.
Dodge, Warren, Private C, 88 Ill.
Slife, James, Private G, 24th Iowa Inf.
Carter, Samuel, Private E, 45th Iowa Inf.
Leggett, J., Private A, 1st N. Y. Dragoons.
Preston, David, Private K, 1st Maryland Cav.
Hall, James L., Sergt. K, 24th Iowa Inf.
McKelvey, T. H., Private U. S. S. Corps.
Espy, R. J., Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.
Crans, Adolphus W.
Ingram, John, Private H, 31st Iowa Inf.

Wright, J. W., Corporal A., 12th W. Va. Cav.
 Jenkins, Royal A., Private B, 145th Pa. Inf.
 Bugh, Alexander, Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.
 Davis, Wm., Private I, 32d Ohio Inf.
 Gridley, Charles B., Sergt. G, 9th Iowa Inf.
 Brutsman, Frank, Private A, 92d Ill. Inf.
 Evans, Geo. W., Private H, 21st Ill. Inf.
 LeMaster, J. A., Corporal D, 45th Ill. Inf.
 Wirt, John, Private A, 196th Ohio Inf.
 Courtney, J. H., Private K, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Farrington, G. L., Private 3, Iowa Bat.
 Grimm, F., Sergt. 7, Ohio Ind't Bat.
 Noyes, N. B., Corporal F, 29th Ohio Inf.
 James, J. W., Captain A, 12th W. Va. Cav. Confed.

Monticello.

McGregor, Geo., Private H, 1st Md. Inf.
 Sarles, S. E., Private 1st, Ill.
 Stuart, B., Private D, 9th Iowa.
 Whittemore, F. A., 1st Lieut. F, 21st Iowa.
 Albinger, J., Private 21st, Iowa.
 Winsor, J. H., Private C, 39th Wis. Inf.
 Rather, J. J., Private A, 50th Wis. Inf.
 Pierce, H. F., Private C, 31st Iowa.
 Magee, D. F., 1st Lieut. D, 9th Iowa Inf.
 Grover, I. W., Private I, 1st Minn.
 Mellett, E. T., 1st Lieut. E, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Dawson, I. H., Private 5th, Ill. Light Art.
 Quimby, D. C., Corporal F, 37th Iowa Inf.
 Farwell, S. S., Major 31st, Iowa Inf.
 Merrill, J. W., Private I, 52d Ill. Inf.
 Graves, James, Private A, 52d Ill. Inf.
 Dolphin, John, Private A, 21st Iowa Inf.
 Ryder, C. J., Captain H, 106th N. Y.
 Smith, Nathan, Private M, 2d Iowa Cav.
 McConnon, John, Private H, 31st Iowa.
 Morris, N., Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.
 Develin, Peter, Private F, 73d Pa.
 Hughs, Isaac, Private F, 21st Iowa.
 Eulanks, John, Private L, 4th Iowa.
 Zigler, Jacob, Private I, 37th Iowa Inf.
 Matthews, John, Private H, 31st Iowa.
 Haussler, Lewis, Private C, 17th N. Y. Inf.
 Dufoe, Fred, Private D, 11th Mo.
 Jones, W. B., Private F, 21st Iowa Inf.
 Ackerman, Isaac, Private G, 8th Iowa Inf.

McCulloogh, M., Private C, 8th Pa. Cav.
Miller, Isaac, Corporal D, 9th Iowa Inf.
Pond, D. E., 1st Lieut., 7th U. S. Vol.
Foster, L., Private L, 3d Iowa Cav.
Monroe, C. A., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.
Waugh, W. H., Private I, 34th Ind. Inf.
Springer, Dennis, Private H, 4th Minn. Inf.
Jarret, Benj., Private A, 31st Iowa.
Ruger, John, Private I, 1st Wis. Inf.
Dunham, F. S., 2d Lieut. L, 2d Cav.
Stillman, J. R., 2d Lieut. B, 9th Iowa Inf.
Gardiner, I. L., Private G, 130th N. Y. Inf.
Chesterfield, C., Private G, 1st Mich.
Howard, E. N., Private C, 2d Ill. light Art.
Nichols, A. J., Private G, 19th Iowa Inf.
Edwards, E. P., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.
Smith, N. M., Surgeon, 6th Iowa Inf.
Hicks, Frank, Private H, 31st Iowa Inf.
Gregory, W. H., Corp. C, 8th U. S. Inf.
Harrington, John, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.
Cassidy, J. P., Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.
Crawford, C. A., 1st Lieut. L, 8th Iowa Cav.
Sloan, John, Private C, 6th Iowa Cav.
Towle, C. A., 1st Sergt. D, 15th N. H. Inf.
Nelson, John, Private E, 3d Mass. Vol.
Cassidy, Andrew, Private C, 2d Iowa Inf.
Hartsough, W. D., Corporal F, 3d Iowa Inf.
Phillips, I. H., Private D, 142 Ohio Inf.

Monticello City.

Voorhees, James, Private I, 32d Ill.
Conway, Wm., Private I, 41st Iowa.
Clark, John L., Private I, 21st Iowa.
Frye, John H., Sergt. H, 13th Iowa.
Skelly, James, Corporal I, 26th Ind.
Grover, Samuel, Private F, Iowa.
Davidson, James, 1st Lieut. G, 52d Ill.
Breen, Michael, Private D, 9th Iowa.
Shover, John, Private A, 12th Iowa Inf.
Shover, John, Private K, 7th Iowa Cav.
Fitzimmons, John, Sergt. K, 1st Iowa.
Quaintance, M. A., Private D, 33d Iowa.
Fawkes, Allen, Private G, 1st Iowa.
Chapman, C. C., Private C, 28 Mich.
Lawrence, Fred, Private H, 31st Iowa.
Haun, George M., 2d Iowa.

Beranek, John F., 44th Iowa Inf.
 Sutton, John E., 7th Cav.
 Steele, Wm., _____ Cav.
 Robinson, Wm., G, 31st Iowa.
 Cook, George, 133 Ohio.
 Field, Geo. H., 11th N. Y. Cav.
 Nichols, Chas., N. Y. Art.
 Coulton, Lorene D., 1st Sergt. B, 9th Iowa.
 Courttright, A., Captain M. 7th Iowa Cav.
 Cooper, Emil, 7th Iowa Cav.
 McDonald, Samuel, 1st Lieut. A, 93d Ill. Vol.
 Keller, Andrew, B, 6th Iowa Cav.
 Sutliff, Wm., C, 2d Iowa.
 Dyson, Thomas, 6th Iowa Cav.
 Reamer, Ralph, C, 14th Iowa Cav.
 Seykes, R., E, 96th Ohio.
 Thurston, Wm., 7th Iowa Cav.
 Langan, W. P., Corp. M, 7th Iowa Cav.
 Wilimek, Vinel, 17th Iowa.
 Munsell, E. L., 1st Wis. Inf.
 Munsell, E. L., Private 1st, U. S. Shooters.
 Zellers, Joseph, Private M, 7th Iowa Inf.

Oxford Junction.

Blakely, H. M., Corporal I, 24th Iowa Inf.
 Fessenden, Wm., Private.
 Hastings, G. A., Private A, 74th Ill. Inf.
 Keech, John H., Private I, 92d Ill. Inf.
 Kilmer, Wm., Musician G, 127th Ill. Inf.
 Millsap, John, Private D, 11th Iowa Inf.
 Stout, John, Private A, 11th Ill. Inf.
 Sacora, Joseph, Private C, 15th Iowa Inf.
 Watson, M. D., Private Battery E, 1st R. I.

Richland.

Loes, Jacob, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.
 Moore, William, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.
 Beatty, David, Private I, 21st Iowa Inf.
 Wright, James, Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.
 Hein, J. A., Private D, 1st U. S.

Rome.

Stewart, J. A., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.
 Fisher, Wm., Private G, 104th Ohio Inf.

Ristine, J. G., Private B, 72d Ind. Inf.
Emerson, Charles, Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.
White, William, Private G, 24th Iowa Inf.
Handy, —, 2d Lieut. G, 31st Iowa Inf.

Olin.

Barker, Usal, Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.
Brickley, J. T., Private B, 9th Iowa Inf.
Brock, C. L., Private F, 104th Ill. Inf.
Bell, J. J., Private F, 13th Iowa Inf.
Clothier, Theo., Private G, 31st Iowa Inf.
Duncan, W. F., Private C, 83d Ill.
Dicus, W. H., Private G, 1st Ill. Cav.
Ellis, W. H., Private K, 24th Iowa.
Green, Albert, Private B, 9th Iowa.
Holmes, O. P., Private H, 35th Iowa.
Ireland, S., Private G, 31st Iowa.
Jackson, A. J., Corporal C, 203 Pa.
Mason, C. W., Private D, 3d Pa. Art.
Olmstead, P. E., 1st Sergt. I, 53d Ill.
Pike, J. L., Private K, 17th Iowa.
Price, J. M., 1st Corporal B, 9th Iowa.
Reed, S. W., Private G, 31st Iowa.
Rummel, D. E., 1st Corporal B, 9th Iowa.
Stivers, E. H., Private F, 5th Iowa Cav.
Simpson, J. C., Private G, 31st Iowa.
Sealls, B., Private A, 15th Iowa.
Starry, Daniel, Private G, 31st Iowa.
Sealls, E. R., Private H, 35th Iowa.
Sherman, B., Private B, 9th Iowa.
Vrooman, W. L., Private G, 34th Iowa.
Waldo, H. H., Private E, 5th Iowa Cav.
White, J. A., Lieut. E, 11th Iowa.

Scotch Grove.

Marshall, Thomas, Private G, 3d Iowa.
Murray, James, Private L, 5th Iowa Cav.
Davis, Francis A., Corporal I, 24th Iowa Inf.
Sutherland, Adam, Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.
Orr, John, Private D, 37th Mass. Inf.
Fuller, Wm., Private D, 9th Iowa Inf.
Murphy, Chas. H., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.
Sutherland, John, 1st Lieut. D, 9th Iowa Inf.
McKean, C. B., Private C, 44th Iowa Inf.
Hoyt, Ed., Private I, 10th Iowa Inf.

Barnhill, R. S., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
 Ferrian, F. W., 1st Sergt M, 2d Iowa Cav.
 Sweesy, M., 1st Sergt. H, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Eby, Samuel, Corporal A, 24th Iowa Inf.

Washington.

Fagan, John, Private I, 21st Iowa.
 Fagan, Hugh, Private I, 21st.
 Flannigan, Chas., Private B, 6th
 McCanna, James O., Private B, 6th

Wayne.

Himebaugh, G. L., Private D, 2d Iowa Inf.
 Heasty, A. M., Private M, 2d Cal. Inf.
 Scheer, C., Private H, Military Acad. Vol.
 Bates, John, Private C, 2d Iowa Inf.
 Stutt, John, Private D, 34th Ill.
 Stutt, John, Private E, La. Light Bat.
 Hartman, P. J., Corporal H, 14th Iowa Inf.
 Burke, T., Private I, 47th Pa.
 Weiss, J. A., Drummer B, 54th Pa. Inf.
 Walker, M. H., Private D, 169 Pa. Inf.
 Smith, W., Private A, 57th Ohio Inf.
 Reymore, G. W., Private K, 1st N. Y. Light Art.
 Priest, J. D., Private D, 2d Iowa.
 Wager, J., Private D, N. Y.
 Bigley, Noah, Sergt. I, 37th Iowa.
 French, Henry, Private D, 34th Ill.
 Green, W. H., E, 92d Ohio.

Wyoming.

Bottomstone, Geo., Private E, 9th Pa. Cav.
 Rohwedder, Hans, Private M, 1st Iowa Cav.
 Spencer, James, Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
 Tebo, D. G., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
 Tompkins, O., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.
 Cameron, W. T., 1st Lieut. B, 143d Ohio.
 Scripture, James, Private C, 21st Iowa Inf.
 Johnson, James, Private B, 26th Iowa Inf.
 Finch, I. C., Private D, 18th Mich. Inf.
 Streets, John, Private H, 76, Ohio Inf.
 Morse, M. H., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Lamey, Thos., Private F, 31st Iowa Inf.
 Paul, H. F., Private K, 24th Iowa Inf.

Woodyard, Jerry, Sergt K, 24th Iowa Inf.
Curttright, J. E., Private E, 31st Iowa Inf.
Chase, Geo., Iowa.

Wyoming City.

Bender, J. J., Sergt. H, 14th Iowa.
Bronson, J. W., Private K, 24th Iowa.
Marshall, T. R., Lieut., 121st Ohio.
Calkins, Riley, Fifer K, 24th Iowa.
Wiggans, Del., Private A, 44th Iowa.
Fuller, Ed., Drummer H, 44th Wis.
Merrett, C., Private, 31st Iowa.
Champlain, E. B., Private, 155th Ohio.
Grindrod, J., Blacksmith A, 9th Iowa.
Hepler, A. W., Private, 10th Iowa.
Mullett, M. J., Private, 44th Iowa.
Aldrich, Henry, Fifer G, 31st Iowa.
Shibley, Oliver, Drummer G, 31st Iowa.
Peck, W. H., Sergt. F, 31st Iowa.
Williams, R. S., 1st Lieut. K, 24th Iowa.
Loomis, A. M., Captain K, 24th Iowa.
Hart, A. A., Private K, 101st Ill.
Hopkins, C. B., Private H, 58th Pa.
Ashcraft, J. A., Private, 207th Pa.
Pealer, David, wagoner E, 20th Ind.
Lindsey, Nick, Private E, 126th Ill.
Loudermilch, J., Private F, 104th Pa.
Hawley, Frank, Private L, 1st Iowa Cav.
Thomas, Elihu, Private, 14th Iowa.
Calkins, R. J., Private K, 24th Iowa.
Hoskins, A. R., Private M, 6th Iowa Cav.
Mackrill, S. R., Private K, 24th Iowa.
Bradshaw, P. R., Iowa.
McMillan, D. L., Ill.

THE SPANISH WAR.

The blowing up of the battleship Maine in the harbor of Havana on the evening of February 15, 1898, led to events in history which became of interest to the people of Jones county. On April 19, 1898, the congress of the United States adopted resolutions declaring Cuba independent, and this action precipitated open war with Spain. In the call by the United States for troops, a number of men from Jones county volunteered their services in behalf of the cause of Cuba. No company was organized in the county. Those from the county enlisting in the service were recruits, and consequently the names of those who participated in that short but decisive international war, cannot be accurately determined. Our infor-

mation has been fragmentary, but it is ascertained that among those from Jones county in the service were: Orla Wherry, Edward Parks, Walter T. Noyes, Ervin E. Reed, Newell Berga, Will Campbell, Geo. Herson, Geo. Hogan, John White, Perry Sigworth and Chas. Rorah.

One soldier surrendered his life blood in the cause. Walter T. Noyes, a son of Mr. and Mrs. N. B. Noyes of Onslow, died in the hospital at Montauk Point, Long Island, in 1898, of fevers contracted in Cuba. This noble life went out in the prime of young manhood. But the blood of patriotism flowed in his veins. His father before him was a soldier in the Civil war. Walter Noyes was a member of Company H, Sixteenth United States Infantry, in the regular army. His body was brought to Onslow and now lies buried in the Wyoming cemetery.

BANKS AND BANKING.

The record presented by this chapter will be found to be one of the most valuable in determining the magnitude of the development of the resources of the county, and in securing a proper estimate of the present condition of the wealth of the people.

The record herein given, includes every bank in Jones county at the present time, with the exception of The Bank of Martelle from which the editor has been unable to secure any statement in regard to its financial condition. Omitting this one bank, the resources of the county show an aggregate amount of money on deposit in the several banks, of \$4,787,305.86 and an aggregate capital invested of \$660,000.00, and the aggregate assets or resources of nearly \$6,000,000.00.

The statement given below will show at a glance the present status of the banks of the county as to deposits, capital and assets.

	Deposits	Capital	Total Assets
Onslow Savings Bank.....	\$ 143,454.17	\$ 20,000	\$ 165,234.19
Monticello State Bank	1,410,090.03	100,000	1,720,648.41
Lovell State Bank.....	786,574.11	100,000	967,293.03
Oxford Savings Bank.....	201,888.70	15,000	225,955.72
Citizens Ex. Oxford.....	137,400.00	50,000	157,510.00
Citizens Savings, Olin.....	98,317.82	20,000	127,403.74
First Nat'l Bank, Olin.....	124,294.83	25,000	151,144.49
Farmer's Savings, Martelle.....	40,314.09	10,000	50,314.09
Citizens Savings, Anamosa.....	122,563.49	50,000	172,761.93
Niles & Watters, Anamosa.....	605,272.92	50,000	690,549.17
Anamosa National, Anamosa.....	626,528.05	150,000	905,827.78
National Bank, Wyoming.....	269,607.65	50,000	373,320.46
Citizens Bank, Wyoming.....	221,000.00	20,000	240,000.00
Total	\$4,787,305.86	\$660,000	\$5,977,963.01

The financial status of the county by localities, will be seen by the following table, giving the aggregate deposits, capital and assets by towns.

	Deposits	Capital	Total Assets
Monticello	\$2,196,664.14	\$200,000	\$2,687,941.44
Anamosa	1,354,364.46	250,000	1,769,138.88
Wyoming	490,607.65	70,000	613,320.46
Oxford Junction	339,288.70	65,000	383,465.72
Olin	222,612.65	45,000	308,548.23
Onslow	143,454.17	20,000	165,234.19
Martelle	40,314.09	10,000	50,314.09
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Total	\$4,787,305.86	\$660,000	\$5,977,963.01

The above table is hardly fair to the Martelle locality for the reason that The Martelle Bank has not been included. It is safe to say the total assets of Jones county, as represented by the banks of the county, is over six million dollars.

We give below a short sketch, and a comparative statement of the several banks in the county, with the exception of The Martelle Bank, which we have been unable to secure.

THE ONSLOW SAVINGS BANK.

This institution of sound finance had its beginning in Onslow, August 27, 1893, as the private bank of J. T. Chandler and C. P. Manwaring, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. Mr. Manwaring retiring, April 1, 1895, J. T. Chandler conducted the bank alone until July 1, 1901, when C. L. Niles of Anamosa and F. J. Sokol of Onslow became proprietors. The bank continued to be a private institution.

In September, 1901, the institution was incorporated under the state law, under the name of The Onslow Savings Bank, the incorporators being C. L. Niles, president; F. J. Sokol, vice-president; W. J. McCready, cashier; Nick Holtz, Melvin Spencer, O. C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston. The capital stock was ten thousand dollars. On January 4, 1909, the capital stock was increased to twenty thousand dollars. The present officers are C. L. Niles, president; F. J. Sokol, vice-president; Roy C. Walters, cashier. Directors: C. L. Niles, Clifford L. Niles, M. Spencer, F. J. Sokol, O. C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston, Paul Paulsen.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 14, 1904.

Loans	\$52,462.83
Overdrafts	1,703.55
Cash and due from banks.....	27,731.80
Building and fixtures.....	3,100.00

* * * * *

Capital	\$10,000.00
Undivided profits	987.44
Deposits, Time	45,316.84
Deposits, Call	28,390.22

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, AUGUST 10, 1909.

Assets.

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank.....	\$117,333.77
Cash, drafts and checks.....	6,272.13
Amount in other banks, subject to draft.....	\$ 35,122.25
Overdrafts	2,809.54
Real and personal property	3,696.50

Total assets \$165,234.19

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 20,000.00
Sight deposits	\$45,836.07
Demand deposits	4,372.25
Time deposits	93,245.85 143,454.17
Profits on hand	1,780.02

Total liabilities \$165,234.19

THE MONTICELLO STATE BANK.

This institution enjoys the distinction of being the strongest bank in Jones county. On April 1, 1875, the Monticello Bank was organized under the state law with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The bank continued to do business during the twenty years of its charter, and in 1895, the charter was renewed under the present name of The Monticello State Bank, with the same capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The present directors: S. S. Farwell, G. Henry George, S. E. Sarles, William Stuhler, E. E. Hicks, John A. McLaughlin, John McDonald, O. H. Soetje, H. M. Carpenter. Present officers: president, S. S. Farwell; vice-president, William Stuhler; cashier, H. M. Carpenter; assistant cashier, H. S. Richardson.

COMPARATIVE DEPOSITS AND LOANS.

Deposits: July 17, 1875 (first statement), \$73,792; December 31, 1896, \$521,566; December 31, 1897, \$591,292; 1898, \$746,734; 1899, \$788,413; 1900, \$896,487; 1901, \$1,011,113; 1902, \$1,149,935; 1903, \$1,152,725; 1904, \$1,155,194; 1905, \$1,207,183; 1906, \$1,379,586; 1907, \$1,466,156; December 31, 1908, \$1,488,810.

Loans: July 17, 1875, \$118,544; December 31, 1896, \$562,825; December 31, 1897, \$617,665; 1898, \$718,908; 1899, \$783,469; 1900, \$845,419; 1901 \$969,718; 1902, \$1,116,285; 1903, \$1,095,229; 1904, \$1,115,703; 1905, \$1,200,557; 1906, \$1,297,397; 1907, \$1,294,120; December 31, 1908, \$1,399,787.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

Assets.

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank.....	\$1,528,145.56
Cash, drafts and checks	15,871.45

Amount in other banks subject to draft.....	153,728.30
Overdrafts	5,903.10
Real estate	17,000.00
Total assets	\$1,720,648.41

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 100,000.00
Sight deposits.....	\$ 238,757.22
Demand deposits	76,066.92
Savings deposits	13,393.31
Time deposits	1,081,872.58 1,410,090.03
Surplus fund	150,000.00
Profit and loss	60,558.38
Total liabilities	\$1,720,648.41

THE LOVELL STATE BANK OF MONTICELLO.

Next to the Monticello State Bank, the Lovell State Bank of Monticello is the strongest banking institution in Jones county. This bank and its predecessors belong to a strong banking family. Beginning with the year 1878, when G. W. & G. L. Lovell organized the bank, the institution has enjoyed prosperity, and the confidence of the people in its integrity and soundness has never been questioned.

The bank of G. W. & G. L. Lovell continued as a private banking house, until April 17, 1897, when The Lovell State Bank was organized and incorporated under the law with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars.

The present directors: George L. Lovell, R. C. Stirton, A. L. Fairbanks, J. W. Doxsee, Peter C. Smith, J. S. Hall, C. S. Bidwell, William Schodde, W. A. Mirick. The present officers: president, George L. Lovell; vice-president, J. S. Hall; cashier, R. C. Stirton; assistant cashier, L. W. Lovell.

COMPARATIVE CAPITAL AND SURPLUS AND PROFITS, LOANS AND DEPOSITS.

Capital, surplus and profits: April 17, 1897, \$100,000.00; April 17, 1898, \$106,557.79; 1899, \$107,705.30; 1900, \$111,450.02; 1901, \$117,482.53; 1902, \$121,757.34; 1903, \$128,824.01; 1904, \$137,254.03; 1905, \$146,762.30; 1906, \$156,689.95; 1907, \$161,705.95; 1908, \$167,861.19; 1909, \$181,061.68.

Loans: April 17, 1897, \$142,885.48; April 17, 1898, \$303,938.27; 1899, \$351,610.42; 1900, \$416,077.82; 1901, \$466,121.09; 1902, \$539,996.19; 1903, \$598,516.02; 1904, \$616,944.02; 1905, \$621,657.58; 1906, \$733,608.84; 1907, \$793,197.67; 1908, \$806,407.12; 1909, \$808,070.14.

Deposits: April 17, 1897, \$135,830.30; April 17, 1898, \$330,669.16; 1899, \$363,550.28; 1900, \$392,054.29; 1901, \$443,960.46; 1902, \$539,915.38; 1903, \$574,798.41; 1904, \$585,051.38; 1905, \$623,773.84; 1906, \$696,011.00; 1907, \$777,154.38; 1908, \$795,664.53; 1909, \$791,946.99.

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

Assets.

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank.....	\$817,138.02
Cash, drafts and checks	18,466.42
Amount in other banks subject to draft.....	112,439.77
Overdrafts	3,397.30
Real estate	15,851.52
Total assets	\$967,293.03

Liabilities.

Capital	\$100,000.00
Sight deposits	\$132,542.21
Demand deposits	24,744.62
Time deposits	\$629,287.28 786,574.11
Surplus	65,000.00
Profits on hand.....	15,718.92
Total liabilities	\$967,293.03

THE OXFORD JUNCTION SAVINGS BANK.

This solid institution was organized and incorporated under the laws of Iowa, in August, 1901, under the name of The Oxford Junction Savings Bank, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. This institution absorbed and succeeded The Oxford Junction Bank which had been started about 1887 and operated as a private bank by Jules Carter.

The present officers: president, George A. Wasoba; vice-presidents, Frank Burda and H. H. Petersen; cashier, F. H. Shimanek.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1904.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$93,362.78
Cash and due from banks.....	12,166.99
Overdrafts	5,068.00
Banking house and fixtures	6,832.84
Total resources	\$117,430.61

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 15,000.00
Surplus and profits	1,700.71
Deposits	100,729.90
Total liabilities	\$117,430.61

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$188,974.35
Cash and due from banks.....	27,568.78
Overdrafts	3,112.59
Real estate and personal property	6,300.00
Total resources	\$225,955.72

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 15,000.00
Deposits	201,888.70
Surplus and profits	9,067.02
Total liabilities	\$225,955.72
Increase in deposits in five years.....	\$101,159.00
Increase in total assets in five years.....	118,525.00

THE CITIZENS EXCHANGE BANK, OXFORD JUNCTION.

This obliging financial house was first organized October 19, 1889, as the Exchange Bank, a private institution, with a capital of ten thousand dollars, L. Zeller being the owner and proprietor. On September 1, 1908, the bank was reorganized as The Citizens Exchange Bank, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. L. Zeller is president, and L. F. Zeller, cashier. The bank continues to be a private institution.

FINANCIAL CONDITION, JUNE 1, 1903.		FINANCIAL CONDITION, JUNE 8, 1909.	
Loans	\$129,954.00	Loans	\$157,510.00
Deposits	132,827.00	Deposits	137,400.00
Capital	50,000.00	Capital	50,000.00
Surplus	7,332.00	Surplus	29,628.00

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF OLIN.

This banking institution has enjoyed a steady growth and has tasted of the milk and honey of prosperity since its organization on May 6, 1899. It organized with a capital of ten thousand dollars, but in the growth and development of the business, the capital was soon increased to twenty thousand dollars. The first directors: John Moreland, W. H. Crain, H. W. Flenniken, Allen Edleman, James Snoddy, John Blahney, J. D. Saum, George Schollman. The first officers: president, John Moreland; vice-president, W. H. Crain; cashier, H. W. Flenniken.

The present directors: John Moreland, W. H. Crain, H. W. Flenniken, John McMurrin, C. W. Murfield, C. J. Brickley, Gilbert Blahney, R. H. Russell, J. D. Saum. The present officers: president, W. H. Crain; vice-president, Gilbert Blahney; cashier H. W. Flenniken; assistant cashier, Clarence Brickley.

HISTORY OF JONES COUNTY

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1900.

<i>Resources.</i>	<i>Liabilities.</i>
Bills receivable.....\$29,897.77	Capital .....\$10,000.00
Cash .....5,419.56	Individual deposits.....9,582.64
Due from banks.....2,580.52	Certificates of deposit.....18,736.62
Overdrafts .....29.91	Undivided profits .....336.97
Furniture and fixtures.....728.47	

Total assets .....\$38,656.23	Total liabilities.....\$38,656.23

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

<i>Assets.</i>
Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank
Cash, drafts and checks
Amount in other banks subject to draft.....
Overdrafts
Real and personal property
Total assets

<i>Liabilities.</i>
Capital
Sight deposits
Time deposits
Profits on hand
Total liabilities

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF OLIN.

This is the youngest bank in Olin, and has already become a very active and healthy infant institution. The bank was organized and chartered under the Federal banking laws, February 1, 1905, with a capital of twenty-five thousand dollars, and the following directors: George L. Schoonover, Park Chamberlain, George W. Huber, M. H. Crissman, L. M. Carpenter, H. D. Miller, W. T. Shaw and H. D. Myrick. The officers were: president, George L. Schoonover; vice-president, George W. Huber; cashier, M. H. Crissman.

The present directors: L. M. Carpenter, George L. Schoonover, Park Chamberlain, C. E. Walston, H. D. Miller, M. H. Crissman. The present officers: president, George L. Schoonover; vice-president, L. M. Carpenter; cashier, M. H. Crissman.

This is one of the three national banks in the county, and is the latest one to receive a charter. It has enjoyed a steady growth and is today one of the flourishing banking institutions of our county.

FIRST FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MARCH 14TH, 1905.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$19,748.45
U. S. bonds	6,250.00
Premium on U. S.	296.88
Bonds and securities	379.50
Furniture and fixtures	585.00
Expenses paid	371.77
Due from National banks, not reserve agents	14,974.70
Due from reserve agents	20,164.40
Cash on hand	7,420.32

Total resources \$70,191.02

Liabilities.

Capital	\$25,000.00
National bank notes outstanding	6,250.00
Deposits	38,941.02

Total liabilities \$70,191.02

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, APRIL 28, 1909.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$89,888.73
Overdrafts	5,993.89
U. S. and other bonds and premium	37,364.20
Real and personal property	12,500.00
Due from National banks not reserve agents	10,026.91
Due from reserve agents	16,699.73
Cash, five per cent fund, and reserve cash	8,671.08

Total resources \$181,144.49

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 25,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	6,849.66
Circulation	\$ 25,000.00
Deposits	124,294.83

Total liabilities \$181,144.49

THE FARMER'S SAVINGS BANK OF MARTELLE.

The youngest bank in the county is the Farmers Savings Bank of Martelle, and its last financial statement shows that it is a strong and vigorous infant. Its organization became a matter of record December 12, 1908, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The stockholders are farmers with but few exceptions. The directors are Frank Hoffman, C. J. Murfield, Abner Lacock, A. J. Baird, S. C. Batchelder, J. E. Barner, A. R. Weaver. The officers

are: president, Frank Hoffman; vice-president, C. J. Murfield; cashier, C. H. Brown.

This institution is so young in years, that no comparative statement of its financial condition is necessary.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT OF AUGUST 10, 1909.

Assets.

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank	\$37,981.50
Cash, drafts and checks	2,137.56
Amount in other banks subject to draft	4,800.47
Overdrafts and expense account	756.65
Real and personal property	4,637.91
Total assets	\$50,314.09

Liabilities.

Capital	\$10,000.00
Sight deposits	\$11,018.85
Demand deposits	601.86
Time deposits	\$28,693.38
Total liabilities	\$50,314.09

THE CITIZENS SAVINGS BANK OF ANAMOSA.

A bank that has seemed to meet with success from the start is the Citizens Savings Bank of Anamosa. With the exception of the Farmers Bank at Martelle, it is the youngest bank in the county. This institution was incorporated November 8, 1906, by W. A. Cunningham, William Thomas, H. Hellberg, Sr., C. H. Anderson, E. K. Ray and B. E. Rhinehart. The first directors: W. A. Cunningham, William Thomas, C. H. Anderson, H. Hellberg, Sr., Dr. A. G. Hejinian, William T. Shaw and E. K. Ray. First officers: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice president, William Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray. The new bank opened for business March 14, 1907, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars. The present directors: W. A. Cunningham, William Thomas, A. G. Hejinian, L. G. Ray, J. A. Belknap, E. K. Ray, W. F. Hellberg. Present officers: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice-president, William Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray; assistant cashier, W. F. Hellberg.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, MAY 18, 1909.

Assets.

Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank	\$96,601.48
Cash, drafts and checks	14,133.41
Amount in other banks subject to draft	46,518.61
Overdrafts	807.87
Real and personal property	14,700.56
Total assets	\$172,761.93

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Sight deposits	\$39,236.71
Demand deposits	1,225.00
Time deposits	82,101.78 \$122,563.49
Profits on hand	198.44
<hr/>	
Total liabilities	\$172,761.93

NILES AND WATTERS SAVINGS BANK, ANAMOSA.

This flourishing banking institution had its origin as a National bank which was organized in 1871, with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. H. C. Metcalf was president, and T. W. Shapley, cashier. The directors were: H. C. Metcalf, C. L. Niles, John Watters, George Watters, Dr. E. Blakeslee, John McKean, J. C. Deitz, T. W. Shapley, C. H. Lull.

In 1879, the National Bank surrendered its charter and the bank was then conducted as a private institution by H. C. Metcalf, and the following year, C. L. Niles and George and John Watters, organized under the name of Niles and Watters, private bankers, succeeding H. C. Metcalf, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars.

The Niles and Watters bank continued until February 1905, when the bank was organized under the state law as Niles & Watters Savings Bank with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars with the following officers and directors: president, C. L. Niles; vice-presidents, Clifford L. Niles and T. W. Shapley; cashier, T. E. Watters; William M. Byerly, John McDonald, George Watters, John Watters. The present officers and directors are: president, C. L. Niles; vice-presidents, Clifford L. Niles and T. W. Shapley; cashier, T. E. Watters; assistant cashier, F. J. Cunningham; directors, C. L. Niles, Clifford L. Niles, Geo. Watters, John McDonald, T. C. Gorman, T. W. Shapley and J. E. Remley.

FINANCIAL CONDITION ON AUGUST 10, 1899.

Capital stock	\$ 25,000.00
Deposits	328,800.00
Surplus	6,000.00
Cash and due from banks	115,000.00
Loans and discounts	235,000.00
Furniture and fixtures	365.00

FINANCIAL CONDITION, AUGUST 10, 1909.

Assets.

Cash and drafts, etc.	\$ 21,461.07
Bills, bonds, etc., owned by bank	531,906.11
Subject to be drawn from other banks	129,514.73
Overdrafts	4,167.26
Value of personal property	3,500.00
Total assets	\$690,549.17

Liabilities.

Capital stock	\$ 50,000.00
Deposits, sight, demand and time	605,272.92
Surplus fund and undivided profits	35,276.25
 Total liabilities	 \$690,549.17

THE ANAMOSA NATIONAL BANK.

This splendid and reliable banking institution is the natural successor of the banking business which had its beginning in the copartnership formed December 26, 1873, between William T. Shaw, Lawrence Schoonover, James A. Bell and Edgar M. Condit, under the firm name of Shaw, Schoonover & Company, with a capital of twenty thousand dollars. Messrs. Condit and Bell later disposed of their interests to the remaining members of the firm, and the banking business was continued under the name of Shaw & Schoonover until 1894, when Colonel Shaw retired, and Mr. Schoonover continued the business individually until January, 1897.

The Anamosa National Bank was incorporated in 1892 by Charles H. Lull, John Z. Lull, W. N. Dearborn, C. S. Millard and others, and in 1897, this bank, and the institution operated by Mr. Schoonover, was consolidated, the new institution taking the name of The Anamosa National Bank, with Mr. Schoonover as president, which office he held until his death in 1907. At that time the present incumbent of the presidency, George L. Schoonover was elected.

Park Chamberlain who had become associated with the bank as vice-president, in January, 1907, was elected cashier in March of the same year to succeed George L. Schoonover. Mr. Chamberlain remains in the bank in this capacity, and with his legal education and knowledge of men and business methods, is a splendid man for the place. Joseph N. Ramsey has been the assistant cashier of the bank since July, 1904. W. N. Dearborn is vice-president of the bank.

In July, 1905, the capital stock of the Anamosa National Bank was increased to one hundred thousand dollars, and it has easily maintained its position as the largest National bank in the county, both as regards capital and deposits.

In April, 1907, the management of the Anamosa National Bank organized the Schoonover Trust Company, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars, for the purpose of carrying on a more extensive mortgage and trust business, and the Trust Company, the first and only one in the county, has gradually taken a position peculiar to itself among the financial institutions of the county. The National Bank directors are: George L. Schoonover, Grace Schoonover, W. N. Dearborn, H. F. Dearborn, H. W. Sigworth, F. O. Ellison, J. N. Ramsey, Park Chamberlain and J. E. Tyler.

The appended table, giving a comparative statement, showing the growth of these institutions since 1899, shows the increase in assets to be 118 per cent in the last decade.

Resources.

	1899	1909.
Anamosa National Bank.	Bank & Trust Co.	
Loans and discounts	\$280,706.38	\$684,631.06
United States bonds	28,000.00	100,000.00
Cash and due from banks	104,973.54	110,022.91
Real estate	0.00	11,173.81
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$413,679.92	\$905,827.78
<i>Liabilities.</i>		
Capital stock, paid in	\$ 50,000.00	\$150,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits	2,581.62	29,299.73
Circulation	25,000.00	100,000.00
Deposits	335,898.30	626,528.05
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$413,679.92	\$905,827.78

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK OF WYOMING.

This is the oldest National Bank in the county that is yet doing business without any change in its form of charter. The bank was organized January 26, 1872, by F. D. Hodgeman, W. T. Foote, John K. Pixley and others. The first directors were: Stephen Hamilton, Thomas Green, William H. Holmes, Whitney J. Brainard, Hiram Smith, John K. Pixley and Josiah W. Sloan. The first officers: Hiram Smith, president; W. T. Foote, vice-president; John K. Pixley, cashier. This bank was the natural successor to the private bank of Butterick & Schultz.

The present directors: A. M. Loomis, A. A. Vaughn, John T. Wherry, W. I. Chamberlain, W. H. Tourtellot, Fred'k H. Foote. The present officers: Fred'k H. Foote, president; A. M. Loomis, vice-president; A. A. Vaughn, cashier; Jas. S. Robertson, assistant cashier.

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 5, 1903.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$207,323.75
Overdrafts	11,259.14
U. S. bonds	25,000.00
Stocks and securities	36,105.00
Banking house and personal property.....	5,000.00
Due from banks	61,658.09
Cash, cash items and checks.....	20,622.02
Redemption fund, U. S. treasurer.....	1,250.00
	<hr/>
Total resources	\$368,218.00

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and undivided profits.....	22,712.09

Circulation, secured by U. S. bonds.....	25,000.00
Deposits	<u>270,505.91</u>
Total liabilities	\$368,218.00

FINANCIAL STATEMENT, SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

Resources.

Loans and discounts	\$288,074.03
Overdrafts	2,252.27
U. S. bonds	25,000.00
Bonds and securities	4,280.00
Banking house, real estate and personal property.....	5,500.00
Due from banks	27,442.99
Cash, checks and cash items.....	19,521.17
Redemption fund with U. S. treasurer.....	1,250.00

Total resources

\$373,320.46

Liabilities.

Capital	\$ 50,000.00
Surplus and profits	28,712.81
Circulation, secured by U. S. bonds.....	25,000.00
Sight deposits.....	\$ 65,113.85
Demand deposits	18,052.05
Time deposits	186,441.75

Total liabilities

\$373,320.46

THE CITIZENS BANK OF WYOMING.

This private financial institution has not had the advantage of succeeding some other institution similar in character, in order to have had a start when its doors were open for business, but nevertheless, its growth and development speaks in tones of praise of the confidence and regard the people have had for the management since its organization. Its doors were opened October 25, 1894, with a cash capital of twenty thousand dollars, C. J. Ingwersen was president, and P. S. Jansen, cashier. The institution has enjoyed a good patronage, and the bank is very generally regarded as one of the safe and sound banks in the county. The bank is patronized to quite an extent by the German farmers and stock raisers, although the patronage extends to and includes all classes.

The Citizens Bank continues to be conducted as a private institution. Hans Jansen is president and P. S. Jansen, cashier; Chris J. Ingwersen is assistant cashier. In November, 1899, the bank deposits amounted to eighty one thousand dollars.

STATEMENT OF CONDITION, SEPTEMBER 1, 1909.

Capital	\$ 20,000.00
Deposits	221,000.00

Loans and discounts	180,000.00
Cash and due from banks	60,000.00

The following table showing the live stock receipts for stock shipped to Chicago, the money of which was received by the Citizens Bank during the past thirteen years, gives some idea of the volume of business which passes through this institution, as well as giving some idea of the stock prepared for market in this locality, although it does not include all the stock shipped out of Wyoming and the surrounding territory.

Year ending

October 31, 1897—158 cars cattle, 114 cars hogs—272 cars.....	\$ 224,010.84
October 31, 1898—135 cars cattle, 127 cars hogs—262 cars.....	223,178.85
October 31, 1899—168 cars cattle, 122 cars hogs—290 cars.....	279,284.41
October 31, 1900—175 cars cattle, 158 cars hogs—333 cars.....	324,688.51
October 31, 1901—186 cars cattle, 176 cars hogs—362 cars.....	383,008.19
October 31, 1902—163 cars cattle, 188 cars hogs—351 cars.....	445,412.23
October 31, 1903—190 cars cattle, 146 cars hogs—336 cars.....	379,667.71
October 31, 1904—193 cars cattle, 154 cars hogs—347 cars.....	353,480.10
October 31, 1905—207 cars cattle, 168 cars hogs—375 cars.....	382,745.19
October 31, 1906—181 cars cattle, 173 cars hogs—354 cars.....	381,512.59
October 31, 1907—210 cars cattle, 174 cars hogs—384 cars.....	465,215.28
October 31, 1908—141 cars cattle, 149 cars hogs—290 cars.....	293,449.36
October 31, 1909—142 cars cattle, 114 cars hogs—256 cars.....	323,717.06

Total 13 years..	2,249	1,963
—	—	4,212
\$4,459,370.32		

RAILROADS.

The first railroad in Iowa was commenced in 1854. Previous to that time, the struggle for a railroad had begun in Jones county. On May 2, 1852, there had been incorporated the Iowa Central Air Line Company, an organization which for a number of years figured quite conspicuously in Central Iowa, and which because of its "air" the Jones county people have abundant cause to remember.

This company was incorporated at the date named, by the following persons, most of whom were Iowa men: Jonas Clark, John E. Goodnow, J. W. Jenkins, Russel Perham, Alonzo Spaulding, Elisha F. Clark, Daniel Rhodes, David Sears, Ira Minard, Charles Butler, Elisha C. Littlefield, G. S. Hubbard, S. S. Jones, S. M. Hitt, George W. Waite, William Ferdinand, L. H. Bowen, O. Emerson, George Greene, A. F. Steadman, D. M. McIntosh, Isaac Whittam, N. B. Brown, S. D. Carpenter, D. W. King, N. W. Isbell, Charles Nye, Thomas J. McKean, L. D. Jordan, E. Vanmeter, Dan Lothian, M. E. McKenney, S. C. Bever, William Haddock, J. H. Fisher, H. C. Metcalf, W. H. Eldridge, Porter Sargeant, E. A. Wood.

The purpose of the corporation, as set forth in the articles, was "the construction, operation and use of a railroad with double or single track, and with all necessary appendages, branches and extensions. The main trunk or continuous line of said road was to commence on the Mississippi, at or near Sabula, and run thence westerly on or near the forty-second parallel of latitude to the

Missouri River, and thence westerly, ultimately through the South Pass to California."

The stock of the air line company was to be ten million dollars, with the privilege of increasing it. A survey was made through to the Missouri River, passing through Maquoketa, Anamosa, Marion, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, and crossing the Missouri River just west of Onawa. Negotiations were opened up for a land grant and not much else was done for several years. An act of congress, of May 15, 1856, granted to the state of Iowa upward of three million acres of government lands, to be expended in building railroads. The act provided to give a company building a road from Lyons to a point at or near Maquoketa, and thence west on the line of the air line road to the Missouri River, every alternate section designated by odd numbers within six miles on either side of the line of road, and where the land within this distance was already sold or preempted, the state was to select an equivalent amount of land within fifteen miles on either side of the road.

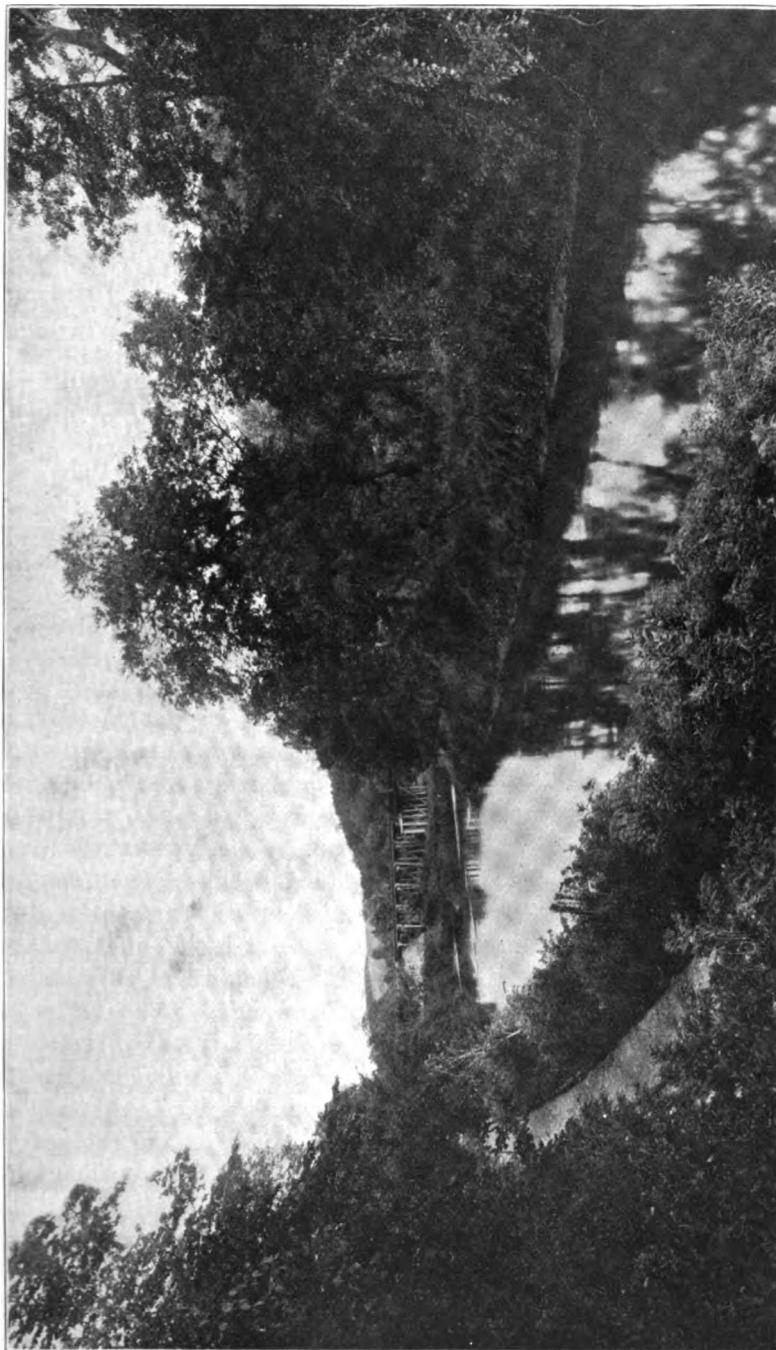
The grant from the legislature to the Iowa Central Air Line Company provided that the line should be definitely fixed and located before April 1, 1857, and that if the road did not have seventy-five miles completed prior to December 1, 1859, or did not have the road completed before December 1, 1865, that all unsold lands should revert to the state.

The land grant to this and other roads gave a tremendous impetus to railroad building in Iowa for several years. The land grant to the air line company alone was estimated by its president at nine hundred and six thousand, four hundred and eighty acres. The report of June 2, 1858, represents one million, two hundred and ten thousand dollars as already expended upon the road, most of which was disbursed in securing the lands of the company.

The projected line was to cross Jones county, passing through both Wyoming and Anamosa. The county in its corporate capacity was called upon for help, and before the land grant had been secured, in June, 1853, almost immediately after the formation of the company, a petition was presented to the county judge, asking for a vote subscribing eighty thousand dollars stock in the new company, to be paid in county bonds drawing eight per cent interest. These bonds were to be liquidated by an annual tax of one per cent. The proposition was carried by a vote of four hundred and fifty-nine to two hundred and forty.

The stock was not subscribed, however, nor the bonds issued until June 15, 1856, following the congressional land grant, nor were the bonds delivered even at that time. December 25, 1856, an agreement was entered into between G. C. Mudgett, county judge, and S. S. Jones, president of the air line company, providing that the bonds should be issued only so rapidly as the work was carried on in the limits of the county of Jones.

At that time, the stock of the railroad company was above par, and it was agreed on the part of the corporation, that if the county should relinquish all right to the dividend upon the stock of the company, that the latter would agree to pay the interest upon the county's bonds. This would simply amount to the county of Jones lending her name as security to the railroad, which in the roseate hue hanging over railroad prospects, was a very small favor. Stock of the company, to be held in trust for the county, was immediately delivered to three



SCENE ON THE BUFFALO, NEAR SAM'S SPRING

trustees—N. G. Sales, of Anamosa; Robert Smythe, of Marion and Jas. Hazlett, Jr., of Lyons.

Under this agreement, the work of grading was immediately commenced in Jones county, and, in a short time, fifty-four thousand dollars of county bonds had been issued. This graded roadbed can yet be easily located.

It is a well known fact that the air line company failed on account of reckless management and open rascality on the part of the president and other officers. The magnificent land grant of the company was of itself sufficient to have completed the enterprise to the Missouri River, and the company would also have received cordial help from cities and citizens all along the line. Nothing was done. The affair was a suicide. December 1, 1859, the time when the road should have seventy-five miles of road completed or forfeit the grant, came around, and not a mile of iron had been laid, and the magnificent gift of the government passed into the hands of the Cedar Rapids and Missouri River Railroad.

Of course the air line company never paid a cent of interest upon the bonds of the county. Suits were entered in the United States court by bondholders against the county of Jones in default of the payment of interest. The plaintiff secured judgment.

Forty-six of the fifty-four thousand dollars bonds were held by David J. Lake of Chicago. In May, 1865, a compromise was affected by the county's paying Lake seventy-five cents on the dollar due, principal and interest. Six thousand more were redeemed about the same time from other parties at nearly the same rate. One bond, held by G. W. Bettsworth, was settled by the payment of one thousand, nine hundred and twenty dollars and seventy cents principal and interest, on the part of the county, while Bettsworth surrendered the bond and conveyed four thousand, five hundred and ninety acres of land to Jones county, which afterward sold at such a figure as to prove a good investment. The fifty-fourth bond was cancelled some years later.

About 1852, there was projected a road from Dubuque to Keokuk, by way of Anamosa, Marion and Iowa City. This departure from the direct line gave to the enterprise the vulgar name of the "Rams-Horn." An incorporation was formed, with the Langworthys of Dubuque, Lincoln Clark and W. T. Shaw among the leaders. This road, as originally laid out, proved a failure, but along part of its line was built the Dubuque Western.

On the occasion of the completion of this road to Anamosa, the following notice of it appears in the *Anamosa Eureka*:

"Friday evening, 9th of March, year of grace 1860, was a joyous time in Anamosa.

"Punctual as lovers to the moment sworn and punctual to the hour of 8 o'clock, came the first train of cars from Dubuque. A crowd was at the depot, and the welcome was deep and cordial.

"The road was commenced in July, 1857. In October following, came the revulsion throughout the country; but the work continued through the winter, and subsequently struggled on, now and then, amid the trying stringency of the money market until last autumn, when by a money arrangement with C. W. Theo. Krausch, the late chief engineer of the New York Erie Railroad, the entire su-

perintendency was transferred to him, and most nobly has he performed his task, proving his high competency as a railroad builder and manager.

"Prominent among the men to whom we are indebted for this great and glorious work, we are bound to accord all honor to L. H. Langworthy, F. S. Winslow, W. A. Wiltse, E. Stimson, H. Gelpocke, and C. W. Theo. Krausch of Dubuque, with W. T. Shaw of Anamosa. Others, too, have aided us most effectively in the trying hours of the past two years. To Mr. Shaw we at this end of the line are largely indebted. His cool and ready clear-sightedness, as a liberal stockholder and director from the beginning, has contributed, in a great measure, to the success of the project."

At the time of the breaking out of the war, the road was being pushed westward toward Marion, and W. T. Shaw was superintending the construction. On the day Mr. Shaw received his commission as colonel of an Iowa regiment, he dismissed the men he had employed, and abruptly as Putnam left the plow, proceeded to the field in the service of his country. The building of the road was at a standstill for several years, and was not completed to Marion until about 1865. The present terminus of the road is Cedar Rapids, though connections are made with other lines.

Ten thousand dollars in bonds of the city of Anamosa were voted to aid the Dubuque Western road in building, but only a fraction of these were ever issued. Farmers and citizens along the line aided liberally by subscription.

The road has several times changed hands and names, passing into possession of bondholders, and in 1878, to the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad Company. It has been known by the names of Dubuque Western; Dubuque, Marion & Western; the Dubuque & South Western, and finally, as a part of the Western Union division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul.

It should have been stated, in connection with the early history of this road, that on May 9, 1857, the question of taking one hundred thousand dollars stock, by issuing county bonds to that amount, was submitted to the people, and lost by a vote of five hundred and sixty-seven to eight hundred and twenty-eight. A similar proposition was defeated in August of the same year, by a vote of seven hundred and sixteen to three hundred and sixty-eight.

A speaker in a public gathering in later years in giving reminiscences of the days of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad, stated that by common consent the initials of the road (D. S. W. R. R.) stood for the phrase "Damn Slow Way Riding Round." Other equally ludicrous and vulgar phrases were heaped upon the young and struggling railroad.

Quite a number of railroads projected in Jones county existed only on paper, and, except as companies or paper corporations, had no existence at all. Among the first of these, one was formed to build a road from Cascade to Anamosa, to connect at the former place with the great Northwestern Railroad projected through that point. A meeting was held December 9, 1856, at which articles of incorporation were adopted and the following persons elected a board of directors: S. W. McMaster, John Lorain, L. C. McKinney, A. S. Chew, S. S. Merrill, G. W. Trumbull, T. J. Chew, James Hill, William P. Wightman, W. S. Hall, N. G. Sales, Joseph Mann, C. I. D. Crockwell. The road was never begun, and the corporation soon collapsed.

With greater pretensions was organized, March 19, 1857, the Wapsipinicon & St. Peters Valley Railroad Company, whose purpose was to build a continuous line of road, to commence at Anamosa and run thence northwest through Quasqueton, Independence and Fairbanks, and thence northwesterly to the north line of the state. The capital stock was fixed at five million dollars.

This was intended as a feeder to the air line route, and was looked upon as a very probable enterprise in the palmy days of the air line bubble. The people were given an opportunity, in May, 1857, to decide whether the county in its corporate capacity, should take one hundred thousand dollars stock in the Wapsipinicon & St. Peters Valley Railroad. The voters very decidedly said nay, the scheme being defeated by a vote of one thousand and sixty-seven to three hundred and seventy-five.

The first officers of the company were: D. S. Davis, president; Wm. H. Gibbs, vice president; E. C. Bidwell, secretary; H. P. Henshaw, treasurer; D. S. Lee, attorney; directors—F. C. Patterson, Rufus Connable, P. A. Brooks, L. W. Hart, S. V. Thompson, N. G. Sales, G. H. Ford, J. S. Dimmitt.

January 12, 1859, were adopted articles of association of what was called the "Anamosa Branch of the Tipton Railway," for the purpose of building a branch to Tipton. The five directors chosen were: Wm. T. Shaw, David Graham, and H. C. Metcalf of Anamosa, O. Cronkhite and D. A. Carpenter of Rome.

The partly graded road-bed, between Lyons and Maquoketa, of the exploded air line road, found its way into the Mississippi, Maquoketa & Western Company. In March, 1870, the Midland Company was organized at Des Moines, to build a road from Clinton to Maquoketa, with the probability that it would go farther west. The Mississippi, Maquoketa & Western sold the road-bed and franchise to the Midland for eighteen thousand dollars. The cars were running into Maquoketa in December, 1870. A fortunate rivalry springing up between the Chicago & Northwestern, the Chicago, Burlington & Quincy and the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, enlisted the cordial support of the first named road to the Midland. William T. Shaw was president until March, 1871, at which time the road passed under complete control of the Chicago & Northwestern Company, though a separate organization was still maintained. The road was immediately pushed on from Maquoketa to Anamosa, being completed to the latter place in October, 1871. The citizens of the latter place subscribed about thirty-five thousand dollars in stock, though little was paid, and Fairview township voted to its aid a three per cent, tax, amounting to nearly fifteen thousand dollars.

The Sabula, Ackley & Dakota Railroad was projected especially by the citizens of Ackley and Sabula, and was designed as a western branch to connect with the Western Union road at Savanna, Illinois. The building of the road commenced in 1870. The Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul, jealous of the progress of the Midland road, lent its aid to the building of the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota enterprise. A bitter rivalry sprang up between the two enterprises, and each did what they could to hinder the progress of the other. The Northwestern came out first in the race, at least so far as the building of the road is concerned. When the cars were running into Anamosa over the Midland, the western terminus of the Sabula road was at Preston, only about twenty miles from its starting point. In the summer of 1872, the road was completed to Rome, in Jones county. The

western terminus of the road, which now belongs to the Western Union division of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, was Cedar Rapids. The road traverses the southern tier of townships of Jones county, passing through a fertile agricultural country.

The Davenport & St. Paul Railroad, was a Davenport enterprise, whose chief spirit was its president, Hon. Hiram Price. This road passes through Wyoming and terminates at Monticello. Cascade made a determined effort to secure the road from Wyoming to that point, but in vain. The cars over this line were running into Wyoming, December 22, 1871. The road was later purchased by the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Company, and the line extended north giving direct connections with St. Paul. The corporation, therefore, owns and operates three lines of road traversing Jones county, viz., the Sabula, Ackley & Dakota, now called the C. & C. B. Division with 25.54 miles of road, The Davenport & Northwestern, with 27.67 miles of road, and the Dubuque & Southwestern with 19.78 miles of road, in all a total of 72.99 miles of road in Jones county.

In April, 1868, a company was organized under the name of the Anamosa & Northwestern Railroad Company, whose object was to build a road from Anamosa northwest, along the Wapsipinicon Valley, to the northern boundary of the state. The incorporators were James Jamison, James Ironside, R. N. Soper, F. Braun, William T. Shaw, J. S. Stacy, D. S. Lee, C. R. Scott, Charles E. Kent, J. H. Fairchild, E. C. Downs, A. Hunsicker, C. W. Hastings, H. J. White, M. McGlatherty.

The interest which might have been enlisted in this enterprise was directed into other channels by new and unexpected developments in railroad building, about this time. The project, therefore, was unsuccessful.

Following this effort at railroad building, there was a season of comparative quiet which continued for a period of about thirty-five years.

On December 21, 1903, the Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railroad was organized, with a capital of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars, supplied largely by Dubuque capitalists and assisted with Anamosa capital. The road was constructed within a short time from Anamosa to Coggon a distance of twenty miles. It is proposed to continue the road to Waterloo during 1910. The new company has leased the tracks of the Chicago & Northwestern Railroad Company for a mile and a half out of Anamosa, and also the terminal and tracks in Anamosa. At the present time, the C. A. & N. company own no equipment, but by contract, the company has the use of an engine, a combination coach, a flat car and a box car, property of the Glasser Equipment Company of Dubuque.

This road has been found to be a great convenience to the people, as well as a safe investment for the company. During the year ending June 30, 1909, the total revenue from the road was eighteen thousand, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-two cents, and the total operating expenses for the same period, even a thousand, eight hundred and seventy-one dollars and fourteen cents, leaving a balance of six thousand, five hundred and eighty-one dollars and eighteen cents on the right side of the ledger.

The present officers of the company are: president, Henry Kiene, Dubuque; vice president, D. C. Glasser, Dubuque; secretary, T. W. Ruete, Dubuque; trea-

surer, C. H. Eigheney, Dubuque; assistant treasurer, Paul Kiene, Anamosa; auditor, Clifford L. Niles, Anamosa; general manager, J. L. Kelsey, Anamosa.

MILEAGE AND ASSESSED VALUATION OF RAILROADS IN JONES COUNTY.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY.

The number of miles of railroad of each company whose lines pass through Jones county, and their valuation and assessed valuation as fixed by the board of supervisors of Jones county for 1909, is herewith given:

C. & C. B. Division, 25.54 miles. Assessed Valuation \$11,035 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Oxford township	5.93	\$65,437.55
Oxford Junction .....	.55	6,069.25
Hale township	6.41	70,734.35
Rome township	5.45	60,140.75
Olin	1.08	11,917.80
Greenfield township	5.42	59,809.70
Martelle .....	.70	7,724.50

Dub. & S. W. 19.78 Miles. Assessed Valuation \$4,000 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Fairview township	4.27	\$17,080.00
Anamosa	1.74	6,960.00
Cass township	3.75	15,000.00
Wayne township	3.70	14,800.00
Lovell township	5.05	20,200.00
Monticello	1.27	5,080.00

Dav. & N. W. 27.67 Miles. Assessed Valuation \$4,000 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Oxford township	6.99	\$27,960.00
Oxford Junction .....	.64	2,560.00
Wyoming township	2.46	9,840.00
Wyoming City .....	.58	2,320.00
Madison township	4.94	19,360.00
Center Junction .....	.75	2,920.00
Scotch Grove township	5.55	22,200.00
Wayne township	1.59	6,360.00
Lovell township	3.28	13,120.00
Monticello	1.01	4,040.00

C. & N. W. 22.98 Miles Assessed Valuation \$4,100 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Onslow .....	.37	\$ 1,517.00
Wyoming township	6.29	25,789.00

Madison township	5.37	22,017.00
Center Junction .....	.73	3,075.00
Wayne township	3.22	13,202.00
Jackson township	3.40	13,940.00
Fairview township	2.67	10,947.00
Anamosa .....	.93	3,813.00

C. A. & N. 4.77 Miles Assessed Valuation \$3,000 per Mile.

	Miles.	Valuation.
Anamosa .....	.03	\$ 90.00
Cass township	4.74	14,220.00

THE JONES COUNTY CALF CASE.

The prodigal calf has had a great deal to do with making Jones county famous. From the stormy shores of the Atlantic to the tranquil beach of the Pacific, and from the cold borders on the north to the balmy clime on the south, the Jones county calf case, has been heard of, and discussed.

Robert Johnson, the present mayor of Anamosa, was the principal party in this prolonged and expensive litigation which began in 1874 and continued for over twenty years. A history of this famous case is worthy of a place in the pages of this volume, and the same is herewith given.

Four calves the market value of which was twenty-five dollars, were the cause of the greatest lawsuit in the history of American jurisprudence. The litigation started by their sale extended over a period of twenty years, was tried in seven different counties before one hundred and fourteen jurors, was four times appealed to the supreme court of the state, entailing fees amounting to seventy-five thousand dollars for an army of lawyers, and concluded with a final judgment for one thousand dollars and court costs, amounting to two thousand, eight hundred and eighty-six dollars, and eighty-four cents.

This litigation—a monument to the cost at which legal redress may be secured by a persistent litigant—is known as the “Jones County Calf Case,” from Jones county, Iowa.

Robert Johnson, of Anamosa, to vindicate himself of a criminal charge preferred against him by a “Horse Thief association” of pioneer days, fought through this long period against seven opponents. Since the conclusion of the case five of the defendants have died without property and two are yet alive, but have never gained a foothold since the famous lawsuit consumed their wealth. Johnson has prospered, but by strange destiny of fate in his every enterprise he must cross swords with the opponents in his long legal duel. When he became a candidate for mayor of his city last spring, fifteen years after the settlement of the twenty years’ litigation. Johnson’s record in the “Calf Case” for being a persistent fighter together with a platform for strict law enforcement and a moral city, won him the election. He is mayor today.

WHEELER EARLY IN THE CASE.

C. E. Wheeler, of Cedar Rapids, as a young law graduate of Notre Dame, received his first retainer from Robert Johnson. He made his maiden speech in the "Calf Case" and remained in the litigation from beginning to end. He won his victory after opposing before the juries such brilliant orators as Ex-Governor Horace Boies, of Waterloo. When final judgment was rendered he was a gray-haired old man and a lawyer of experience.

In the early days of Iowa, Robert Johnson was a stock buyer in Jones county. In June, 1874, he sold to S. D. Potter in Greene county fifty head of calves. A short time later John Foreman, one of his neighbors asserted that four of the calves belonged to him, and in a Green county justice court, by replevin proceedings, recovered their possession. To reimburse Mr. Potter for the value of the calves Mr. Johnson gave him his note. He explained that he had bought the animals from a stranger who gave the name of Smith. In a country store at Olin, the proprietor and several loungers heard the bargain made between Johnson and the stranger. Shortly after this proceeding an indictment was returned in Jones county against Johnson, charging him with having stolen the four calves. Johnson and a brother then went to Greene county and had Potter point out the four claimed by Foreman. They proved to be high-grade calves, whereas Johnson had bought scrubs of Smith. Then Johnson discovered for the first time that he had not handled the Foreman calves at all and began to believe he was the scapegoat for another's crime. He refused to pay the note he had given Potter, on the ground there was no consideration. Suit was commenced against him in justice court, and after a long and expensive litigation Johnson was defeated and had to pay the note, on the ground it was in the hands of an innocent purchaser.

When he was indicted Mr. Johnson filed a motion to quash because of a defect. The prosecution of Johnson was prompted by an organization of those early days known as the "Horse Thief association," perfected as a protection against the prevailing wholesale stealing of stock. A few days before the court gave consideration to this motion Johnson found on his horse block near his home a note, accompanying a piece of rope tied in a hangman's knot. It read:

"In view of the present indictment we understand that you calculate to have the indictment set aside. We advise you to appear and be tried under the indictment with the defect, if any exists or take the lamented Greeley's advice and go west, or take this—"

WE, THE COMMITTEE.

Johnson was a fearless man. He pursued his motion. The indictment was quashed. Another was returned. A change of venue was taken to Cedar county. He was tried and the jury disagreed by a vote of eleven for acquittal and one for conviction. Then one night his house and barn were mysteriously burned to the ground. He was tried a second time and acquitted.

MALICIOUS PROSECUTION SUIT OPENS.

Johnson determined to have revenge and vindication. He gathered information concerning the membership of the "Horse Thief association," and on May

23, 1878, started suit in Jones county for malicious prosecution, demanding ten thousand dollars damages from E. V. Miller, David Fall, George W. Miller, Abe Miller, John Foreman, S. D. Potter and Herman Keller. A change of venue was taken by the defendants to Linn county, and from there a change was taken to Benton county. The case was tried here first with a disagreement of the jury. It was tried a second time and Johnson recovered a verdict of three thousand dollars. The court set the verdict aside. A change of venue was then taken to Clinton county. At the conclusion of the trial there, Johnson secured a verdict for seven thousand dollars. The court set that verdict aside. A change of venue was then taken to Blackhawk county. There Johnson again won. This time the jury said he would have five thousand dollars. From this verdict the defendants appealed to the supreme court of Iowa and the case was reversed. On the next trial in Blackhawk county, Johnson was awarded, by the jury, a verdict for six thousand dollars. From this the defendants appealed to the supreme court and again the case was reversed by this highest tribunal. On the last trial in Blackhawk county Johnson recovered a verdict for one thousand dollars against six of the defendants, the court having instructed the jury to return a verdict for the defendant, Herman Keller, whose connection with the "Horse Thief association" was not proven. The six remaining defendants filed one motion to arrest judgement and another for verdict for the defendants on the ground the findings were in conflict with the general verdict. The judge having submitted certain specific questions for the jury to answer. Both motions were overruled and judgment rendered against the six defendants. Thereafter they appealed and judgment of the lower court was affirmed, January 27, 1891.

When it came to the payment of the trial costs the defendants against whom the verdict stood wished to pay but six-sevenths of them, contending the exonerated defendant should pay his share of the defense. They once more went to the supreme court on this question and the higher tribunal directed the six to pay the total costs of the defense, this last ruling was made December 20, 1894, so the case consumed from the beginning twenty years.

E. V. Miller, Abe Miller and H. D. Keller died about the close of the litigation without property. John Foreman died about six years ago and David Fall, three years ago. George Miller is now living in Anamosa at the age of ninety years, with but little property. S. D. Potter is still living in Greene county, but has no property.

Robert Johnson is now seventy-one years old, having been born in Delaware county, Ohio, in 1838. He was married in Jones county in 1861 to Miss Mary Saum and they raised a daughter and son to womanhood and manhood during the progress of the Jones County Calf Case. Concerning the suit, Mr. Johnson says:

"I know I was right in this case. I do not regret the tiresome litigation. My honor and integrity were questioned. It pays to fight under such circumstances. I lost my farm of one hundred and sixty acres and all my property but I feel well repaid. My wife, my children and my friends know now I was innocent, and I can look any man in the face without a blush."

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN JONES COUNTY.

Catholicity in Iowa, as in the discovery of the country, was co-temporaneous with the footsteps of the first white man. The Jesuit missionaries, Marquette and Joliet, paddled their boat down the Wisconsin River, and entered the great "Mesipi," the mention of which they had heard from the Sioux Indians, in the summer of 1763. The view filled them "with a joy that I cannot express," says Marquette's record. These missionary explorers discovered the Mississippi on the 17th of June, in the year above mentioned. They were the first Europeans in this region. Rowing, or drifting down the current, they saw wild animals, wild birds and fishes in great variety, but no sight or vestige of human beings, until the 25th of June, when they perceived the footmarks of men at the water's edge, with a well-beaten path leading out to the expansive prairie. Following this pathway for six miles, the two "Black Gowns" came upon an Indian village, of some three hundred huts, whose inhabitants called themselves "Illini" (men.) That was the first time a white man had set foot on the soil of Iowa—"The Beautiful Land,"—and there and then the first message of the Gospel of Christ was imparted to the native Redskin, in his own tongue and territory, west of the Father of Waters. The noted pathway, and the historic landing occurred, as nearly as can be ascertained, at what is now known as Sandusky creek, Lee county; and the inland village was situated on the borders of the Des Moines river some distance above Keokuk, in the southeastern corner of this state, After a stay of four or five days, Marquette continued his sail down the Mississippi as far as the mouth of the Illinois river. Changing his course, he ascended this river, and eventually made his way back to his headquarters at the mission of St. Ignace, Michilimackinac, Michigan. Two years later, May 19, 1675, he died at the mouth of the river Marquette, so called to honor and perpetuate a worthy name.

In 1680 Father Louis Hennepin, starting northward from the Illinois River, undertook to explore the upper Mississippi. Passing along the eastern borders of Iowa, it is presumable he made some stops for investigation, and it is not unlikely he preached, and possibly offered up the Holy Sacrifice for the first time upon Iowa soil.

With the death of Father Potier, in 1781, the Jesuit missions in the northwest were closed; and for a period of thirty years there was no priest stationed west of Detroit.

In the year 1700, one Le Seuer, a member of a party of French and Spanish explorers, entered the Gulf of Mexico from the Atlantic ocean, and headed the prow of their boat into the mouth of the Mississippi. They proceeded north as far as the present site of Dubuque City. They were driven away by the Indians, but not until Mr. LeSeuer got an idea of the mineral wealth buried in those beckoning bluffs. Mistaken as to the material, he reported the discovery of a "hill of copper." On the strength of that report, nearly a century later, Julien Dubuque set out for the Eldorado of the west. But scant justice is done to the memory of this most resourceful man. He was the Livingstone of his day, ranking not unfavorably with Lewis and Clarke, and other blazers of civilization's trail. In fact, little or nothing was known of his origin or antecedents,

until the late M. M. Ham, editor of the Dubuque Herald, traced back his record. His birth and baptism are registered on the 10th of January, 1762, at St. Pierre, district of Three Rivers, on the borders of the St. Lawrence. At the age of twenty-three, in his youthful roaming, he reached Prairie du Chien; and proceeding down the river, in 1788, he set his eyes and his heart on the acquisition of those valuable mines. By marrying a squaw—the daughter of Peosta, chief of the Foxes—he gained a title to one hundred and forty-eight thousand, one hundred and seventy-one acres of ground, at the mouth of the Catfish creek, where, with ten Canadian labores, he commenced operations in the "Mines of Spain." The same mines had been previously worked to some extent by a Mr. Cardinal, and before him again, by one Longe, who was the first operator.

At the opening of the nineteenth century, Europeans in goodly numbers began steadily to advance upon the outposts of civilization. With the bravery of desperation, the Redmen fought, under their chief, Blackhawk, for their birth-right and their hunting grounds. Their patriotism was no less admirable than it was unavailing. As a result of the last Blackhawk war, terminating in 1832, a strip sixty miles broad, along the west bank of the Mississippi, was ceded to the United States. At first this was under no judicial control. In 1834 it became Michigan territory. In 1836 it was made Wisconsin territory. In 1838 it was changed to Iowa territory; and in 1846 it received the designation of the Great State of Iowa. The first settlement in the state was at Dubuque. The first two-story log house, north of St. Louis and west of Detroit, was built at the corner of Bluff and First streets, in 1833, by Mr. Patrick Quigley, father of Dr. John P. Quigley, who at one time kept a drug store in Dubuque, then lived in the comforts of well earned retirement, and at last moved to spend the declining years of age with a son at Salt Lake City, Utah, where he died some years ago. Again, the star spangled banner was first unfurled on Iowa soil, by an Irishman, Nicholas Carroll, living in the vicinity of Dubuque, just after midnight preceding the morning of the 4th of July, 1834.

For years before what is distinguished as the "Blackhawk Purchase," some venturesome immigrants, generally French or Canadian-French, had engaged in fur trading and other traffic with the Indians, along the Iowa streams entering the Mississippi. Their religion, as far as they had any religion, was Catholic. But Catholicity is more than a mere name. The mustard seed sown in baptism without constant cultivation, is likely to become choked out by the thorns, and briars, and rank weeds of wickedness, that grow up for ever from the subsoil of old Adam's fallen nature. It is as easy as it is imperative, for old-world Christians, in the ranks of their coreligionists, to keep step with the moving procession. There are temples "with groined arch, and vaulted aisle," under lofty spires reared by fraternity's free labor, in the Middle Ages. Here it was far different. No mellifluous sound of bell summoned the first settlers on the Sabbath morning, no swelling peal of organ or trained choir charmed the worshippers, no godly man to shrive the old or instruct the young, no books or papers or family devotions to keep by-gone memories green in their souls, no friends no advisers no good example—it is small wonder that the inhabitants of the log cabin gradually grew to know little, and care less, about religion in any of its forms. If the sources of information are reliable, the pioneer populace of the lead mines



VERY REV. LAURENCE ROCHE
Former Pastor of Temple Hill Church, now of Cascade

lapsed in course of time to entertain hardly any fear of God, and hardly any regard for man. Of the one thousand persons resident in the mines in 1835, it is believed not more than two hundred could be called Catholics.

It is a platitude to say that the history of the world is the biography of its great men. It is trite that the history of the church is the history of the papacy; and it is no less true that parish history is the history of the successive pastors in charge. The life story of the pioneer pastors, or missionaries, was little known of men, much less reduced to a written record. Their life was an ordeal hidden in God, written only in the Book of Life. The recording angels were their sole biographers.

In the late '30s of the past century, occasional visits were made to the scattered Catholics at either side of the Mississippi, by priests who had no home, but whose headquarters were now at Detroit, now at Galena and now at St. Louis. There was no pastor resident in Iowa before the first bishop. In 1837 Dr. Loras, of Mobile, Alabama, was appointed bishop of Dubuque, where he arrived to take up his residence in the spring of 1839, after having spent the previous year in his native country, France, in quest of volunteer missionaries to help him minister to the wants of his new charge.

Immigration, in large measure Irish and German, was then pouring rapidly into the territory. In 1843 Rev. J. G. Perrodin, a Frenchman, came to contribute his quota of "doing good" in this section. Father Jeremiah Treacy was received into the diocese, about the same time. Returning from a visitation to Rome in 1850, the bishop brought with him among others, Michael Lynch, who was soon afterward ordained, at Mount Saint Bernard, Key West, four miles outside Dubuque. He, too, joined the ranks in the vineyard. Those names are mentioned above others, because they are fundamentally connected with the history of Catholicity in Jones county.

In 1843 whilst assisting at the fifth provincial council of Baltimore, Bishop Loras effected arrangements with the Sisters of Charity, Blessed Virgin Mary, then stationed at Philadelphia, to move to Iowa. They located their mother house ten miles west of Dubuque, on the Cascade road, where also they established a boarding academy.

In 1849 a branch of the Cistercian order of monks, commonly called Trappists, laid the foundation of their monastery at New Melleray, where the diocesan bishop donated them a large tract of land. This, too, was situated west of the city, near what is known as the United States Military road, running from Dubuque to Iowa City, then the state capital.

Four miles west of the city the bishop erected and opened an ecclesiastical college or seminary, called Mount Saint Bernard's, which its founder expected might possibly grow with the growth of years, until it equaled the old seats of learning to which the thousands, thirsty for knowledge, came to sit in their shadow and partake of the intellectual pabulum that fell from their chairs.

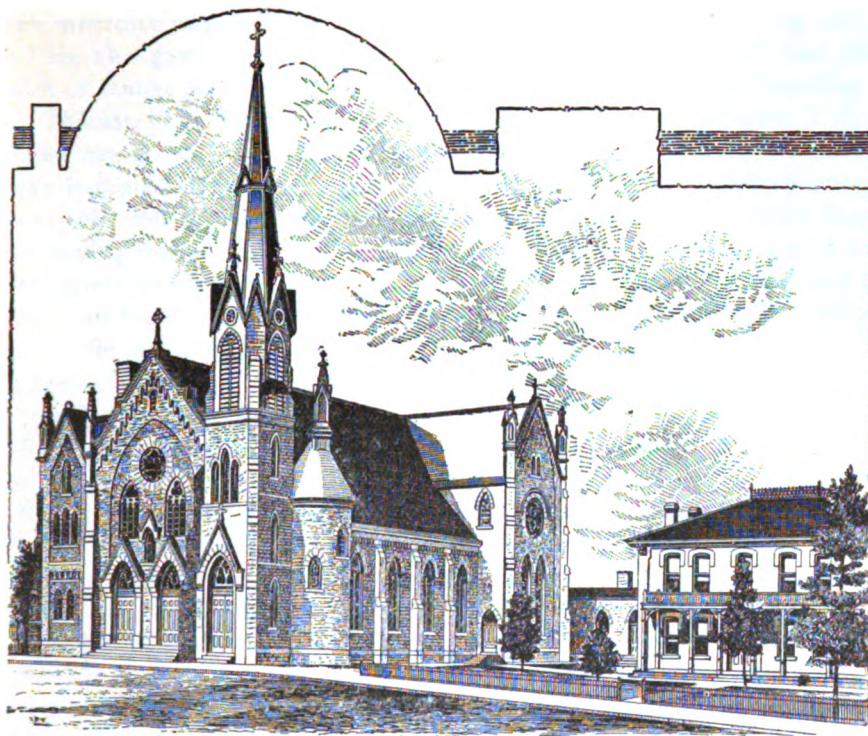
Near this college, the brothers of Christian Instruction, a teaching community from Puy, France, laid the nucleus of a novitiate of their order, under the name of New Paradise Grove, whose graduates were supposed to supply in future years all the needs of pedagogy, in the state and beyond it.

The star of Bethlehem, like the "star of empire," westward wends its way. All the above hopeful ecclesiastical foundations were set to the west of Dubuque. It is easy to perceive how such promising, if not yet prosperous institutions attracted a large number of the class of Catholics who wished above all to live in a religious atmosphere and secure their families safe in the faith of their fore-fathers. The vicinity of the monastery consisted largely of immigrants drawn thither by the name and fame of the brothers. They were the "guides, philosophers, and friends" of the entire neighborhood. They well deserved it. "There were giants in the earth in those days." Brother Murphy was acknowledged universally as among the ablest business men of his day. Father Bernard concealed under his coarse "cowl" more mental and mystic wisdom than many a head that wears a mitre.

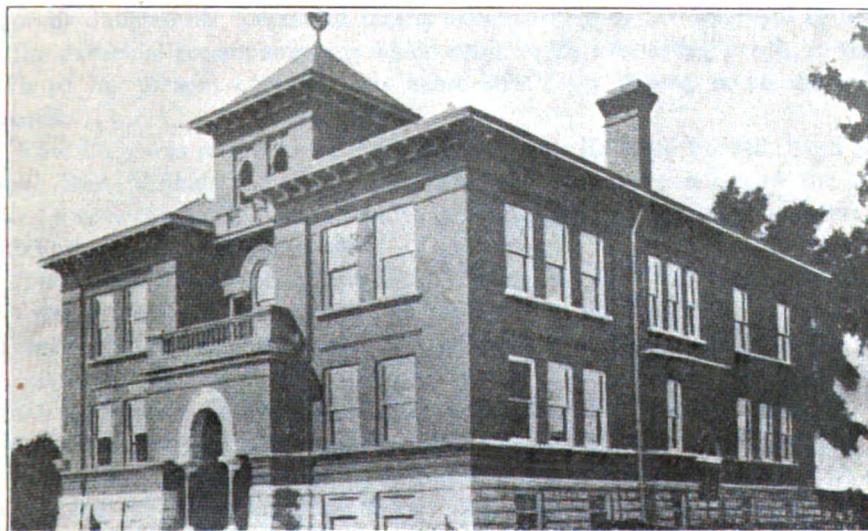
Garryowen was probably the first rural mission to which a resident priest was assigned. Its limits extended into the surrounding counties, Jackson, Dubuque and Jones. Jones is next on the west. Cascade is partly in Dubuque, and partly in Jones county. Its two Catholic churches stand on the county line.

Honor to whom honor is due. To Washington township belongs the credit of being the cradle of Catholicity in Jones county. Catholics began to settle there as early as 1839, led by John Glenn, Daniel Curley, and James McDermott, uncle of Supervisor T. J. Finn. Their nearest church was ten miles distant (Garryowen), to which they regularly drove by ox-teams. Father Perrodin was resident, or rather itinerary pastor. He was a learned man and published a treatise on Christian doctrine, prefaced by a brief sketch of the author's life, which is still preserved as precious heirloom in almost every home of his ministrations. He left in 1851, and died in Dubuque, where he lies buried, in the old cemetery, on Third street hill. He was succeeded by Rev. J. Treacy, whose circuit included all the northern tier of townships, as far at least as Castle Grove, where we shall hear of him later in this connection. Father Treacy was in many respects much above the ordinary. Like the fabled warrior of old, who was invincible as long as he kept his feet upon the ground, this good man foresaw the absolute necessity of his countrymen settling down on the land—their own land—if ever they should expect to rise above the rank of "hewers of wood, and drawers of water." Another Moses, he appeared in New York to lead a colony of his chosen people from the city slavery to the possession of the western promised land, which the "Lord hath given to the sons of men." Archbishop Hughes, then in his heyday, drove the "crazy crusader" out of the city. The prelate lived long enough to acknowledge that the poor western priest's judgment was superior to his own. In 1856 Father Treacy organized an Irish colony in Dubuque, which he accompanied through Independence, Fort Dodge and Sioux City, to a point twelve miles farther west, where they formed a settlement which was first named St. Johns, but is now known as Jackson, Nebraska. He afterward went into the Civil war, as chaplain, under General Rosecrans, administering to both armies. In 1879 he was stricken with paralysis, and ten years later died in the Alexian Brothers' Hospital, St. Louis, not having spoken an intelligible word for five years.

Rev. P. Maginnis came from Garryowen, and was the first resident pastor in Washington township, or in Jones county. He erected the first church, a



ST. MARTIN'S CHURCH, CASCADE, IOWA



ST. MARTIN'S PAROCHIAL SCHOOL, CASCADE

frame structure attached to the district school, both virtually forming one building. He also gave the place the name of Temple Hill, from the fact that the church or temple was erected on an elevation overlooking the surrounding country. Thomas Finn, father of Patrick Finn, and uncle of Supervisor T. J. Finn, donated five acres, out of the forty which he then possessed, for a church site. It was dedicated to St. Peter. Cascade, although having had a church since 1845, was at this time an out mission attended from Temple Hill. Father Maginnis, after leaving this place, drifted to different parts of the country and even to Australia, where he remained for several years. Finally returning, as he used to say, to the "old hunting grounds" like the chased hare described by Goldsmith, that came to die at the starting point—he ended his varied career at Clinton, having spent the closing years of his usefulness as assistant priest in Deep Creek, now Petersville, the same county.

Rev. Alexander Hamilton was next, of whom nothing can be learned more than the name.

Rev. John O'Connor succeeded in 1860. During his pastorate the old church, and all the records were destroyed by fire. Hence the loss of preexisting data.

Rev. J. V. Cunningham became pastor in 1862. At the close of the war, the congregation, then numbering one hundred and thirty-nine families, took steps to replace the burned building. They completed a new stone structure in 1866.

Rev. M. Lynch, residing in Cascade, with Father McIntosh as copastor, held charge of both churches from 1867 to 1872. The former died in Holy Cross, Dubuque county, the latter died suddenly on the road, near Temple Hill.

Rev. Laurence Roche arrived in the fall of 1872, immediately after his ordination. Overflowing with animation, ability and the fervent zeal of youth, he built the present parochial residence, also a church in Onslow, ten miles away, which he attended regularly, during his four years' stay. He still lives in Cascade. That nearly two score years of strenuousness has not yet diminished his vigor or dimmed his successful zeal is demonstrable by the beautiful church and all the parochial accompaniments which stand to his everlasting credit, in the little town of his present habitat. His name should go shining down the diocesan records.

Rev. Daly was pastor from 1876 to 1880; Rev. Edmund Farrell, from 1880 to 1890; Rev. William Convery, from 1890 to 1902. He enlarged the church, added a very respectable school, which is in charge of the Franciscan sisters, from Dubuque. It was opened in 1889.

The present encumbent, Rev. P. J. Coffey has held the position since 1902. His single minded life is devoted unreservedly to the duties of his office. Having meritedly gained the confidence, combined with the generosity of his people, he has made wonderful improvements in the church and surroundings. Additional schoolroom has been well provided, over an extensive basement, which is furnished with culinary requisites, and a hall for church entertainments.

Altogether the mother church of Jones county is one to which both its pastor and people can point with just pride. Standing on a forty-acre plot, its magnificent spire points to heaven from the summit of a gently sloping hill. The grounds are ornamented with shade trees, cement walks, and terraces. The parishioners, among whom but few non-Catholics, are all prosperous and happy.

Contented in their present circumstances, they live in peace, friendship and unity, faithful alike to their fathers' church and their fathers' God. And as they live harmoniously here, they are satisfied in the hope that they will "sleep hereafter the sleep of the just" in union, or reunion, in the pretty little cemetery behind their house of prayer.

The following came to the locality previous to 1850, besides those already named: Thos. Moran, Patrick Donahoe, Michael Flanagan, John Finn, Thos. McNally, Michael Geraghty, Thomas Devanny, John Lang, Thomas Morrisson, Thomas Leonard, Malachi and Michael Kelly, Michael (Squire) Kinney with five brothers—Dennis, Patrick, Martin, William, and Thomas. There may possibly be others whose names are not remembered.

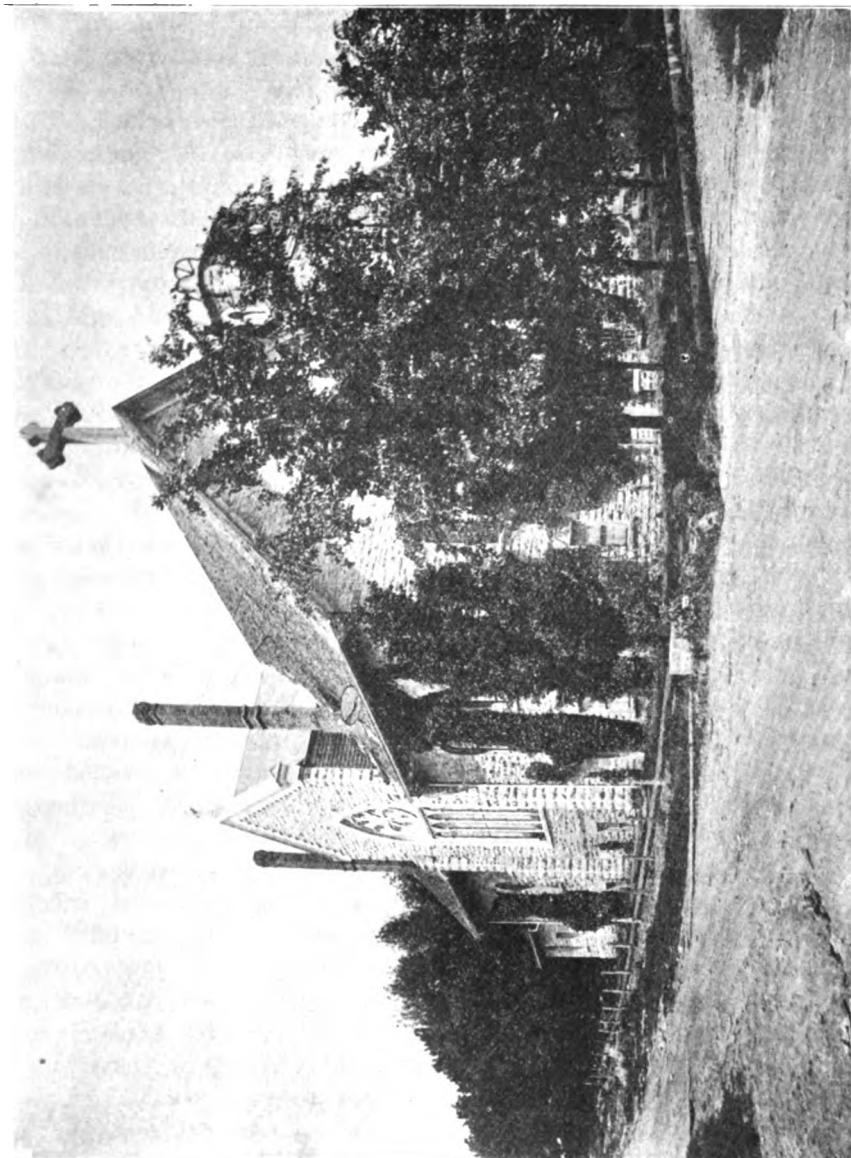
CATHOLICITY IN ANAMOSA.

Passing the geographical and topographical aspects of the county seat, also political and civic considerations which form no part of our immediate concern, leaving aside, too, the general religious history of the locality in whch we constitute but a rather small fragmentary portion, our contribution to the present work will have to do with the Catholic church only.

Comparatively short as it may seem since the first nucleus of an organization of this denomination in Anamosa, yet all official record of it is lost, if it ever was reduced to writing; and, indeed, all remembrance of it is nearly effaced from the tablets of memory. The world—physical, intellectual, social, and ecclesiastical—moves very rapidly, history is made day after day, the common-place events of yesterday are the history of today. Is it just because events are common-place that people do not think worth while to remember, much less to make a note of them? It is impossible at this date to tell when the first Catholic settled in Anamosa, or who he was; it is not known when the first Catholic missionary visited those parts, or who he was; and it is a matter of very unreliable conjecture when the first Catholic congregation was organized in this community. It may be the records were lost or destroyed; it is much more likely they never were made out in a form that could be preserved.

As remarked above, it is beyond doubt that the first Catholic settlers in the county came into Washington township at the northeast corner, in the late '30s of the last century. In those days, when railroads were a thing of the future, all travel was by ox-teams, horseback, stage-coach, or the oldest of all methods of locomotion, on foot. The current of communication ran from Dubuque to the state capital, along the famous highway known as the Military road—established by the national government in 1839—through Cascade, to Anamosa, where horses were exchanged at the Waverly Hotel, in the down-town district, now dubbed as Dublin, to Fairview, then a promising village, Marion, and Iowa City, the capital. A four-horse coach ran daily over this route, commencing in 1844. Cedar Rapids and Monticello were yet of minor note on the map.

The middle '50s mark a turning point in the life of Anamosa. Two great railroads, the Iowa Central Air Line, east and west, and what was called the Ram's Horn, north and south, from Dubuque to Keokuk, both incorporated in 1852 and both surveyed to pass through Anamosa, made this city a center of anticipated



CATHOLIC CHURCH, ANAMOSA

growth and prosperity. Both of these roads could have been built, and the city's anticipations abundantly realized, if men were only honest; but unfortunately the "noblest work of God"—an honest man—was as scarce then as he is now. The first named railroad "suicided through reckless management and open rascality," the latter road proved a failure except for the small part of it called the Dubuque Western. This fraction, for which Anamosa is principally indebted to the late Colonel W. T. Shaw, gave the first impetus to send here that class of people who are not afraid of hard work, who build the railroads, make the prairie blossom and propagate the human race. Some of them came and went to follow the old avocation of railroading elsewhere; some of them staid to make homes in this city or surrounding country. Our best inquiry cannot make certain the name of the precursor. Like the leaders of many other movements, his name is lost in the morning haze of time immemorial. This is as far as our information goes:

P. McCaffrey and a man named Kelly lived here in 1855, when John Henley, (father of Mrs. McGreevy), Phillip Flannery, (father of Mrs. Spellmann) and Jas. O'Donnell, (uncle of Mrs. B. McLaughlin, Sr.), reached this place en route from Cascade. In the following year P. Wallace, and James Dorsey came upon the scene. The latter journeyed afoot all the way from Farley, carrying his worldly effects in the proverbial grip-sack. The winter of 1856-57 was counted the coldest experience "within the memory of the oldest inhabitant." Cattle were seen standing in the yards frozen fast in death. James Spellman formed one of a searching party who found a family named Wade in the snow frozen on the prairie near Langworthy. The newcomers vowed that if they survived the season's severity, they should never more set foot on Iowa soil. But the breath of spring which melted away the snow, just as effectually melted away the migratory mood from the minds of the home-hunters. The building of the railroad from Farley was commenced in 1857. A large influx of immigrants, anticipating the results, rushed to Anamosa, among them a goodly number of Catholics, merchants, mechanics, laborers, and farmers, (E. C. Holt, Maurice Cavanagh, John Hayes). In 1858 and 1859, as the road was nearing Anamosa, whilst a few families remained in Langworthy, Jno. Fleming, M. Mulconery, and M. Doyle, the greater number came and settled in the city—P. Morrissey, Tom English, B. McLaughlin, F. O'Rourke, M. Casey, H. White, John Murphy, Foley Brothers, Chesire Brothers, Gavin Brothers. Most of those are long since resting in their last sleep, some are pitifully consigned to the grave of oblivion, and, sad to relate, not a few of them were lost to the roll of religion for which they and their forebears were ready to shed their blood. Besides the settlers in the city, a far greater number of steadfast adherents to the old faith cast their lot in the outlying country—Stone City quarries, Fairview, Langworthy, Prairieburg, and the Buffalo Creek prairie. For want of better opportunities, they drove ten or twelve, and some as far as fourteen miles to church. Their names are worthy of being written in letters of gold; but they are too numerous to be recounted in the space at our disposal. For years the facilities of church attendance were like angels' visits, "few and far between." When an itinerant missionary happened to pass along, or write beforehand announcing his intended visit, a courier carried the word from house to house, and the little crowd assembled in some shanty or log cabin, where their

prayers ascended to heaven's throne, with as much heartfelt devotion as in St. Peter's at Rome.

The first house in which mass was celebrated in this city is said to have been a small frame, behind E. M. Harvey's residence. It was owned at the time by Colonel Shaw, who himself lived in a much smaller place situated across the road from the fair grounds, a short distance west of the slaughter house. Preparing as he was for the erection of the brick dwelling near his father-in-law, Mr. Crane, on Strawberry Hill, where he long lived in later years, he put up the studding, with roof, of a low barn-like structure, in the fall of 1858. When work was stopped by the cold winter weather, he tacked around the outside some pieces of carpet, sheets and paper, and there he made his habitat for a whole year. The first itinerant priest made his presence known in town, and sought some place to hold services. The colonel readily proffered the use of his new building, such as it was, and further offered him the hospitality of his own home whilst the priest staid here. Early on the following morning, when a few of the Catholic men hastened to the unfinished house, to light a fire, sweep up and fix a table in lieu of the altar, they found that the good colonel had anticipated their intentions, and with his own hands prepared everything in perfect shape for the occasion.

After this, a log house, the residence of James O'Donnell, at the bend of the road, close by the northeast corner of the Driving Park, served the purposes of a Catholic chapel, for some time. Increasing numbers impelled them to provide larger, if not more suitable quarters. They next secured the use of the county courthouse, then located on a knoll at the extreme west end of town, in a frame adjoining a two-story brick (this latter used for other county offices) still to be seen at the lower end of Main street. This courthouse was moved away, and turned to other uses; and for some length of time court was held in the Odd Fellow's hall, east of the Gillen House (hotel). Whether it was the congruity of propounding and expounding and pounding the divine and civil law from the same tribunal, or that in the case at issue "necessity has no law" anyway both the Episcopalian and the Catholics again resorted to the courthouse to perform their devotional exercises and hear the law of the gospel. Later on, in a room which was then the "City Hall," over Gordon's Store, in the same block, the same two societies, Episcopal and Catholic, held their Sabbath services successively.

The first mention we find, or perhaps more true to say, the first steps taken, toward the erection of a Catholic church in Anamosa, is when Colonel Shaw, with characteristic enterprise and generosity, donated two lots for a building site, on the corner of First and Garnavillo streets, where the Episcopal and Methodist Churches were afterward located. This property was transferred to the diocese, through Father Slattery, who was then stationed at Cascade, but visited Anamosa, during the building of the railroad, at certain regular intervals. For reasons, whether wise or religious will never be determined, these beautiful lots were sold, and the receipts expended for the purchase of some ground away back on the hill, at the other side of town where a brick church was built, in a spot as inconvenient as it was unsightly. In justice perhaps it ought to be mentioned, that the then diocesan, Bishop Smyth, when he heard of this occurrence, voluntarily offered to refund the total amount realized from the transaction, two hundred and fifty dollars. The colonel scouted the proposition.



INTERIOR OF CATHOLIC CHURCH, ANAMOSA

The first church, at the northwest corner of town, was a simple structure, fifty by thirty feet, without spire or ornament indicative of its use. It was built almost entirely by the free labor of a few devoted sons of St. Patrick. Ah! but what they may have lacked in numbers, they more than made up for in strength of muscle and in strength of soul. Money was a scarce article in those days, but the faith that moves mountains and the muscle that moves dirt and the spirit that builds churches was not scarce as it is now. Five men dug the foundation. The senior "Barney" McLaughlin dug the first sod, and no one will deny that there was a man behind the spade. On the good work went, with willing hands and hearts—no shirking, and no such thing as growing tired—each toiler was anxious to do more than his brother. It would remind one of the Middle Ages, when "free labor" built the famous cathedrals of Europe. They quarried the rock and hauled it, they hauled the sand and brick and wood. Thomas Holt, with three sons and a nephew, all expert stonemasons and bricklayers, were not long putting up walls that most competent judges pronounced, fifty years afterward, the best piece of workmanship that they had ever examined. The only cash contributions are said to be one hundred dollars from Philip Flannery, who was then in the army, where he died and one hundred dollars by Maurice Mulconery, uncle of Maurice Fay, who was roadmaster on the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad. This money was used to buy brick. It was completed in 1861, and at its opening was entirely free of debt. There is no written account attainable of the formalities attending its dedication—no recollection, not even a tradition of the date, or of any particulars of the function. A local print says: "It was dedicated by Bishop Smith, assisted by several of the clergy."

As mentioned in a preceding notice on the church in Washington township, the principal thoroughfare of traffic in the early '60s ran from Dubuque westward. Accordingly, all ministerial attendance might be expected to come here, by way of stage, from Cascade, or Temple Hill. So it was. Fathers Slattery, Cunningham and O'Connor paid regular visits in the order of succession specified; also occasionally Fathers Pickenbrock, Rehnoldt, and in response to special calls Father Cogan, of Monticello, Bernard, of New Melleray Monastery, Treacy of Garryowen, Sheils, of Independence, and Paul Gillespie, C. S. C., of Holy Cross, now Key Stone.

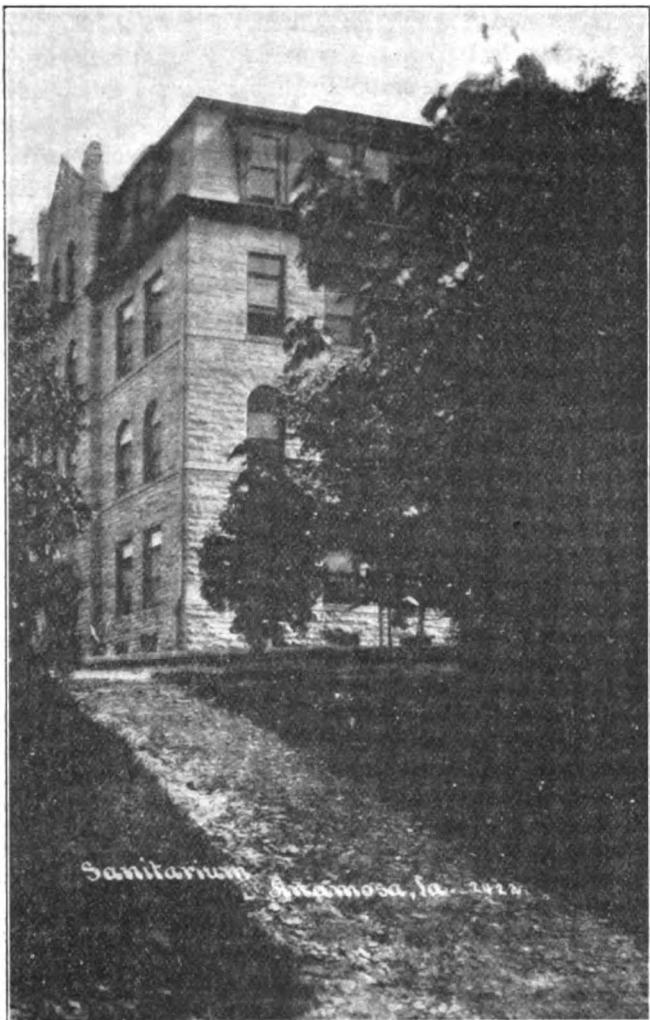
After the railroad, the building of which was temporarily suspended during the war, had reached Marion, in 1865, and some time later was extended as far as Cedar Rapids, the clergymen charged with the Catholic interests of Anamosa came by rail from the west end of the line. Rev. John Sheils attended to Catholic wants here for a rather long, though broken period, and at one time had a fixed residence at Anamosa, in a little house at the lower end of town. His first recorded baptism was October 2, 1857, and his last, January 4, 1868. He lies buried, in a raised tomb, at the left-hand side of the walkway, between the street and the door of the Catholic church at Waverly, Iowa. During a gap in his pastorate, Rev. P. V. McLaughlin, a young man raised in Dubuque, acted as pastor, or substitute, for a few months from January to May, 1867. He also made his residence here, in a small house, off Park avenue to the northwest of Doctor Skinner's. His next appointment, in May, 1867, was to St. Mary's church, Clinton, where "he labored acceptably and successfully in the interests of the church,

and was greatly beloved by his people," up to the time of his death, January 16, 1879. He is buried under the altar in his church. His successor, and the present pastor of St. Mary's, is his brother, Dean E. J. McLaughlin, whom many old settlers well remember as a small bright boy, running over the hills, whilst he staid here on a visit with his elder brother.

In 1868 Rev. B. C. Cannon, stationary pastor at Cedar Rapids, paid monthly visits to Anamosa, besides attending calls of emergency. After various subsequent vicissitudes, he closed his labors as chaplain at the Franciscian orphanage, Dubuque, some ten or twelve years ago.

The next succeeding pastor at Cedar Rapids, Rev. Clement Lowery, also continued to make periodical visitations to Anamosa, in 1869 and 1870, sometimes on Sunday, and sometimes on week days, as this was one of thirteen missions in his circuit. Then as now, in the southern tier of townships of this county, there were very few Catholics. Among the few was M. D. Corcoran. He writes: "I came to Jones county, the 15th of April, 1856. For the first year I never saw a person of my race or religion. Then Mr. John Gorman, with four Englishmen, came from Illinois, and joined in a contract to build seven miles of the Air Line Railroad. I hastened to see him. Imagine the joy of meeting a friend in a desert, of Robinson Crusoe meeting a brother on the lonely island! We were the only two Irishmen that either had any knowledge of. It served to form a friendship between us that nothing but death could or did dissolve." Mr. Corcoran is still one of us, living with his sons in Missouri.

Rev. P. J. Maher, of blessed memory, was cradled on the banks of the Suir, six miles above the city of Waterford, Ireland. Having made his classical and ecclesiastical studies at St. John's College in that city, he was ordained at Pentecost, 1870, affiliated to the diocese of Dubuque. After the usual season of rest and recreation, he emigrated to his chosen field of labor and received his first appointment as pastor of Anamosa, where he arrived to take up his residence in November of the same year. He was supposed by many to be a rather quaint character, with unconventional ways; but he impressed his personality on the church and community as few men can do. In fact, he may be said to have inspired new life and vision into the church. Immediately on assuming charge he addressed himself to his entrusted duties with a zeal and fidelity that soon told. At first he boarded at the home of Henry Jackman, and at John Stafford's; later he rented a house south of the union depot, where he lived until he built the present pastoral residence, on a square acre of ground purchased from Dr. Sales, at the corner of Broadway and High street. He had nothing to begin with, except the four walls of the little brick church on the hill. Soon finding that this had outlived its usefulness for the increasing congregation he advocated a new building. The foundation of a commodious substantial stone edifice, one hundred and ten by forty-six, was laid in 1875. The corner stone is inscribed "August 22, 1876." It was carried to completion in due time, and, after some additional improvements of a sacristy and vestibule, was made ready for dedication September 12, 1880. Diocesan Bishop Hennessy had come to the city, but being prevented by illness from officiating, he delegated Rev. James Brady, of Farley, to act in his stead. The sermon was by Rev. Thomas Rowe of West Dubuque, later of Strawberry Point, where he died, July 22, 1904. A local paper describes



SANITARIUM AT ANAMOSA

the preacher as "a young man with much dignity of carriage and a clear, bright face, who delivered a plain matter-of-fact discourse—a message of beneficence to the good Catholics of St. Patrick's parish—some passages of which were illuminated with exalted eloquence." The music was in charge of Miss Jennie Sales, daughter of Dr. Sales, now a star vocalist in the metropolitan theaters of Europe. Father Maher also attended an out mission, on the Buffalo Creek prairie, where he built a church two miles south of Prairieburg. He made an attempt, too, to utilize the vacated brick church building for the purposes of a parochial school, but the effort proved a failure. There is a cant clerical phrase to the effect that the minister who builds a church builds himself outside of it. A year after putting the top stone on the Anamosa church, its builder exchanged places with the pastor of DeWitt, Clinton county, Iowa. There he remained up to the time of his death, October 3, 1904.

Rev. Thomas McCormick accepted the spiritual direction of his coreligionists at Anamosa, in November, 1881, and retained it for more than four years. Little is known of his antecedents or birthplace. However, the brief period of his pastorate represents some steps of good progress. He was a man who did things. During his time the Catholic cemetery, which was first a little patch on the side hill, behind the old brick church, and then moved to a worse site some two miles outside the city, was removed back, and permanently located on a most charming plat of ten acres, on a rising ground close by town, on the way to Stone City. The Catholics of this latter parish cooperate with those of Anamosa in keeping up the "city of the dead," as they all combined to purchase and prepare the place for a burying ground. Father McCormick also began the construction of a bell-tower, which the church up to that time had not had, the bell being set on the ground. He left in January, 1886, ostensibly to join a missionary society, and nothing was heard of him more, until the announcement of his death, in April, 1894.

Rev. Robert Powers, who had been three years a pastor resident in another part of the county, came to Anamosa March 20, 1886, and has held charge as rector up to the present time (1909.) Whatever may be the dictates of policy or friendship or historical truth or even self-interest, this is not the time nor the place to express them. No one will dare speak of another in his presence as he might have it in his heart to do. Although nearly a quarter of a century has elapsed, and many changes, and it is hoped a few improvements, have taken place, yet, whilst a soldier is in the fire of battle it may be premature to blow the trumpet note of victory. The meritorious deeds of the longest lifetime may be lost by one final fall, and whilst the outcome is hidden in the darkness of doubt, it would savor of pride at the least, to pronounce life's problem successfully wrought out. The real worth of a parish and the real work of a pastor is not stone and brick and mortar, nor any other perceptible thing, neither is it pretense, and least of all is it self-praise. St. Patrick's church and parish house have been enlarged, remodeled and modified to such an extent that what little remains of the original is scarcely recognizable. The make-up of the old building on the hill, where the seed was first planted, has been modernized in a manner to make it a suitable house to transplant the first seeds in the minds of the rising generation. The single acre of ground first bought has spread until it now includes more than ten acres. A sanitarium, worthy of a much larger place, was built in 1892, and

rebuilt after being burned down, in 1902. Almost all the years, one after another, have witnessed something done—in what measure each progressive effort deserves the name of improvement is left for others to say.

Twenty-four years past! The past has a peculiarly subtle hold upon our minds. A desire to look back at the past comes to most of us, in response to the conviction that "no man liveth to himself alone." A generation has nearly passed away. Blest be the tie that binds us to all that is gone. Some of the old stock have left lineal descendants, taught to love the ways of the church and to hunger for the worship of God after the manner of their forefathers. May it never be said of them, as it has been said of others, that on leaving the old home they left their religion behind them.

Popularity is a poor passport to glory. Yet it is something, that after having spent the best part of a lifetime—in life, either or both ends amount to very little—among the same people, a person does not lose respect the more he is known. The present pastor of Anamosa has no aspirations to prominence in the ranks of the church nor in the annals of church history. He has given freely of his time and labor to the welfare of St. Patrick's congregation; yet he always believed that he has done nothing more than his plain duty.

"Walk about Zion, and go round about her; and tell the towers thereof," etc. There was the invitation of the poet-king, David the Psalmist. He wanted his people to revisit the old places, where their fathers worshiped and around which so many sacred associations clung. In like manner, the old generation that is fast passing away, as many of them as revisit the place, may walk about St. Patrick's, and go round about her, and give their heart's love to the towers thereof and to the ivy-clad walls, and to the steps and stones, and trees, and to the spirits of the departed that stand in its shadow.

ST. JOSEPH'S PARISH, STONE CITY; AN OUTGROWTH OF ANAMOSA.

As elsewhere stated, Anamosa is situated at the junction of two rivers—the Wapsipinicon and the Buffalo. Hence the place was first known as the "Forks;" then it was named "Dartmouth;" next "Lexington;" and lastly "Anamosa." Between the rivers mentioned, from their meeting point, runs a strip of land, increasing in width, and rising to a considerable elevation, known familiarly as the "Ridge." This ridge is altogether a formation of magnesia limestone, with only a slight covering of earth, and in some spots by the edge of either river, cliffs are exposed which stand perpendicularly to a height of thirty or forty feet. On both sides of the ridge, that is, along the banks of each river, stone quarries were opened, beginning in 1853, from which large quantities of stone for building material, paving, and road material have been taken out, and shipped hundreds of miles in all directions. At present there are six quarries open on the Wapsie, and four on the Buffalo. They give work to a large number of men, especially in the summer season, sometimes as many as two hundred hands being employed in one quarry. These employes, it is easy to understand, toiling as they are all week at the severest kind of labor, should find it impossible to provide vehicles on Sunday morning, and no less impossible to walk a distance of eight miles, to and from Anamosa, the nearest place they could reach a church. In view of the circumstances,

the difficulties and obligations to be complied with, Mr. J. A. Green, who employs the largest number of Catholics, after due advice with the ecclesiastical authorities, generously proposed to obviate matters by giving a large hall, over the postoffice, which is owned by him, for use temporarily as a chapel. The offer was of course accepted with the utmost gratitude. It was immediately and most willingly fitted up with a crude altar, forms or benches of a rather primitive make-up, but sufficient in every respect for all the purposes of Catholic services, which were held there for the first time in February, 1884. Indeed, their conditions were far and away superior to the log cabins or shanties, in which the first settlers were accustomed to worship. In heartfelt thankfulness, and in honor of the "Provider of the Holy Family," this new plantation of the gospel mustard seed was called St. Joseph's Chapel.

The employes here, as in other public works, are not usually possessed of very much means to build or beautify houses, either for God or for themselves; neither do they feel that they owe it to the present or future generation, to take any special interest in the up-building of a permanent church or parish, for the good reason that they belong to what is styled a "floating population,"—they may stay a week, or a month, or a season, and leave, possibly never to see the place more. It would be in some measure unreasonable to expect such a class of people to contribute to local church building in every place in which they may happen to spend a short time.

But there are good, strong, and stationary Catholics in Stone City, who are by no means hopeless of spiritual or temporal prosperity. The few residents who are anchored to the rocks live in anxious hope of some day seeing in their midst a temple worthy of the name "Stone" City, built, like the wise man's house, on a rock; "and the rains fell and the floods came, and the winds blew * * * and it fell not, for it was built on a rock." Nature here abundantly supplies the material to raise an edifice to nature's God. Rock, eternal rock, is piled up by the hand of the Creator, in long ledges on the hillside, more than enough to build ten thousand churches. All needed is to find human hands, stout and strong; and big hearts, trusting, and courageous, and religious enough to place one rock upon another. Oh, for the "ages of faith," when Solomon builded the most magnificent structure that the sun ever saw, yet humbled himself to the dust in thankfulness that the Eternal Excellency of the Most High should condescend to fix his abode and "put His name there." In later years, the most skilled and skillful builders that the world ever knew could conceive of no nobler use to make of their workmanship than to bestow it free, gratis, in rearing temples to the honor and glory of the "Giver of every good gift."

In the meantime, the many transient, and the few old-time permanent worshippers, in Stone City, must be content to exercise their piety, on benches without backs, as they have devoutly done for twenty-five years past.

At its formation, this was a chapel-of-ease, connected with Anamosa, whilst Father McCormick resided there. He attended both churches every Sunday, alternating early and late services between the two churches. Father Powers continued to give the same equal religious opportunities to the combined parishes up to September, 1902, when a resident pastor was appointed to Stone City. It has been an independent parish since, with the church on Buffalo Creek, two miles

south of Prairieburg, attached to it as an out mission. The Rev. P. J. Leddy was the first appointment to the charge. His mind failed, after a year and a half. He was removed to a hospital at Dubuque, where he still remains, without hope of mental improvement. His successor was Rev. J. Garland, who also resided at Stone City, giving the requisite attention to the out mission, up to October, 1905. He is now stationed at La Motte, Jackson county. The next and present incumbent of this pastorate is the Rev. T. J. Norris. Besides Stone City and Prairieburg, he holds charge at this time of a third mission, at Lisbon, Linn county.

As already remarked, the parishioners here, both in number and in name, are a variable quantity. Hence it would be little more than a waste of historical space to specify the make-up of the congregation at any particular period. A large proportion of them consists of French-Canadians, or their descendants from the northern part of New York state. Although now in the third or fourth generation from the original immigrants, they still fluently parley in the French language and retain a great many of the national habits and customs of La Belle France. There are also some splendid types of the German character among the quarrymen; and a scattering few of almost every nationality in Europe.

It would be impossible at this day to obtain the order of sequence in which the Catholic fixtures in the quarry region came there. Presumably, the first among them arrived in the sixties, as the stone business was operated on a very limited scale prior to that time. The following are the most prominent of those who may be regarded as having permanent residences here, without a probability of further migration: J. A. Green, John Ronen, John Walsh, Theo. Hennessy, August Patnode, Ed. Mearns, Dunn Brothers, Betz Brothers, Sampica Brothers, Rushford Brothers, Denio Brothers, La Barge Brothers.

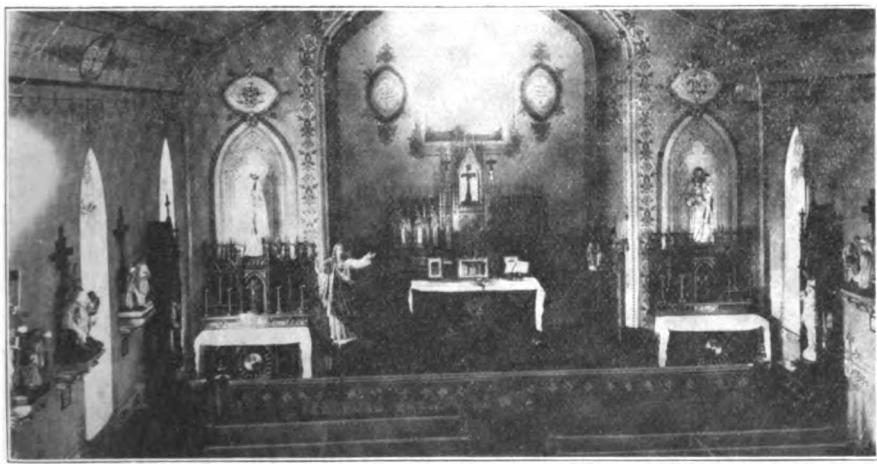
THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN MONTICELLO.

When this country was all a vast mission of the Catholic church occasional meetings were held wherever the priests could gather together their congregations, and often they journeyed miles from settlement to settlement on foot or horseback. Their visits were few, and it was necessary on the arrival of a priest at a certain place to send messengers to the different Catholic settlers for miles around. At that time as there were no churches, the services were held at the different houses. The few faithful that were scattered throughout the country were given the privilege of receiving the benefits of the church, in this manner, once a year, and that about Easter time.

The first mission station established in the county was in 1857 at Anamosa. Services were held in the courthouse. Monticello belonged to this mission. In 1854 and 1855 there were but few settlers in Monticello, but many Catholics came in 1858 and 1859, to assist in the construction of the Dubuque & Southwestern Railroad. Some of these early settlers still remain, though the greater number have gone to their reward. Prior to 1868, when Monticello was still a small town and with but few Catholics, services were held in Kinsella Hall and in what was known as Davenport's Hall on the second floor of the old Monticello State Bank building, which was torn down in the spring of 1902 to make way for a new building.



CATHOLIC CHURCH, MONTICELLO



INTERIOR OF CHURCH

In 1868 Rev. Father Cogan established and founded the parish in Monticello and was the first resident priest. He built a frame structure in the southern part of the town which was known as the Church of the Sacred Heart. The following is a partial list of the names of the heads of families who made it possible for the establishment of a permanent parish:

Michael Breen, Cornelius Brown, Henry Burrows, Andrew Burns, Patrick F. Cunningham, Patrick Cushing, John Fleming, John Farley, Daniel Kinsella, Edward Kinsella, Mrs. Ella McMahon, John Mathews, Madam McCormick, John McConnell, Andrew Munday, Patrick O'Toole, Michael Quirk, Robert Shane, Mrs. Peter Young.

In 1871 Rev. Father Cogan was succeeded by Rev. Father David Welch who made his residence in Monticello for a short time, and then moved to Castle Grove, but still had charge of the parish here. The roof was blown off the little frame church, which was re-roofed by Father Welch. This church was thirty feet by sixty.

In 1872, Rev. P. O. Dowd, now of Petersville, Iowa, took charge of the parish of Castle Grove, with Monticello as an outside mission, and remained until the year 1878, when on October 8th the church was destroyed by a tornado that swept the southern portion of the town.

The following Sunday, with sad hearts, and hopes almost blighted, the members betook themselves to the little vacant schoolhouse in the northern part of the town, and on December 14th of the same year, Very Reverend P. J. O'Connor, now of Sioux City, a young and zealous priest came and took up the work of rebuilding the church and again Monticello had a resident priest, with Sand Spring as an outside mission. It was at this time that courage was needed for it seemed that the congregation was diminishing instead of increasing, but the pastor, a man of energy and determination, labored patiently, and erected the present edifice, and parochial residence, the corner stone of which was laid in 1880. Some of those present who were among the best helpers to promote this enterprise have gone to their reward.

From the time the church was destroyed by the tornado in 1878, until the present church was finished in the fall of 1880, services were held in the old schoolhouse. Along with the work of building and trying to pay the debt on the church, Father O'Connor gave his earnest attention to the instruction of a large Sunday school and the children of that time will never forget the many kindnesses, care and attention bestowed on them. About the year 1884 Father O'Connor was succeeded by Rev. J. Tobin, who remained nearly four years. During his short stay he made some improvements to the church property and continued the work already begun by Father O'Connor in the Sunday school. In 1887 Father Tobin was removed to Fairbanks, Iowa, where he died in July, 1899, after a life well spent in patient toil dedicated to the services of God.

About Christmas, 1887, Rev. J. McCormick came to reside in Monticello, and has remained ever since, it being the longest pastorate of any of the English-speaking churches in the city. He is a man ever kind and sympathetic to those in trouble, distress and sickness. Being a progressive age improvements have continued to be made on the church and property until, in all, nearly twenty thousand

dollars have been expended, and now the church and residence are among the finest and most up-to-date church properties in the county.

Not only the Catholic people are entitled to high praise for their liberality and efforts in making the church property what it is, but non-Catholics have been kind and generous in contributing.

From the few who left the little schoolhouse to enter the new church over twenty years ago, the members have continued to increase both in number and circumstances until the large edifice is now filled. All honor to those workers who, in the beginning and since, were so faithful in helping to make the church what it is. Although some of them have passed away they are still remembered, and ever will be in the hearts of the Catholic people of Monticello, who have watched the progress of the church in all those years.

A few years ago a branch of the order of Catholic Foresters was organized here, and any eligible Catholic may join it. They also have two societies in the church known as the Rosary Society and League of the Sacred Heart.

CATHOLICITY IN CASTLE GROVE.

Castle Grove, the extreme northwestern township in Jones county, is watered by several creeks. These not only afford excellent fertility in meadow lands, and furnish ample opportunity for stock raising, but they served to give the pioneer a most desirable place of residence. Wood and water! On the edge of the timber near a stream! Ah! there was the *beau ideal* to choose for a home—a sweet home! It was preposterous in those days to think of squatting down on the broad bleak prairie; and this for two great reasons: First, there was the foregone certainty, or at least the very probable liability of being frozen to death some night, in the depths of the snow with no possible chance of finding a twig to light a fire; and the second reason was that the prairies, with their tall, waving grass, seemed so immense in their expanse there could be no more likelihood or danger of their being ever totally occupied than there was of the Sahara desert, or the Atlantic ocean. Why the only good spot in the whole world for a sound and secure habitation was supposed to be the edge of a growth of timber, sheltered from the storms at all seasons of the year. There you were, with plenty of logs of body wood at one side, for fuel in the big open fireplaces; and with plenty of pasture and hay at the other side just for the gathering. That filled the pioneer's cup of prospective happiness.

The first two white men who settled on the present site of Monticello, came in the fall of 1836. A few months later—in the summer of '37, two Catholics—James McLaughlin and Thomas Galligan, came and settled in the same region. Not a single sod of the virgin prairie had yet been upturned. They were, as far as known, the first Catholics in Jones county. Let it be noted forever in local history. The twelve apostles, after the ascension of their Divine Master, are said to have assembled in a certain spot, (which is yet pointed out,) and after having first composed the profession of faith called the "Apostles' Creed," they divided the then known world into sections; and one was told off to one section, and another to another section, and a third to another, and so on. Well, "Jim" McLaughlin and "Tom" Galligan were the "apostles" of the faith of St. Peter

in this county. Sterling representatives they were of the faith which was not unworthy a Redeemer's blood. By example, instruction, advice, and the best education that Notre Dame University could give, they prepared their children to walk in their father's footsteps. When the first priest passed on his circuit through that northern tier of townships, on his way to Delhi, he found out the house of Mr. McLaughlin. He stayed there; he celebrated mass there; the scattered Catholics of that neighborhood assembled and joined in prayer and sacrifice in that improvised domestic chapel. A brother of the itinerant missionary, having sometimes accompanied him, married one of Mr. McLaughlin's daughters thus adding a social tie to the spiritual bond already existing between them. Well may their descendants be proud of those who blazed the path of civilization through the woods, and blazed the highway of Catholicity over the broad prairies. Will the marriage of souls, contracted by the forefathers of those far off days, with their mother church, be passed down indissoluble through the ages? Will their children, and children's children rise up and bless the names of their forebears, and renew their inherited allegiance to the old rock-rooted church which was established "to teach, govern, sanctify, and save all men?" Long live the union between the Mac's and O's and the old Apostolic church.

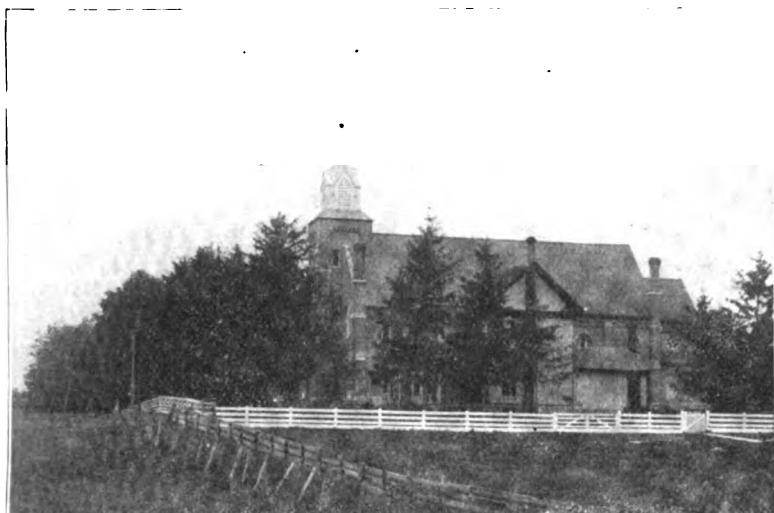
Castle Grove is so called from the first house of respectable dimensions built there, by a man named Beardsley, near where the road crosses Silver Creek. Ed. Moore's house stood in the same place in later days. Being the largest, if not the only residence above a log cabin, it was called a "castle;" and located as it was in the grove, the township was named from it "Castle Grove."

Among the Catholics, D. M. Hogan and Ed Troy had both been soldiers in the Mexican war. At their discharge they received each a "warrant" entitling them to a "plat" or a quarter section of land, wherever they were pleased to choose, in any part of Uncle Sam's unoccupied domain. At Monticello, getting off the stage, they passed to the western edge of the timber growth, and there they selected a spot which they decided to call home. Not much sign of a "home" visible until these sons of toil made it worthy the name. Here they lived and died. Here too, their children still live, and occupy beautiful homes which the progress of time and toil developed. Quarter sections of prairie, adjoining on the west, were taken up in the early '50s, at government price—one dollar and twenty-five cents an acre—by Dennis Hogan, with his sons, Jas. P'k. M'l. and D's.; also by four Kehoe brothers, Ed. Simeon, P'k. and Wm.; by P'k. Waddick, Jas. Delay, and many others further west and north. They were nearly all of the same nationality, chiefly sons of Tipperary, inoculated with the faith that never dies. Like good Christians that they were, after having in the sweat of their brows provided for bodily sustenance during six days of the week, their next thought was to "Remember the Sabbath day; to keep it holy." The Rev. Jeremiah Treacy, then stationed at Garryowen, passed on his circuit, through Cascade, Monticello, and on westward through Castle Grove to Delhi. He was heartily and hospitably received by the family of James McLaughlin, whose home being on the eastern border of the settlement was first reached, and whose circumstances enabled him more than the others, to render such entertainment as befitted the occasion. Here the priest made his stopping place, here he celebrated mass, shrived the adults, baptized the children, and instructed the youth in the tenets of religion. There is

no means at hand of ascertaining the frequency of such calls, or the duration to which each visit was prolonged.

As the new settlers spread out over the prairie, the center of population, and the most convenient place of access, was found to be further west. Simeon Kehoe, a most ardent devotee of the church, and an experienced server at the altar, gladly offered the accommodations of his domicile, such as it was. This was made the meeting house for some time, and it served to all intents and purposes, for the ministrations of the church. Though the missionary was regarded as residing in Garryowen, as a matter of fact he did not enjoy the happiness of a residence anywhere. There were no parishes, or parish limits in those days. The priest took with him the necessary outfit for the performance of his official functions, in his saddle-bags if riding horseback, and carried them on his own back if "riding" afoot. Setting out in search of a Catholic family or settlement, he was free to stop, wherever he willed, without "let or hindrance" from any authority higher than the spiritual needs of the people. The Rev. P. Maginnis, whose headquarters were first at Garryowen, but later at Temple Hill, also made some visitations over this circuit, and received the cordial hospitality of Mr. McLaughlin's home.

In 1853, by the advice and exertions of Rev. J. Treacy, the Catholics of the settlement in their extreme poverty, denied themselves the comforts if not the very necessities of life, in order to contribute the means sufficient to build a house which should belong to God alone, and not a part of the culinary abode of some sinful creature. The site selected was perhaps the most beautiful in all the township—on the point of a knoll some short distance directly behind the present pastoral residence. To found a permanent institution, as also to afford an abundance of space for the anticipated needs of a growing congregation—for cemetery, school and garden—but best of all as the outcome of a great big overflowing Irish heart, Patrick Mullady donated forty acres of land for the use and benefit of the church in Castle Grove. In the spring of 1854, the church was completed, to the immense pleasure, and pardonable pride of the contributors. Solomon in all his glory was not more supremely delighted after the finishing of his famous temple at Jerusalem. It was finally ready for the opening or dedicatory ceremony on a certain day, when by prearrangement, Father Treacy was to make his periodical visit. The Godly man came and stayed as usual at Mr. McLaughlin's, where he was no less surprised than gratified, to learn that by extraordinary exertions they had succeeded in making all preparations for the sacred ceremony of dedication the next day. In the twilight of early morning, the humble people hastened in their little crowds to the house of God, with anticipated congratulations from one another, and with hopes to receive the thanks and praise of the Almighty, through the mouth of His minister, for the success of their efforts; whilst both priest and people, as soon as the doors were opened, would walk in, and unite their voices in great *gusto*, praying the prayer of Solomon on a similar occasion: "Will God indeed dwell on earth? Behold: the heaven of heavens cannot contain thee; how much less this house that I have builded." When the high-hearted expectant worshippers reached the cherished object of their anticipations, they had nothing to see but a pile of black smoldering ashes. The year was 1854, and the bitterness of the Know Nothing excitement was at its height. Some Know Nothings in the western part of the settlement (their names afterwards became public) came in



CATHOLIC CHURCH, CASTLE GROVE



INTERIOR OF CHURCH

the darkness of night—when bad men always choose to do their worst work—and set fire to the church, for no other reason than this alone—it was a Catholic church. When the minister of the all-holy God arrived on the scene, he found his poor people, no longer proud of their achievement, but shivering around the embers of their burnt hopes, and asking one another in undertones if such things could be in a free country.

There and then, partly in fierce faith, and partly in desperation, but most of all depending on the fairness eventually of the American people, these Catholics procured pen and paper and grimly signed their promissory notes to a subscription list, to build forthwith a better church than the one burned down.

The second church, which was quite large for those days, was erected during the pastoral attendance of Rev. M. Lynch, who resided in Cascade. He was in young years a man of letters, well learned not only in theology and the dead languages, but also a fluent fine conversationalist in French, and later learned to speak German, whilst he lived in the basement of his church at Holy Cross. He placed the second church of Castle Grove, not on the foundation of the destroyed building, but nearer the road, where the present brick structure stands. His principal employe in the work was a monk from New Melleray called Brother Matthew, (Robert Healy) who later lived for many years at Anamosa, where he died, and is buried in Holy Cross cemetery.

The next succeeding ministerial attendant was Father Cogan, resident in Monticello—the circuit was growing narrower. He in early life had been a "Christian Brother," a community devoted altogether to teaching, and his experience in the class-room gave him a singular facility and fluency of speech, which stood him in good stead, after he graduated in the higher studies. He made himself distinguished as a forceful controversialist, and held public discussions at Monticello, and Sand Spring, which attracted more than ordinary interest at the time, with the result (as always occurs in such cases) that the auditors went away still wedded to their prejudices—some *pro* and some *con*. This clergyman was possessed of rare personal magnetism, and could draw large numbers of people, of all classes, and from long distances, to assist in any church work inaugurated by him. After living for some time in Monticello, he moved to Castle Grove, where he built a parochial house, which still stands as a part of the presbytery which was subsequently enlarged, and later again improved.

Father Brennan came next. The date of his entrance, or exit, or anything of his personal history is not within reach. A sister of his, who kept house for him, died during his pastorate, and lies buried in a shamefully unmarked grave behind the church.

Rev. David Walsh followed. He is noted for a famous lawsuit, in which he was prosecuted, by a Bohemian family named Stepanek, of Prairieburg, for the overthrow and injury done to a monument, erected to the memory of their deceased father. The Hon. C. R. Scott, then district attorney, exhibited no less vehemence than animosity, in his efforts to gain a conviction of the defendant. The case was conducted, from beginning to end, in an atmosphere of intense strife, bigotry, and malice. It resulted in a disagreement of the jury. The late Charles Lull, and a Mr. Livingstone from Centre Junction, deserve everlasting credit, esteem and gratitude, from the Catholicity of Jones county, for their independent

upright stand on the issue, going according to the conviction of their conscientious belief and judgment, in defiance of the majority of the jury who were determined to force a verdict of "guilty," backed as they felt they were, by popular prejudice, and the unconcealed bias of bench and bar. Father Walsh left soon afterwards, for Wilton, Iowa, and when the day set for the next trial came on, he was lying dead in a hospital in Davenport. His body is buried in St. Mary's cemetery, in that city; and his soul awaited Scott's at the tribunal beyond the clouds, where many of the prosecutions of this world will be reversed. In '69, Mr. Scott lost his voice, and resigned his position of district attorney.

Castle Grove remained without a pastor for six months, when the Rev. Peter O'Dowd was appointed to the charge. His ordination took place on May 24, 1872, at St. Patrick's college, Carlow, Ireland, whither the graduates of his Alma Mater (Waterford) had been sent that year. In the October following, he emigrated, and coming to Dubuque, was assigned by Bishop Hennessy to Ackley, for an opportunity of experience and rest, as his cousin—Very Rev. Peter O'Dowd—(now of Independence,) was then pastor of the Catholic church there. On the 23rd of September, 1873, he received his letter of appointment to Castle Grove. There he found the church so lop-sided, from the effects of a recent cyclone, that before anyone could safely venture under its roof, three stout sticks had to be propped against it on the outside. He next found a debt of eight hundred dollars, which exceeded the value of the entire property. How was it contracted? For an eighteen dollar window he was made to pay two hundred dollars, between factory, express, and storage charges, interest compounding on interest, collection fees, and all accruing costs. In a quandary as to how to make a beginning, one man, Patrick Kehoe, Senior, strong as he was in the faith and love of God, and full of devotion to his church, came forward, and assumed every cent of the indebtedness on himself personally. He went out and hauled the first load of brick, and having set it down on the ground, he placed on top of it his bond for four hundred dollars in cash for a new building. This single act of trustfulness, good example, and encouragement not only stopped the mouths of would-be croakers, but really left no other option to every man in the settlement than this alone, to follow in his leadership. All honor to Mr. P. Kehoe. Generations yet unborn will rise up and bless the day he lived. Well may his name be revered as long as there is a stone upon a stone in the church of Castle Grove.

The new pastor proved himself eminently worthy of the confidence reposed in him. Spotless in life, true to his calling, strict in the smallest secular, social, and spiritual details, respectful of his position, a scholar and a student in all the departments of learning, in short a perfect "man of God" in every sense of the word.

The foundation of the new church was laid in '77, and the superstructure erected in the following summer. At the laying of the corner stone, the sermon was preached by the Rev. L. Roche, then of Davenport, now of Cascade. The dedication took place on September 8, 1880, by Bishop Hennessy of Dubuque. The report in a local newspaper says of it: "We have heretofore fully described the gothic solidity of the exterior of this church edifice—than which there is no finer outside of the large cities in the state of Iowa. In this writing we will confine our description to the interior finishing, which, with its frescoes, carvings,

and gildings, is of surpassing beauty; and is a faithful copy of some of those grand houses of worship of classic fame, which are found in the capitals of the old world." Then follows a lengthy description of the fifteen frescoes on the walls and ceiling, which are declared to be "not merely images daubed on in color paint, but superb works of art—the artist's masterpieces, replete in beauty, and well worth going a journey to see. All the rest of the interior of the church is equally elaborate—altar, side altars, sittings, stained glass windows, matted floor." The following occurs in a commentary on the services: "The sermon was delivered by the Rev. P. O'Dowd of Ackley, Iowa, a cousin to the pastor of Castle Grove. This ecclesiastic is a young man of nervous, meditative manner, and full of religious zeal, eloquent thought, and learning." After a summary of the discourse, and an account of the "baptism" of the bell, the writer concludes: "The people of Castle Grove are the most prosperous community in Jones county, and in the day of their prosperity they have not forgotten to be liberal. The work they have accomplished in the completion of this church speaks volumes for their public spirit, and for the diligence and wisdom of Rev. Father O'Dowd."

For the first six years in Castle Grove, Father O'Dowd attended the Catholic church in Monticello, driving eight miles between the two places. Besides the magnificent church, this pastor also built a very neat schoolhouse, which was first rented to the directors of the district, and utilized as a public school, but later was converted into a parochial school, with a residence for teachers and boarders attached. At the time of this change it was moved to its present site—behind the church.

Every work was completed, not only in the matter of construction, but the grounds were admirably ornamented with rows of evergreen and shade trees, the "city of the dead" was beautifully fixed up, and the entire surroundings rendered like the country residence of a rich magnate.

Far from leaving a debt for his successor to shoulder, he not only liquidated every penny of the old and new obligations, but a balance of nine hundred dollars was left in the church treasury. The workman's part was done. On the day of the dedication he was commissioned to Charlotte, Clinton county, where a similar task awaited him. There he still lives, in rather enfeebled bodily health, but with mind as brilliant, and memory as undimmed as thirty-seven years ago. Long be his years of "*otium cum dignitate*." Catholicity in Jones county owes him much. When first he set foot here a man of his cloth was suspected by all, and despised by many. When he left us a minister of his denomination was more respected than any man in the community.

In September, 1880, the Rev. J. Fogarty succeeded to the pastorate. He remained until October, 1882, when he was replaced by the Rev. R. Powers, who administered to the spiritualties of the people up to March, 1886. Then for a few months the duties of pastor were filled by Rev. J. Griffin. In October of the same year he went to Salix, Iowa, where he still resides as pastor. After him came Rev. M. S. Murphy, who is the present encumbent in office.

A Catholic church at Onslow, being vacated for many years, for want of a congregation, was torn down last month, and the material taken to Baldwin, Jackson county.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH IN OXFORD JUNCTION.

It is mentioned elsewhere in this department of the Jones county history that there are but few Catholics in the southern tier of townships—Greenfield, Rome, Hale, and Oxford. That statement deserves a note of qualification. In the southeastern corner of the county, in Oxford township, is a village—Oxford Junction—of some two or three hundred inhabitants. Here is an intersection of two branches of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway; and for several years that company operated machine shops at the point of junction. The work naturally brought an increasing number of mechanics, citizens of the best kind, with their dependent families, and the traders necessary to the completion of a city community. For the time being, the "Junction" was an important and thriving settlement, and its future prospects seemed bright and promising.

Among the operatives were a goodly number of Bohemians. Others of the same nationality settled in the outlying vicinity. All of those brought the Catholic faith with them from their motherland. Combining with a few Irish families residing in the locality tributary to the incipient town, they built a house of worship, a neat frame structure, in the year 1881. The ground for this first church ("St. Mary's") was donated by James Quirk, who died, full of years, honors, and merits, in October, 1909. It was put up mainly by subscription, in which the members of other denominations participated, with great good will and generosity. The Rev. P. McNamara of Toronto, succeeded by the Rev. T. Laffin of Marion, held services at regular periods, generally once a month, for several years. In the meantime, on some of the intervening Sundays, services were conducted by the Rev. Francis Chmelar and his successors, who, from the Bohemian church at Cedar Rapids, attended to the spiritual wants of their own country-people, throughout Linn, and all the adjoining counties, and often in other counties much farther away.

In 1897 a pastor was assigned for permanent residence at Oxford Junction, in the person of the Rev. F. McAuliffe. Disappointed at not receiving a clergyman to address them in their own tongue, the Bohemian worshipers demanded their pro rata of the property thus far accumulated to the credit of the church common; and with it, they seceded to build and maintain a church of their own, with a pastor of their own nationality. This might appear perhaps a demonstration of humanity, rather than of Catholicity; but was it Josh Billings, or someone else equally truthful who said: "there is a great deal of humanity in man." The railroad machine shops are long since moved away, yet two churches of the same denomination stand less than a block apart, in a town that previously could not sustain either. One pastor, to make ends meets, has charged himself with the care of an outside congregation in Clinton county, with a second in Jackson county, each sixteen miles away from his place of habitat; whilst the other pastor gives attention to a Bohemian mission at Prairieburg, Linn county, twenty-seven miles from his home. The pastor of either church built a parsonage, with all the concomitants of a modern respectable residence, which speaks volumes for the faith and generosity of the few people, coupled of course with the activity and popularity of their ministers. The original sum total of outlay on each edifice did not exceed four thousand dollars; but the energy of the respective clergy-

men in charge has since added, year after year, and effected such improvements that at the present time both properties present not only a creditable, but a really admirable appearance.

Rev. F. McAuliffe, remained three years, when he moved to the western part of the state, where he still lives, in the diocese of Sioux City. He was next followed by the Rev. F. Nolan, who, after a stay of one year, went for a post-graduate course to the Catholic university, at Washington, District of Columbia. He is now engaged in teaching at the college in Dubuque.

In November, 1900 the present pastor, Rev. P. H. McNamara, took up the charge. He was educated for the ministry at the other side of the Atlantic, and ordained in Dublin, Ireland, July 1898. Coming to the diocese of Dubuque, the chosen field of his missionary labors, in September of the same year, he received from the then diocesan, Bishop Hennessy, brief assignments to parishes at Asbury, Dubuque county, Charles City, Sheldon, Ryan and then his present incumbency. Since his arrival in Oxford Junction he has exhibited to a wonderful degree the amount of good work anyone can accomplish whose heart and soul are devoted to a single central object. His vocation and avocation in life has been nothing else than the good of God's people, and the upbuilding of God's church. With very little material means, but with a large amount of mental, social, and spiritual means, consecrated by the singleness of purpose characteristic of the true "man of God," he has wrought, in season and out of season, year after year, until a beholder of his work is reminded insensibly of the fate of a certain flower, famed in phrase, that was pitifully doomed to "waste its sweetness on the desert air." How inscrutable are the way of Providence! Twelve Apostles once converted the world,—Twelve Apostolic men, not unlike the unknown pastor of Oxford township, could help immeasurably today in doing the same thing. "*Messis quidem multa:*" May a bountiful Lord send many such laborers into the ripening field, to "gather his people, as sheaves into the floor of his barn." Was it not David, the Sheperd King of Israel, who sang the psalm of his people returning from captivity: "They that sow in tears shall reap in joy. Going and casting precious seed, they shall come again with joyfulness, bringing their sheaves with them." The Oxford pastor will doubtless carry a great big bundle of "sheaves" to the feet of the Judge, in the Kingdom come."

CASS TOWNSHIP.

Cass township has the distinction of being the only township in the county that has never had a postoffice so far as we have been able to determine. Anamosa, in Fairview township, being close to the southern border of the township, has been able to supply the greater part of Cass with the necessities of the commercial world.

The northern part of the township is much more favorable for agriculture than the southern, and especially the southwestern. The farms are well improved, and many of them have substantial improvements and have an air of prosperity. The stock farm of W. A. Hale, has been quite a business center and has attracted breeders of fine stock from quite a distance.

The inhabitants are thrifty and intelligent. The earlier inhabitants were largely Americans, but in later years, the Germans and the Irish have moved in and have added to the prosperous conditions of the township.

The first settler in the township was Edward Saams, who came in the year 1844, and settled near the center of the township. Other early settlers were Solomon Thomas, Elisha Dodge, Robert and Smith Condit, John Wallace, Orrin Harvey, John Preston, A. P. Condit, David Osborne, George Hall, Leslie Hanna, Alex Crawford, A. W. Barker, Wm. L. Beeks, John A. Reeves, Silas and Jonas Saams, Linus Osborne, Wm. T. Shaw, M. C. Thompson, John Ogden, A. L. Fairbanks, John Powell, Thos. E. Belknap, Oliver Doyle, Wm. Bowers, George Galloway, Dexter Cunningham, W. J. Arnold, —— Fuller, ——Acres, Spencer Pitcher, George Palmer, E. B. Alderman.

The first child born in the township was a child of Edward Saams.

The first death in the township was Edward Sams Reeves.

The first marriage in Cass township was Myron Sexton, or Sarton, and Miss Elizabeth Wilhite, September 29, 1851.

The first schoolhouse was West Cass, in the year 1846. The name of the first teacher could not be determined.

The first preaching service was by Rev. Troup, a United Brethren minister in 1841.

The first mill was built in 1848 by Gideon H. Ford, at Fremont. The first frame building in the township was built by Wm. T. Shaw, on the Osborne place. E. Bonstell was the first to make music on the anvil, in a blacksmith shop erected in 1858.

The population of Cass township has maintained its original growth as well as any township in the county. In 1860 the inhabitants numbered five hundred and ninety-seven. According to the 1905 official census the population was seven hundred and seventy-eight.

THE SCHOOLS.

The schools of the township are as well maintained as in any township in the county. The school property of the township is valued at nearly five thousand dollars, while the school apparatus is valued at over one thousand dollars. The school libraries have in all over six hundred volumes. The township school organization is maintained. Miss Ida Lake is township secretary, and A. L. Fairbanks, township treasurer. The several directors are: Geo. Watt, Thos. Day, N. P. Gooley, Fred. Houseman, W. A. Hale, C. B. Darrow, E. H. Grimm, E. Patnode.

CASS CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

The First Congregational church of Cass, located near the center of the township of the same name, is one of the early church organizations of the county, and was a pioneer in religious activity which has survived the changes and evolution of the community.

The Cass church was organized in June, 1856, with fourteen charter members, namely: Mr. and Mrs. A. P. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Condit, Mr. and Mrs.

J. S. Condit, Mr. and Mrs. George Hall, Mr. and Mrs. J. M. Ogden, Mr. and Mrs. O. B. Doyl, Mrs. Jeremiah Friend and Mrs. M. C. Thompson. Of this list of pioneer workers, a few still survive. Mr. and Mrs. R. B. Condit resided in Cass for twenty-one years, and during all of that time were zealous church workers. Mr. Condit filling the positions of sexton, chorister and Sunday-school superintendent. Mr. Condit and wife now live in Los Angeles, California. Mrs. Doyl lives at Utica, Nebraska. J. S. Condit and wife are also numbered with the inhabitants of earth. The others of the charter members have joined the Church Triumphant. The first deacon was A. P. Condit. Alexander Crawford, Spencer Pitcher and George W. Hall were elected trustees and J. S. Condit, clerk.

In the spring of 1855, the nucleus of the Cass Congregational church, first began to appear upon the horizon of time. At that time Rev. LaDue, the congregational minister in Anamosa, began holding occasional services Sunday afternoons in a small, unpainted schoolhouse at Cass Center. The schoolhouse was not lathed or plastered and was without seats. The congregation consisted of two or three families, a few of the neighboring men and boys came in their shirt sleeves and bare-footed and sat around on the fence near the building. It is told by one of the old settlers, that one of the men who sat near enough to hear, said that Mr. LaDue preached just like any minister; that he had expected to hear a sermon on infant damnation. In the following June, 1855, the church was organized.

The Sunday-school was organized soon afterward with R. B. Condit as superintendent. The library consisted of a new testament and one small hymn book. There were no lesson leaves, quarterlies or papers. Each child was expected to memorize as many verses of Scripture as possible and recite them to the teacher at the school. Some of the scholars would recite several hundred verses at one time.

Soon after the church was organized, Rev. LaDue left Anamosa and Rev. S. A. Benton took his place. In the winter of 1857 a protracted meeting was held in the little schoolhouse which was now completed. The pastor was assisted in these meetings by Rev. C. S. Cady. Much interest was manifest, and as a result of the meetings, the church membership was increased. Rev. C. S. Cady was then called as the resident pastor of the young church and moved to Cass about October 1, 1858, and occupied one room at Deacon A. P. Condit's house.

At a meeting held November 24, 1858, the congregation decided to build a church, and M. C. Thompson, Dr. Hoskins, J. A. Palmer, R. B. Condit and O. B. Doyl were appointed as a building committee. Deacon A. B. Condit offered to build the church and dedicate it free from debt if the society would furnish the foundation, sills, and five hundred dollars in cash, and the offer was accepted. R. B. Condit donated the lot for the church and also for the cemetery. In the fall of 1860, the church was dedicated free from debt.

These were strenuous days in pioneer church life. A letter by Mrs. O. B. Doyl, written fifty years after the dedication of the new church home, speaks in tenderness, and from the heart, of that struggling and eventful time, as follows: "I remember so distinctly how happy we all were that we now had a home and could worship under our own roof. I also remember when it was said to be completed, and we ladies gathered to put on the finishing

touches. We took our dinners and spent the day putting up window shades, laying down carpet in the aisles, and trimming the desk. We were a happy crowd. Life before us was then so hopeful. Time has made its ravages, and as I turn the leaf over, sadness comes to me, for out of that company of twenty or twenty-five, I cannot think of more than half a dozen still living. All with few exceptions are sleeping beside that structure builded fifty years ago."

Rev. Cady left Cass in 1861, and for a period of five months, Rev. Daniel Savage, a young man from Boston, ministered to the spiritual wants of the congregation. After one years' stay in the wild and wooly west, he was succeeded by Rev. C. C. Humphrey, who remained until September, 1867. Next came Rev. W. H. Hayward who remained in Cass three years. Rev. W. H. Barrows then filled the pulpit for five years, and during his pastorate, the church became self-supporting. Previously, the church had received aid from the Home Missionary Society. It was about this time that the society bought a house and lot for a parsonage.

Following Rev. Mr. Barrows, the spiritual welfare of the church was looked after by Rev. E. C. Downs for two years, then by Rev. James Mitchell for nearly three years. During the latter pastorate, the Ladies Aid Society was organized, and has continued to be a valuable organization. In January, 1880, a call was extended to Rev. George Ritchie, who remained until July, 1882. During this pastorate, the parsonage was moved to a new lot, and improvements were added, making it more comfortable and cozy. Rev. B. M. Amsden then, supplied the pulpit but lived at his home in Manchester. November 11, 1883, Rev. Daniel Badwell was called to the pastorate and remained for five years. After his resignation the services were kept up without a regular pastor by having an occasional supply until October 10, 1889, when Rev. Barrows was again called as pastor. At the close of Rev. Barrows' pastorate in 1894, Rev. S. F. Milliken of the Congregational Church of Anamosa conducted services each Sabbath afternoon for five years, and during this period, during the year 1895, a series of revival meetings were conducted by N. S. Packard, and at the close of the meetings, a Christian Endeavor Society was organized with twenty-four members, and proved to be a very helpful organization. From October, 1899 to July, 1902, the pulpit was filled by students from Coe College. During the year 1902, the church and society were bereft of seven very helpful members in the one year.

On December 21, 1902, the church extended a call to Rev. A. B. Keeler and on April 21, 1903, he was ordained, the services being held at the church. On account of poor health he resigned, the same taking effect December 28, 1903. The pulpit was again supplied by students and other ministers until Rev. H. M. Pinkerton was called as pastor. He remained eleven months, and on May 7, 1905, Rev. George Brimacomb was called to the charge and remained three years, when the present pastor, Rev. W. R. Bundy became the resident minister. During this pastorate, the church has made substantial progress, and the work advanced.

The present officers: trustees—George Watt, E. M. Hanna, George Brainard; clerk—Mrs. Ruby Ketcham; deacons—W. A. Hale, Harvey House; Christian Endeavor Society—president, Parke Ogden; vice-president, Miss Ella Watt;

recording secretary, Miss Hazel Bray; corresponding secretary, Miss Hattie Ketcham; treasurer, Clarence Hanna; organist, Miss Jennie Hale. Ladies Aid Society—president, Mrs. Warren Wallace; vice-president, Mrs. George Brainard; secretary, Mrs. Ruby Ketcham.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, CASS TOWNSHIP.

1852—Election at the home of William L. Beeks, April 5, 1852. Trustees: George A. Calloway, Manasseh Reeves, Edward Sams; clerk, John A. Reeves; justices: Edward Sams and George A. Calloway.

1853—Trustees: Manasseh Reeves, George A. Calloway, Edward Sams; clerk, John A. Reeves.

1854—Trustees: Elisha Dodge, William L. Beasly, George Palmer; clerk, William T. Shaw; justice, Arad Grover.

1855—Trustees: George W. Hall, George Palmer, William Arnold; clerk, Robert B. Condit; assessor, William T. Shaw; justice, Thomas E. Belknap.

1856—Trustees: William J. Arnold, George Hall, E. B. Alderman; clerk, R. B. Condit; assessor, E. B. Alderman; justice, W. J. Arnold.

1857—Trustees: R. B. Condit, Dexter Cunningham, E. B. Alderman; clerk, A. P. Condit; justice, Dexter Cunningham.

1858—Trustees: William J. Arnold, M. C. Thompson, John Preston; clerk, Dexter Cunningham.

1859—Trustees: John Preston, M. C. Thompson, James Helma; clerk, E. B. Alderman.

1860—Trustees: Linus Osborn, Samuel B. Tucker, S. Haskin; clerk, E. B. Alderman.

1861—Trustees: E. B. Alderman, Linus Osborn, M. C. Thompson; clerk Dexter Cunningham.

1862—Trustees: Linus Osborn, D. Goes, William Gillilan; clerk, S. B. Tucker.

1863—Trustees: G. G. Noyes, John Crawford, R. B. Condit; clerk, M. C. Thompson; assessor, Linus Osborn; road supervisors: P. D. Goes, Nelson Vanhorn, William Gillilan, S. B. Tucker, L. Guilford.

1864—Trustees: R. B. Condit, J. A. Crawford, G. G. Noyes; clerk, M. C. Thompson.

1865—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, Carso Crane, Linus Osborn; clerk, M. C. Thompson.

1866—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, A. L. Fairbanks, Thomas Perfect; clerk, M. C. Thompson.

1867—Trustees: J. D. Bowers, Hiram Thornley, Lyman Guilford; clerk, Carso Crane.

1868—Trustees: M. C. Thompson, J. A. Crawford, J. E. Bonstel; clerk, Carso Crane; road supervisors: M. Sexton, William Bowers, James Sams, John Griswold, G. G. Noyes, William F. Titus.

1869—Trustees: L. N. Pitcher, O. B. Doyle, William Bowers; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.

1870—Trustees: A. L. Fairbanks, M. C. Thompson, S. M. Cole; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.

- 1871—Trustees: John Griswold, Carso Crane, S. M. Cole; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1872—Trustees: R. B. Condit, J. A. Crawford, A. J. Byerly; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1873—Trustees: A. J. Byerly, Patrick Washington, J. S. Condit; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1874—Trustees: Linus Osborn, John Griswold, William Bowers; clerk, S. M. Cole.
- 1875—Trustees: William Bowers, John Griswold, Linus Osborn; clerk, S. M. Cole.
- 1876—Trustees: Miles Colton, H. H. Monroe, C. P. Atwood; clerk, J. E. Bonstel.
- 1877—Trustees: William Bowers, Miles Colton, G. G. Noyes; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; road supervisors: George Smedley, George Thomas, O. T. Day, John Griswold, H. H. Monroe, L. Guilford, W. G. Gallagher, — Rowley.
- 1878—Trustees: H. H. Monroe, William Bowers, John Griswold; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, Presley Hanna.
- 1879—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, G. G. Noyes, Presley Hanna; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1880—Trustees: G. G. Noyes, J. A. Crawford, Presley Hanna; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1881—Trustees: J. A. Crawford, P. Hanna, G. G. Noyes; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1882—Trustees: G. G. Noyes, J. A. Crawford, P. Hanna; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks; supervisors: H. B. Benton, C. Thomas, Lyman Guilford, E. Ketcham, H. H. Monroe, M. W. Gray, S. C. Mayberry, Presley Hanna.
- 1883—Trustees: P. Hanna, J. K. Hale, J. A. Crawford; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. L. Fairbanks.
- 1884—Trustees: J. S. Condit, P. Hanna, J. K. Hale; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1885—Trustees: J. K. Hale, J. S. Condit, P. Hanna; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1886—Trustees: F. J. Brainard, J. K. Hale, J. S. Condit; clerk, A. J. Byerly; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1887—Trustees: J. S. Condit, F. J. Brainard, J. K. Hale; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1888—Trustees: J. S. Condit, F. J. Brainard, G. W. Gallagher; clerk, J. E. Bonstel; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1889—Trustees: J. K. Hale, William Bowers, J. S. Condit; clerk, C. A. Thomas; assessor, G. W. Gallagher.
- 1890—Trustees: J. S. Condit, J. K. Hale, E. H. Stacy; clerk, O. B. Fuller; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1891—Trustees: J. S. Condit, Arthur Hanna, John K. Hale; clerk, W. A. Ladd; assessor, A. J. Byerly.
- 1892—Trustees: A. I. Hanna, John Gerdes, J. S. Condit; clerk, W. A. Ladd; assessor, A. J. Byerly.

1893—Trustees: A. L. Hanna, G. A. Thomas, John Gerdes; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher; justices: N. P. Clark, William Thomas; constables: J. S. Condit, Miles Colton.

1894—Trustees: A. L. Hanna, John Gerdes, George A. Thomas; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher; justice, John Ketcham; constables: F. J. Brainard, J. S. Condit.

1895—Trustees: John Gerdes, George A. Thomas, A. L. Hanna; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher; supervisors: F. J. Brainard, G. A. Thomas, J. J. Hermer, G. G. Ketcham, E. A. Osborn, Will Siebles, C. W. Iosty, L. J. Hanna, Joe Sampica.

1896—Trustees: G. A. Thomas, John Gerdes, W. L. Ketcham; clerk, H. H. Monroe; assessor, G. W. Gallagher.

1897—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, John Gerdes, G. A. Thomas; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale; justices: A. J. Byerly, Miles Colton.

1898—Trustees: George Thomas, William A. Ladd, John Gerdes; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1899—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, D. M. Griffin, John Gerdes; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, William A. Hale; justices: A. H. Morey, Matthew Bruce; constables: W. A. Ladd, L. D. Gallagher.

1900—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, D. M. Griffin, John Gerdes; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1901—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, D. M. Griffin, A. L. Hanna; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1902—Trustees: W. A. Ladd, W. A. Hale, W. L. Ketcham; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. A. Hale.

1903—Trustees: W. L. Ketcham, N. P. Clark, J. H. Shields; clerk, D. M. Griffin; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1904—Trustees: Mike Marek, N. P. Clark, William A. Hale; clerk, D. M. Griffin; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1905—Trustees: N. P. Clark, Mike Marek, W. A. Hale; clerk, D. M. Griffin; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1906—Trustees: N. P. Clark, W. A. Hale, Mike Marek; clerk, W. C. Monroe; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1907—Trustees: W. A. Hale, W. W. Wallace, Mike Marek; clerk, L. D. Gallagher; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1908—Trustees: W. W. Wallace, Mike Marek, E. M. Hanna; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, W. C. Monroe.

1909—Trustees: E. M. Hanna, W. W. Wallace, Mike Marek; clerk, W. W. Bray; assessor, N. P. Clark. No justice has qualified.

CASTLE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The northwest township in the county was organized as a separate township and called Castle Grove, on January 1, 1855, the first township election being held on April 2, 1855, at a schoolhouse. This election is more particularly set out in connection with the official roster of the township.

Castle Grove is one of the fertile agricultural townships of the county. The northern part contains some timber lands, but the timber is being rapidly used up for fuel. The southern and central part is a splendid farming country. The soil raises large crops and the farm buildings give an air of prosperity and comfort. The people are of various nationalities, the Yankee, the Irishman, and the German, mingling freely and in harmony. The inhabitants are thrifty, industrious and persevering.

SOME EARLY PIONEERS.

Among the early settlers of the township, we find the names of the following pioneers: Benejah Beardsley and his two sons, Alex and Fred Beardsley; Dan Bartholomew, Philip Mitchell, Horace Downer, T. J. Peak, Joshua R. Clark, Isaac Avery, Simeon Forman, James McLaughlin, John Drew, Thomas S. Hubbard, Nicholas Miller, Dan Mason, John Ansberry, Addison Smith, William Robinson, Lewis Patton, Sam Dickinson, Robert Hogg, John Blanchard, Ira, Uri and Aaron Blanchard, George and Joseph Rutherford, Edward Troy, John Stone, Patrick Mullady, William and Louis Ainsworth, Robert and John Wilson, Dennis Hogan, D. M. Hogan, James Hogan, John Galligan, Patrick Murphy, Patrick Waddick, Simon Kehoe, William Kehoe, P. A. Kehoe, John Lahn, James Lahn, Sr. and Jr., Kearn Kennedy, John McLees, Thomas and Andrew Cunningham, Horace and George Gill, Dan, William and Isaac Orcutt, Americus, Jerome and Oscar Scott, Robert and Hugh Howie, Nelson, George and Albert Higby, Robert and Henry Henderson, John Heisey, William Rearick, Joshua Witherbee, Chadwicks, Squires, Riders, Deischers, Slade, Crawls, Highs and others.

The township of Castle Grove has had several places within her borders where there were headquarters, but no place has approached the dignity of a town. Sumner was platted by Horace Downer in June, 1855, but the development of the place was limited to a postoffice, with perhaps a store and blacksmith shop. This platted portion of the township was in the central part of section 14. Horace Downer was commissioned postmaster of Downerville, September 26, 1870, and the office was discontinued in January, 1872. Albert Higby had a general store at Sumner in an early day. H. Crosby was one of the early store keepers. A man named Regor had a blacksmith and repair shop. Tarbor had a shoe repair shop. Horace Downer operated a steam sawmill.

THE POSTOFFICES.

The Castle Grove postoffice was among the first established in the county. Benejah Beardsley was commissioned to conduct a postoffice by this name on February 17, 1851. No one disputed his right to the emoluments of this position until December 19, 1859, when Joshua Witherbee received the appointment. Benejah Beardsley however soon regained possession of the office by appointment on June 23, 1860. On July 11, 1861, William Peak received the appointment only to occupy the office for a few months, for we find that on December 23, 1861, the Castle Grove Postoffice was discontinued. On February 10, 1862, the office was reestablished, and William M. Starr was the man in charge.

Again on December 29, 1865, the office was discontinued. After a short period, the office was again reestablished on March 30, 1868 with Jacob A. Ommen as postmaster. Mr. Ommen was followed in succession by Jacob Leesekamp, October 26, 1874; Miss Alice Gadmer, June 1st, 1876; James King, March 28th, 1879; Arny Hibbard, January 16, 1882; Charles C. Scott, February 24, 1882; Howard M. Scott, April 26, 1883; John A. Wright, February 10, 1887; Harm Rickels, November 26, 1887. The office was finally discontinued November 24, 1903, the mail being directed to Monticello and delivered on the rural mail routes which were established about that time.

A postoffice had been established at Benejah Beardsley's in 1848 or 1849, the mail being carried on the route from Anamosa to Delhi. This office was discontinued before the war.

The Argand postoffice, in the northwest part of the township was established May 7, 1880, with John H. Hopkins as the postmaster. On December 7, 1883, Edward Turner received the appointment. April 12, 1889, Matthew Murphy was commissioned to act for Uncle Sam. August 15, 1891, Edward J. McDonald became the local Nasby, and on June 15, 1892, he was succeeded by Arthur McDonald. The office was discontinued November 16, 1899.

THE MILL.

The Castle Grove Mill was located in the northeastern part of the township and was built about 1872, by Levi Berlin and Samuel Stambaugh. This was a grist and flouring mill. The mill was erected at a cost of about ten thousand dollars. The capacity of the mill was said to be about one hundred bushels of wheat per day.

THE SCHOOLS.

Castle Grove Township is as well equipped with education advantages for the children as any of the country districts of the county. On July 1, 1868, we find County Superintendent Stillman reports seven schools in the township with an aggregate attendance of one hundred and seventy-two scholars. District number one at Grove Creek, taught by Miss Sadie Berlin, had thirty-six scholars; number two, Miss Agnes Matthews, twenty-five pupils; number three, Miss Jannette Springer, twenty-six pupils; number four, Miss Carrie Springer, twenty-eight scholars; number five, Miss Lucy Butterfield, seventeen pupils; number six, Miss Alice Kehoe, thirty pupils; number seven, Miss Mary McLees, ten scholars. Further information of the Castle Grove schools at the present time will be found on another page under the title of "Educational."

The population of the township according to the 1860 census was five hundred and fifty-nine, which in the census of 1905, has increased to seven hundred and one.

THE DOWNERVILLE COOPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.

This once flourishing dairy institution was organized September 2, 1892, and for a number of years was one of the most successful organizations ever existing in the township. The first officers of the mutual company were: presi-

dent, J. A. McLaughlin; vice president, E. M. Moore; secretary, James F. Laude; treasurer, A. W. Cramer.

The original stockholders in the company were: J. F. Laude, J. A. Howie, J. A. McLaughlin, William Galligan, Farney Brothers, Levi Berlin, Thomas Rearick, E. M. Moore, Romaine Shear, L. Welch, E. E. Orcutt, Frank Howie, Charles Howie, A. W. Cramer, F. D. McLaughlin, D. M. Hogan, John Burrack, Patrick Hogan, Joseph O'Rourke, John M. Lang, William Kehoe, John McLees, O. F. Hosford, John L. Graves, John Haley, Michael Haley, James Haley, C. T. Berlin, Louis Reager, M. McLaughlin, Arthur Fairbanks, P. H. Evers, Jacob Zimmerman, John Delay, Leslie Orcutt, F. T. Zimmerman, Peter Drees, E. A. Clark, J. F. Delay, G. N. Harken, A. F. M. Casper, A. Goodinkoff, D. E. Kehoe, A. M. Fairbanks, M. Mutzenburg, J. D. Poppe, J. B. Hoss, C. A. Thomas, Krueger Brothers, L. G. Hildreth, G. Zimmerman, D. W. Cunningham, James McLees, J. D. Clark, C. A. Fairbanks, George Gill, John Holler, Rank Eilers, Ed Harms, Pat Kehoe, F. Jossie, James Galligan, John Rickels, M. Nickel, John Hubbard, John Gillen, J. K. Heikem, F. Hadden.

The new company began business about January 1, 1893, and continued to operate the creamery which had been erected at Downertown in section 14, until about 1900, when the business was closed up, due to some dissatisfaction that had arisen. The creamery was later leased to a party from Waterloo who conducted the business a short time and then sub-let it to D. L. Brundage of Cleveland, Ohio. Under this management the business was conducted for a short time, and again the creamery was shut down. Some of the former stockholders of the cooperative company then hired C. R. Wilder as butter maker and the business opened up for a short time. In September, 1905, C. R. Wilder leased the creamery plant and has since conducted the creamery business with quite general satisfaction to the patrons.

THE CASTLE GROVE MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This local mutual telephone company was organized in 1901, with E. J. Noble, president; vice president, S. M. Hosford; secretary, John Deischer and treasurer, James Howie. About this time the Jones County Telephone Company began to string its wires over the county, and the local organization subsided.

FARMERS' MUTUAL INSURANCE ASSOCIATION OF CASTLE GROVE.

This mutual fire insurance association was organized December 17, 1907, but it was not until March 7, 1908, that the new organization began its business. The officers and directors were elected and the Articles of Incorporation adopted. J. A. McLaughlin was elected president; vice president, Andrew Davidson, secretary, S. M. Hosford; treasurer, J. A. Howie; directors: James Hogan, J. A. McLaughlin, Dennis Delay, J. A. Howie, Andrew Davidson; adjusters: Arthur Fairbanks, E. J. Noble, T. F. Kehoe. These are also the present officers of the association.

The object of the association as stated in its articles of incorporation, is as follows: "The purpose of this corporation will be for its members to enter into

contracts to and with each other for their insurance from loss or damage from fire and lightning, of the property owned by its members, and which shall be designated in the contracts and policies. But this association or corporation shall in no case insure any property not owned by one of its own members, and its insurance shall be exclusive and not concurrent with other insurance companies, and the reinsurance of risks of similar associations. And the territory within which this corporation does business shall be confined to Jones county and the counties contiguous thereto."

Those who became charter members of the association are: M. F. Byrne, Black Brothers, P. E. Black, Mrs. James Crowley, Maurice Cashman, Patrick Crowley, J. B. Black, Est., William Crowley, Andrew Davidson, Dennis Delay, James F. Delay, Roy Dighton, Henry L. Evans, J. M. Evers, John L. Evers, P. H. Evers, W. P. Fleming, Thomas Fleming, A. M. Fairbanks, Arthur Fairbanks, A. L. Fairbanks, John Gavin, James Hogan, D. J. Hogan, Mrs. M. Hogan, W. F. Hinty, W. L. Himes, John Hennessey, G. J. Heiken, Michael Haley, Lawrence Haley, James Haley, Patrick Hogan, S. M. Hosford, O. F. Hosford, J. A. Hubbard, J. A. Howie, Frank Howie, S. B. King, Mrs. S. Kehoe, W. T. Kehoe, Peter J. Kehoe, Thomas F. Kehoe, John H. Lubben, Pat Leonard, Thomas E. McAleer, Stephen A. McAleer, John McCrea, Art McDonald, M. and F. D. McLaughlin, J. A. McLaughlin, George McLees, M. S. Murphy, E. J. Noble, E. E. Orcutt, Joe O'Rourke, P. C. Smith, Thomas Supple, Martin Trimble, Charles B. Wernimont, John Burrack. These sixty-one original policies represented risks amounting to ninety-one thousand, four hundred and eighty-one dollars.

At the end of the first year of business, there were eighty-two members and risks amounting to nearly one hundred and seventy thousand dollars. The association is increasing in membership and in the volume of business. The secretary is one of the hustling and wide-a-wake young men of the township, and the members are the substantial land and property owners of the community.

On October 1, 1909, this insurance company had risks in force in the amount of two hundred and thirty-seven thousand, nine hundred and forty-four dollars. The losses paid to date, one hundred and forty-two dollars and seventy-five cents. There were an even one hundred members in the association October 1, 1909.

PENIEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CASTLE GROVE.

In May, 1900, Rev. S. R. Ferguson, missionary of the Presbyterian church in Iowa, with the assistance of Rev. J. W. Innes, pastor of the Presbyterian church of Monticello, organized two Sabbath-schools in Castle Grove township; one at the Moore school, and the other at the Deer Creek Schoolhouse.

On September 2nd of the same year, Captain A. R. O'Brien of Lemars, Iowa, under the direction of the Presbyterian Board of Sabbath-school Work, began a series of evangelical meetings in a tent pitched near the home of James A. Howie. Captain O'Brien was assisted in the meetings by the singers, Miss Rosetta Day of Maynard and Mr. C. B. Harvey of Independence, Iowa. The meetings continued for some weeks with good results.

On Monday night, October 1, 1900, the people voted to ask the Cedar Rapids Presbytery for the organization of a Presbyterian church in Castle Grove. On Monday evening, October 8, 1900, the church was organized by a committee of Presbytery with the following charter members: Mrs. James A. Howie, Frank Howie, Mrs. Frank Howie, John W. Gilligan, Fannie Gilligan, Mrs. Dorothy Cunningham, Romaine Shear, Mrs. Ada Shear, Alfred Laude, Margaret Noble, Kate E. Hall, Mrs. Eliza Moore, Mrs. J. A. Hubbard, Charles Howie, Mrs. Charles Howie, Donald Barclay, Elmer E. Orcutt, Mrs. Kathryn Orcutt, Elmer J. Noble, Mrs. Elmer Noble, Henry Evans, Pearl Orcutt, Florence Hubbard, Lulu Howie, Blanche Noble, Elsie C. Noble, Grace D. Noble, Lena Quabert, Rosa Moore and Lotta Laude.

Plans were immediately projected for the erection of a chapel. Mr. Robert Howie presented to the Presbyterian board of the church, the present church site, and the building was begun in the fall of 1900. On March 3, 1901, the chapel was dedicated by Rev. C. H. Purmort of the Cedar Rapids Presbytery.

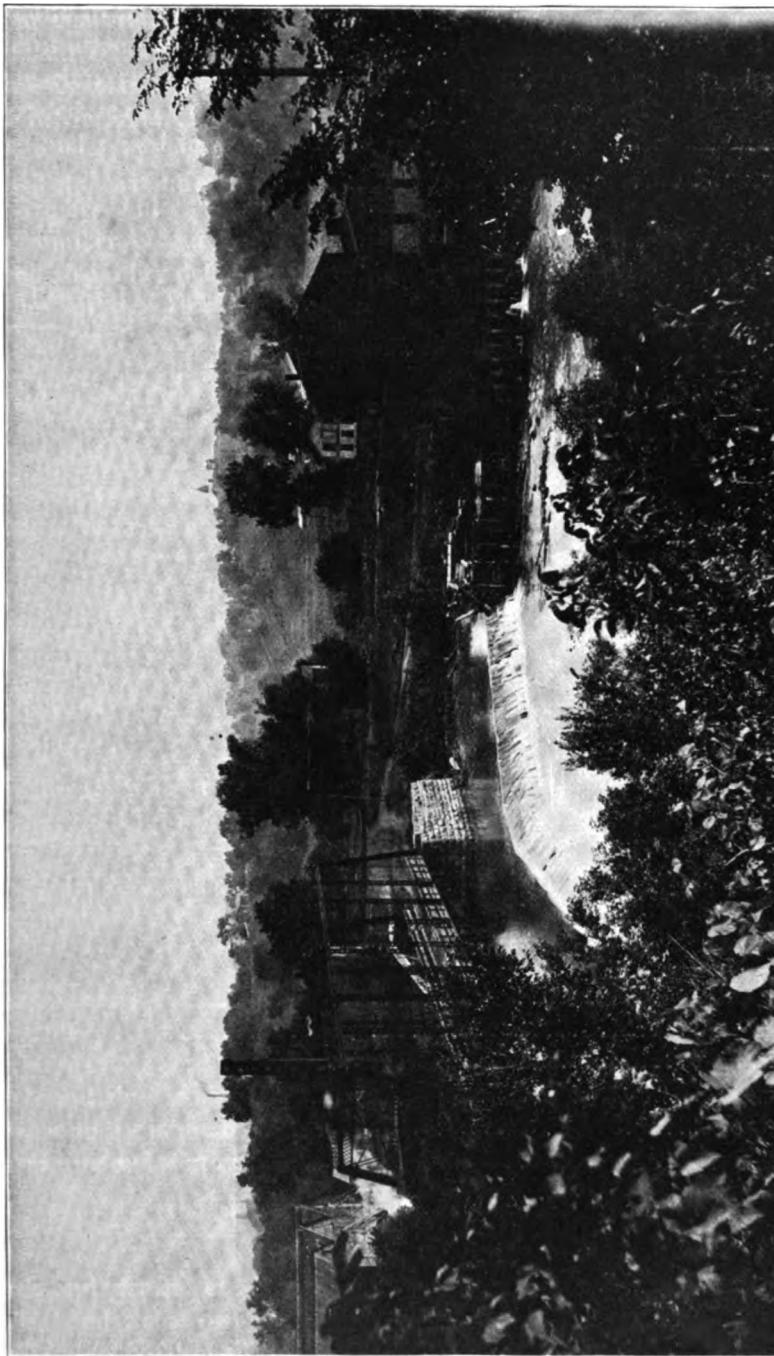
The first elders of the new church were: E. E. Orcutt, J. W. Gillilan and E. J. Noble; and the first trustees: A. W. Cramer, J. A. Howie, Mrs. Margaret Noble. The present elders: William F. Hintz, Frank M. Benedict and Elmer J. Noble; and the present trustees: John Lubben, Frank M. Benedict and James A. Howie. A flourishing Sunday-school is maintained with William F. Hintz as superintendent and Miss Hazel Hubbard, secretary. Rev. J. W. Parkhill of Lenox College, Hopkinton, Iowa, is serving the church very acceptably at present as a stated supply.

THE EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This religious organization began its historic existence in 1855, under the ministrations of Rev. John Miller. Daniel High was the first class leader. The church building was erected in 1876 at a cost of one thousand, four hundred dollars, and yet stands as a monument of the energy and enthusiasm of its members at that time. The membership was not large, but it was composed of active, zealous and loyal workers in the cause. The first trustees were Daniel Deischer, Henry Heisy, John Heisy, John Wint and Benjamin Rider. Later trustees were Benjamin Rider, Daniel Deischer, John Heisey, John Kline and Madison Franks. The removal of its members several years ago, caused the organization to decline. No services have been held in the church building for over ten years, though the building yet stands in the southwest part of the township on section 39.

CASTLE GROVE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptist church was organized in Castle Grove on the 5th of July, 1874. James Starr was elected clerk and B. F. Searles and Jerome Scott, were chosen deacons. The church edifice was dedicated September 26, 1876. Some of the pastors have been: Revs. J. W. Thompson, L. H. Thompson, W. C. Archer, J. G. Johnson. The organization only lived a few years, and had erected a neat church building on a commanding spot in section 21. The building was sold to the German Lutheran Society in 1884 and is now used and maintained for church purposes by that society.



THE WAPSIPINICON AND DAM AT ANAMOSA

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Peter and Paul's church to Castle Grove was organized November 10, 1884, with the following officers: Trustees: John Stadtmueller, Peter Ommen and Henry Heiken; deacon, Gerd J. Rickels; secretary, John Stadtmueller; treasurer, Gerd J. Rickels. The pastor was Rev. Mardorf. On November 15, 1884, the newly organized society purchased the Baptist church building for five hundred dollars and this building and property is now being maintained by the German society.

The present officers are: Trustees: Harm Rickels, John Siebels, William Tutken; deacons: Thomas Ulrich, Eibo Eiben; organist, Mrs. Close Willms; secretary, A. F. M. Casper; pastor, Rev. Hans Naether. There are about fifty members at present, and the outside appearance of the church at least indicates prosperity. Regular services are held and the work of the church is flourishing.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A full and complete history of the Catholic church of Castle Grove may be found under the title of the Catholic church in Jones county.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, CASTLE GROVE TOWNSHIP.

The first election of officers in Castle Grove township was held at the school-house near Mr. Beardsley's on the 2nd day of April, 1855. John Scott was chairman of the meeting called to organize the township and for the election of officers. John Scott, Horace Downer and Ezra C. Springer were chosen as judges of election, and Thomas S. Hubbard and Albert Higby, clerks of election.

At the election held on that date, the following persons were voted for as candidates for the respective offices, together with the number of votes each received:

Trustees: John Scott, forty-two; Horace Downer, thirty-six; Thomas J. Peak, thirty-eight; Ezra Springer, six; Thomas S. Hubbard, seven; Samuel J. Clark and Albert Higby, one each.

For Clerk: Monroe Scott, three; Albert Higby, thirty-nine; John Stone, one.

For Assessor: John Scott, thirty-two; Horace Downer, twelve; J. B. Scott, three; Thomas J. Peak, seven.

Justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, twenty-seven; Frederick Beardsley, thirty-five; Horace Downer, four; John Scott, twenty-five; J. B. Scott, one.

Constables: A. G. Beardsley, forty-one; James M. Scott, forty-one; Thomas Healy, one.

Supervisors of Highways: Thomas S. Hubbard, thirty-three; William Ainsworth, thirty-three; M. Scott, five; J. Scott and P. Mitchell, one each.

For the prohibitory law: For, nineteen; against, thirty-two.

For the hog law: For, thirty-nine; against, ten.

For the sheep law: For, thirty; against, sixteen.

1855—Trustees: John Scott, Horace Downer, Thomas J. Peak; clerk, Albert Higby; assessor, John Scott; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, Frederick Beardsley; constables: A. G. Beardsley, James M. Scott.

1856—Trustees: Thomas J. Peak, Horace Downer, Philip Mitchell; clerk, George Higby; assessor, Thomas J. Peak; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, F. F. Beardsley; constables: Alexander G. Beardsley, Nelson W. Tracy; road supervisors: Thomas S. Hubbard, John McConnon, S. M. Stewart.

1857—Trustees: Horace Gill, Philip Mitchell, Horace Downer; clerk, George Higby; assessor, Thomas J. Peak; constables: N. W. Tracy, Norman Waterhouse; supervisors: David Morse, F. F. Beardsley, Robert Wilson.

1858—Trustees: Philip Mitchell, Horace W. Gill, J. C. Cooper; clerk, George Higby; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, Thomas J. Peak; constables: Nelson W. Tracy, John A. Field; supervisors: Nathan Crouch, John Ingram, Samuel Clark.

1859—Trustees: Horace W. Gill, Philip Mitchell, Robert Wilson; clerk, J. C. Cooper; assessor, Thomas J. Peak; justices: Thomas J. Peak, Horace Gill; constables: Rosolvo Rice, N. W. Tracy; supervisors: E. Troy, George Gates, Gideon Slade, Lewis Ainsworth, Jonathan Drew, Daniel Deischer, Hume Twamley.

1860—Trustees: John McConnon, Philip Mitchell, John McLees; clerk, J. C. Cooper; assessor, Henry Henderson; justice, Timothy Caswell; constables: George A. Gill, John Delay; supervisors: T. Caswell, G. M. Gates, J. Neal, John McConnon, Joshua R. Lathrop, George A. Gill, Henry Heisey.

1861—Trustees: John McConnon, John McLees, J. S. Lathrop; clerk, Levi Lindsey; assessor, Henry Henderson; justices: William M. Starr, J. M. Wilson; constables: Simeon Freeman, George A. Gill; supervisors: S. M. Stewart, Michael Hogan, George Ketcham, James Campbell, Horace W. Gill, Daniel Deischer.

1862—Trustees: Robert Henderson, N. F. Higby, B. A. Shepard; clerk, H. Henderson; assessor, John Galligan; supervisors: S. M. Stewart, Dennis McCormack, L. F. Scott, G. Farnham, Joshua S. Lathrop, George A. Gill, Jonathan Motter.

1863—Trustees: S. M. Stewart, H. Gill, J. S. Lathrop; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson; justices: C. J. Stephenson, D. M. Hogan; constables: George Butterfield, David Dexter; county supervisor, Leman Palmer; road supervisors: John McLees, P. Mullady, Simeon Kehoe, L. F. Scott, P. Mitchell, David Morse, William Titus, A. H. Dow.

1864—Trustees: S. M. Stewart, H. W. Gill, Joshua Lathrop; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson.

1865—Trustees: Horace M. Downer, Daniel S. Hosford, Joshua S. Lathrop; assessor, Henry Henderson.

1866—Trustees: D. S. Hosford, E. D. Eberhart, H. M. Downer; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson; constables: H. Stewart, Robert Dennison; supervisors: S. M. Stewart; Simeon Kehoe, J. McLees, George Butterfield, David Morse, Abram Geht, Henry Heisey, John Delay, Thomas Haley.

1867—Trustees: S. J. Tucker, William Starr, J. P. Shreck; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, Henry Henderson; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, Bradley Stewart; constables: Henry Stewart, David Sumnerville.

1868—Trustees: J. S. Lathrop, S. J. Tucker, J. P. Shreck; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, John Wilson; constables: P. Hopkins, George Church.

1869—Trustees: Daniel Deischer, John Wilson, J. S. Lathrop; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, S. J. Tucker; collector, S. J. Tucker; justices: Thomas S. Hubbard, J. P. Shreck.

1870—Trustees: H. M. Downer, H. Heisey, D. Sumnerville; clerk, Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, S. J. Tucker; county supervisor, Joshua S. Lathrop; constables: William White, H. Rastede; supervisors: E. Troy, William Kehoe, Henry Henderson, H. M. Downer, S. J. Tucker, A. Geht, H. Heisey, John Delay, J. Neil.

1871—Trustees: David Morse, Henry Heisey, H. M. Downer; clerk Thomas S. Hubbard; assessor, S. J. Tucker; justices: T. S. Hubbard, Henry Henderson; road supervisors: Levi Berlin, S. H. Smith, John McLaughlin, Lucius Allen, Robert Howie, John Delay, L. Ainsworth, William Starr, A. Harvey.

1872—Trustees: John Delay, John McLees, John Cramer; clerk, Dennis M. Hogan; assessor, M. McLaughlin; collector, John McLaughlin; road supervisors: H. B. Hubbard, P. Waddick, H. Henderson, George Springer, David Morse, Isaac Orcutt, A. V. Scott, John Delay, E. Krueger, A. Harmes.

1873—Trustees: John Galligan, John Cramer, J. B. Scott; clerk, D. M. Hogan; assessor, James Riley; collector, George Kennedy; justices: Nicholas Kehoe, John Fields.

1874—Trustees: H. M. Downer, S. H. Smith, John McLaughlin; clerk Michael McLaughlin; assessor, William Wilson; collector, Thomas A. King.

1875—Trustees: John Galligan, S. H. Smith, H. M. Downer; clerk, Henry Henderson; assessor, T. A. King; justices: J. A. Fields, N. Kehoe; constables: E. F. Hubbard, E. Moore; road supervisors: E. Long, P. A. Kehoe, L. Ainsworth, A. Cramer, D. Morse, M. McLaughlin, A. Scott, P. A. Hogan, Sol Merriman, A. Danks, Thomas Haley.

1876—Trustees: A. Ommer, Henry Henderson, John Galligan; clerk, D. M. Hogan; assessor, John Cramer; collector, James Riley.

1877—Trustees: John Galligan, John Delay, D. E. Hogan; clerk, D. M. Hogan; assessor, John A. Cramer; collector, L. F. Scott; constables, Dennis Delay, D. M. Hogan; justices, Thomas Cunningham, N. Kehoe.

1878—Trustees: H. B. Eberhart, J. H. Cramer, M. McLaughlin; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, R. A. Standish; justices, Thomas S. Hubbard, James Riley, constables, James Lane, Alfred Kepperd.

1879—Trustees: H. B. Eberhart, George A. Gill, M. McLaughlin; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, J. H. Cramer; justices: T. S. Hubbard, J. H. Riley; constables: C. F. Hubbard, Ed Moore.

1880—Trustees: George A. Gill, M. McLaughlin, H. B. Eberhart; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, J. H. Cramer; collector, N. B. Scott; road supervisors: R. Eberhart, James London, Thomas Kennedy, J. H. Cramer, Ed Mundock, Michael Berlin, Henry Heisey, John Delay, Thomas Rearick, W. M. Starr, Allison Danks.

1881—Trustees: James F. Laude, M. McLaughlin, George A. Gill; clerk, H. M. Downer; assessor, J. H. Cramer; collector, John Stadtmueller; justices: M. McLaughlin, John Wint; constables: E. M. Moore, F. Kromminga.

1882—Trustees: Henry Henderson, M. McLaughlin, George A. Gill; clerk, Moses Campbell; assessor, F. A. Scott; justices: H. M. Downer, George A. Gill; collector, John Stadtmueller.

1883—Trustees: John Galligan, Bentley Clark, James F. Laude; clerk, Moses Campbell; justices: D. M. Hogan, Joseph King; assessor, George Kennedy.

1884—Trustees: William Kehoe, John Galligan, John Stadtmueller; clerk, Moses Campbell; justices: Archie W. Cramer, Moses Waddick; constables: Frank McDonald, William A. Hogan.

1885—Trustees: John Stadtmueller, John Galligan, William Kehoe; clerk, Moses Campbell; assessor, J. B. Clark; justices, Moses Waddick, Henry Henderson; road supervisors: James Delay, Moses Waddick, Patrick Church, J. A. McLaughlin, Calvin Berlin, Robert Howie, Henry Henderson, John Delay, Charles Curtis, J. G. Rickels, F. Kromminga.

1886—Trustees: A. W. Cramer, John Stadtmueller, William Kehoe; clerk, Moses Campbell; assessor, Moses Campbell; justice, L. F. Scott; constables: James Howie, David Lunden.

1887—Trustees: William Kehoe, James Howie, A. W. Cramer; clerk, William A. Hogan; assessor, William G. Wales; justices: M. A. Waddick, John Stadtmueller; constables, David Church, M. Kennedy.

1888—Trustees: William Kehoe, James Howie, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees.

1889—Trustees: James Howie, A. W. Cramer, W. F. Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, W. G. Wales; justices, M. A. Waddick, N. Gadmer; constables: John Haley, W. C. Kehoe.

1890—Trustees: James Howie, Nicholas Kehoe, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; justice, Frank McAleer; supervisors: Levi Berlin, M. A. Waddick, William Krueger, Elmer Noble, John Fahrni.

1891—Trustees: James Howie, Nicholas Kehoe, Joseph King; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, William G. Wales; constables, W. C. Kehoe, John Haley.

1892—Trustees: Matt Miller, Joseph King, Nicholas Kehoe; clerk, James McLees; assessor, A. W. Cramer; justices, George McLees, Paul Black.

1893—Trustees: H. Rickels, J. M. King, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, W. F. Kehoe; supervisors: Fred Yousse, W. C. Kehoe, John Lange, A. W. Cramer, Grant Gill, John Burrack, Harm Rickels, Ed Harms.

1894—Trustees: J. M. King, N. Kehoe, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; constable, M. Kennedy; assessor, W. F. Kehoe.

1895—Trustees: J. A. Howie, N. Kehoe, A. W. Cramer; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, F. D. McLaughlin; supervisors: Fred Jossie, P. A. Kehoe, O. F. Hosford, E. M. Moore, Ed. Clark, Frank Howie, Albert Heiken, John Burrack, J. D. Poppe, J. D. Cunningham, Ed Harms.

1896—Trustees: A. W. Cramer, J. H. Howie, Nicholas Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, F. D. McLaughlin; justice, P. E. Black; constables: L. P. Waddick, George Miller.

1897—Trustees: J. A. Howie, A. W. Cramer, N. Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees.

1898—Trustees: M. A. Waddick, A. W. Cramer, N. Kehoe; clerk, J. C. McLees; justices, John Stadtmueller, W. F. Smith; constables: D. Cunningham, A. McDonald.

1899—Trustees: A. W. Cramer, Folkert Hedden, Matt Miller; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, Harm Rickels; constables: Frank Welch, Frank Miller.

1900—Trustees: James Hogan, A. W. Cramer, Frank Hedden; clerk, J. C. McLees; assessor, M. A. Waddick; justice, E. C. Orcutt; constables: John Brown, W. A. Krueger; supervisors; Arthur Fairbanks, John Lubben, Albert Heiken, Jr., John Burrack, A. V. Scott, F. D. McLaughlin, Chris Schatz, Peter J. Kehoe, J. C. McLees.

1901—Trustees: James Hogan, J. A. Howie, J. C. McLees: clerk, A. W. Cramer; assessor, S. M. Hosford; justices Ed. Clark, Samuel Pfeil; constables; John Brown, M. F. Byrne.

1902—Trustees: A. L. Fairbanks, John Burrack, James Hogan; clerk, A. W. Cramer; assessor, S. M. Hosford; supervisors: D. J. Hogan, W. C. Kehoe, S. M. Hosford, G. Neiderhauser, John H. Lubben, Frank Howie, Will LeClere, John Delay, Albert Heiken, Austin Stadtmueller.

1903—Trustees: James Hogan, Arthur Fairbanks, John Burrack; clerk, W. A. Hogan; assessor, M. A. Waddick; justices: H. C. Bohlken, J. H. Lubben; constables: M. Haley, Lowell Black.

1904—Trustees: Arthur Fairbanks, James Hogan, John Burrack; clerk, J. B. Clark.

1905—Trustees: James Hogan, John Burrack, Arthur Fairbanks; clerk, J. B. Clark.

1906—Trustees: John Burrack, W. T. Kehoe, Arthur Fairbanks; clerk, Ford Clark; superintendents of road districts: Charles Howie, N. E.; E. F. Eiben, S. E.; M. J. Hogan, N. W.; J. A. Heiken, S. W.

1907—Trustees: John Burrack, W. T. Kehoe, Arthur Fairbanks; clerk, Ford Clark; assessor, Fred Cramer; justices, William Waddick, Henry Bohlken.

1908—Trustees: Arthur Fairbanks, W. T. Kehoe, John Burrack; clerk, Ford Clark; assessor, Fred Cramer.

1909—Trustees: E. F. Eiben, James McLees, M. A. Waddick; clerk, James F. Hogan; assessor, Fred Cramer.

CLAY TOWNSHIP.

AN HONORED RESIDENT AND PIONEER.

A history of Clay township without more than a passing reference to her first citizen, Hon. John Russell, would be lacking in one of its distinguishing features. It has been allotted to few men during their life-time, to be entrusted with the political confidences of the people to a greater degree than that accorded to this honored citizen of the county and late resident of Clay township. He was born in Fifeshire, Scotland, October 8, 1821, and was a son of Robert and Mary Williams Russell. He came to America in May, 1842, and immediately proceeded to Pittsburg, Pennsylvania, where he remained about a year working at his trade, that of stone mason, on the new city waterworks then being built. In 1843, he entered the commercial business in Columbiana county, Ohio, and

remained in this occupation until 1852. On November 29, 1849, John Russell was married to Miss Margaret Feehan. In 1852, he came west and located on the farm in Clay township, Jones county, which remained his home until his death, which occurred October 10, 1908.

John Russell was the first clerk of Clay township. He was later elected a member of the general assembly of Iowa, and as representative from Jones county, served five consecutive terms, the longest continuous service in the history of the county. In 1868, he was elected speaker of the house. In 1870, he was elected state auditor, and in 1872, was reelected to the same office by a flattering majority. In October, 1879, he was elected state senator from Jones and Cedar counties, and served four years in this capacity. He then retired to private life on his farm in Clay township.

As a public man, Mr. Russell's strength did not lie in oratory or in literary display. His strength and popularity was founded on the simplicity of his life, his devotedness to the cause of the people, and his practical common sense. Personally plain but affable, unassuming but trustworthy, gentle in manner, kind and hospitable by nature, he has been crowned with the laurels of honor, and has enjoyed the proud title of "Honest John."

On October 10, 1908, after a continuous residence of fifty-six years in Clay township, Hon. John Russell was called to his eternal home, and his body laid to rest in the Wyoming cemetery. Honored in life, his memory is revered in death. He brought honor to Jones county and distinction to Clay township, and the sacred spot where his ashes lie buried, will be surrounded by hallowed memories and cherished by an appreciative people.

EARLY SETTLEMENT AND HISTORY.

Clay township compares favorably with other townships in Jones county. The inhabitants are industrious, thrifty and intelligent. The land is rather more hilly than Wayne township, for example, but is less so than Washington or Richland. The east and north sides of the township has more or less timber land, but this is rapidly being cut off and the land being cultivated. The southwestern part of the township contains more level prairie land.

The first permanent settlers of Clay township were David Killam, John E. Holmes, Benjamin Collins, Truman Brown and Madison Brown. These, it is said, were here before 1838. John E. Lovejoy, later of Scotch Grove, came in 1839; P. D. Turner and Horace Turner came the same year, and in the following spring, Lyman Turner, their father, made this township his home. From 1840 to 1850, a few settlers came in, but in the latter year, the tide of emigrants which came pouring west, reached that place, and Clay township was rapidly settled from that time on. In 1860 the population of the township was six hundred and thirty-three. The population according to the 1905 census was six hundred and twenty-six.

Numbered among the early settlers of the township, in addition to those named were: John French, Thomas Moran, Henry Carter, John Dennison, William Eckler, M. C. Walters, Tommy Hanna, George Delong, Joseph Tomlinson, Silas Conklin, Thuel and Aaron French, — Richardson, Christopher Lawless,

John Russell, Bead Johnston, Patrick Flannigan, Malachi Kelly, Patrick Donahue, Michael (or Soldier) Kelly, Thomas Culligan, Peter DeWitt, Isaac DeWitt, John Ormsby, Japeth Ingraham, Alex Delong, Jesse Davis, Samuel C. Reid, William Reade, Enoch Reade, Louis Reade, John Jenkins, Sloan Hamilton, John Barclay, James Kirkpatrick, Samuel B. Reid, Andrew Duncanson, Andrew Scroggie, Patrick O'Brien, James L. Hall. There were also "Timber" Dan Barnhill and "Prairie" Don Barnhill, being named from the location of their residence; "Grey" John Supple and "Black" John Supple, the one driving a team of grey horses, the other a team of black horses.

Of all the names here given, William Eckler is the only one now living in Clay township. John Dennison lives near Onslow. John Russell died in October, 1908. Samuel B. Reid died in October, 1909. James Kirkpatrick lives in Onslow as also does Joseph Tomlinson. M. C. Walters died in the spring of 1909.

William Eckler came to Jones county first in 1851, but returned to New York state and in the year following, in company with his family and M. C. Walters and family, came to Jones county and made the frontier land their permanent home. Mr. Eckler has resided in the township continuously ever since.

CLAY MILLS.

This once busy center, began its existence about 1852. In that year, the spot in section 10 which afterward became a village, was inhabited, but it was not until the year 1853 or 1854 that William Eckler and James Hall erected the dam on the Maquoketa river and built the sawmill. This was run by water power. About 1863 or 1864, William Eckler and M. C. Walters built a steam mill which was then used for a sawmill, the old water mill about that time being fitted up for a grist mill. Both of these mills were familiar places to the older settlers of Clay township. It was these mills that made Clay Mills a place on the map and gave the spot the name of village. The village went by the name of Farm Creek as well as Clay Mills. M. C. Walters kept the first store, and in fact the only store. James Hall and William Eckler built the first houses. On May 30, 1867, the plat of the village was filed for record.

CLAY MILLS POSTOFFICE.

On November 7, 1863, the postoffice was established at Clay Mills, with Myron C. Walters as postmaster. Mr. Walters was reappointed November 19, 1888, and on December 24, 1900, upon the removal of Mr. Walters from the village, William N. Tippett, was commissioned postmaster. The office was discontinued February 28, 1902. At this time the rural route from Onslow was established. The mail to the Clay Mills postoffice was carried on the mail route from Onslow to Cascade.

OTHER MILL HISTORY.

Mineral Creek which runs in an easterly direction through the southern part of Clay township, also claims some honors in the erection of saw and grist-mills in the early history of the township.

At the bottom of what is familiarly known as Vassar Hill once stood a mill of some prominence. In the summer of 1852, Joel B. Taylor built a sawmill on Mineral Creek on the south side of the creek and on the west side of the road. It was a one and a half story building and was fully equipped with a Mulay saw, the only saw in the mill. The lumber in the old Madison Center schoolhouse in Madison township was sawed at this mill. J. F. Parks ran the mill in the winter of 1853 and the spring of 1854. In 1855 or 1856 John Vassar purchased the mill, and it was from his operation of this mill that the hill to the south of it received its name. About 1860, the mill was abandoned for mill purposes and the building torn down.

The Hubbard sawmill was built on Mineral Creek about 1854. This stood on land now owned by Stephen Walsworth, either in or near section 35. This mill was built by Hubbard. It only ran for a few years and was then torn down.

The Diamond Mill was built on Mineral Creek further east. It was erected about 1850 or 1851 by Bert Diamond, and was always owned and operated by the builder. It was torn down in the latter part of the '60's.

Bodenhofer's Mill is better known to more of the later residents of the township. It stood on the banks of Mineral Creek on the Lime Kiln Hollow road, in the southwestern part of section 28. This was built about 1852 and was a sawmill and also a gristmill. It was the only gristmill on Mineral Creek and was liberally patronized. Jacob Bodenhofer was the proprietor. The mill was torn down some time in the 80's.

THE CREAMERIES.

THE JAMES HALL CREAMERY.

The first creamery erected in Clay township was built by James L. Hall in section 17, in the summer of 1873. The creamery building was not a pretentious affair. It stood on the east side of the road and about forty rods south of the location of the old Carpenter creamery building. About the year 1876, the pioneer creamery building was moved north to a location on the east side of the road almost opposite the old creamery building. In the organization of this first creamery, the farmers in the adjacent community were rather skeptical of the advisability of such a movement. The idea of raising calves on skim milk from a creamery was a new one, in the minds of some of the farmers, and the idea spelled ruin to their prosperity. The creamery was started however. Henry Haddock was connected with certain parts of the creamery business. James L. Hall was the pioneer butter maker in the township. The venture proved successful beyond the dreams of the most hopeful, and so much so that the former skeptics were now the most eager to keep a good thing when they saw they had one.

THE CARPENTER CREAMERY.

After running the creamery a few years, Mr. Hall leased the building to Carpenter Brothers who ran it a short time, and then built the creamery on the

west side of the road, this building being the one known in the modern age as the Carpenter Creamery. After operating the creamery for a few years, the business passed into the hands of G. L. Lovell of Monticello who leased the building to Charles Gilbert. Some of the farmers had not received one hundred cents on the dollar from Carpenter Brothers, and when a short time later in their dealings with Gilbert, this experience was repeated, it is no wonder the faith of the dairy-men in the maintenance of the creamery business began to be shaken. A short time after the financial downfall of Gilbert, J. L. Bader of Cascade, purchased the creamery and conducted the business in a straightforward manner for a year or two and then closed the building. This building is now used for a barn, and stands on its original foundation on the premises of James Keating on section 18.

THE BADER CREAMERY.

The Bader Creamery was erected by J. L. Bader in the spring of 1882 and was conducted by its proprietor and founder for a number of years. The institution did a flourishing business, and profited by the development of the dairy business under the old Carpenter Creamery. Nothing is left of the building now except a few boards standing at random, the remnant of an age that is past. This building on the north west corner of the crossroad, north of S. B. Reids residence in section 17.

THE CLAY COOPERATIVE CREAMERY.

The Clay Cooperative Creamery was organized in the spring of 1896, the stockholders being composed of many of the most prominent and responsible farmers in the community. The officers were: president, G. B. Hall; vice-president, Henry Null; secretary, C. L. Butler; treasurer, J. Z. Mackrill; directors: John Dennison, D. W. Russell, T. L. Green and Chris Bramer. A. F. Carrier was butter maker. There were seven milk haulers, viz: James A. Scroggie, John Dew, John Stahlberg, Ed Sutton, Tom Hood, Albert Young and David Kennison. For about eleven years the business grew and flourished. A modern building equipped with modern machinery had been erected on the east side of the highway on the premises of J. Z. Mackrill in the northwest corner of section 29. The natural evolution of the dairy business, the introduction of the hand separators, the increasing expense of operation, the costly method of hauling the milk, soon began to influence the profits in competition with other creameries. These institutions became narrowed to churning stations, where no cream was separated. The hauling of cream simplified the dairy industry. Consequently the Cooperative Creamery was dissolved in the summer of 1907, and the creamery building and machinery sold. The stockholders realized less than fifty cents on the dollar of their stock. The creamery brought in many thousands of dollars to the farmers of the community during its existence.

At the present time, there is no creamery in operation in Clay township. In fact there are only three creameries in operation in the eastern half of Jones county, one at Oxford Junction, one at Center Junction and one at Scotch Grove.

CLAYFORD.

This place now exists only in name. As a matter of fact it was never more than a postoffice, and in this capacity, the early inhabitants will tell you that the name is very familiar. The office was established October 11, 1861, and John W. Jenkins was appointed postmaster. On December 12, 1872, Hannah Jenkins was commissioned to perform the official duties of this position. The office was continued at the residence of the postmistress in the northeast corner of section 7. On January 25, 1894, the name of the chief officer at this mail station was changed, and Robert Snyder appears as the one in charge. The last person to be commissioned in this office, and the one following Robert Snyder, was his wife, Hannah Snyder, who again assumed the official title June 16, 1899. On September 30, 1902, the office was discontinued. The rural mail delivery from Onslow was established at this time, and furnished the patrons with daily mail. Prior to this time, the mail was carried on the route from Onslow to Cascade and was delivered about three times a week. There is no postoffice in Clay township at the present time.

THE FREE WILL BAPTIST CHURCH OF CLAY.

The Free Will Baptist church was the earliest church organization effected in Clay township. On March 12, 1853, a meeting was held at the house of Myron C. Walters in Clay Mills for the purpose of organizing a church. A sermon was preached by Elder Donaldson from 1 Corinthians III: 9th "Ye are God's Building." After the sermon, the elder proceeded to ascertain how many wished to be organized into a church society. Six presented themselves with letters, viz: Reuben Green, William Hill, Myron C. Walters, Susan Maria Green, Margarettte Walters; one presented herself for baptism, viz: Mary Hill.

After an examination regarding their faith, and finding they all agreed in sentiment with the Free Will Baptist church, the articles and covenant as laid down in the creed of that denomination having been adopted, the right hand of fellowship was given by Elder Donaldson, and prayer was offered by him.

M. C. Walters was chosen clerk, and the name of "Free Will Baptist Church of Clay" was adopted. M. C. Walters was chosen to apply, in behalf of the new organization, for membership in the quarterly meeting to be held with the Buena Vista church in April, 1853, and to represent the congregation at that time. On the request of Mr. Walters, made to that body, the Clay church was accepted as a member of the quarterly meeting.

M. C. Walters was chosen deacon and continued in that office until his removal to New York state about 1900. The present deacon is William Eckler, and the present clerk is W. N. Tippett. The deacons chosen at different times were: M. C. Walters, Lewis Beckwith, S. L. Carpenter, William Eckler. The clerks have been: M. C. Walters, C. W. Sutton, W. N. Tippett. The present trustees are: William Eckler, G. B. Hall, W. N. Tippett.

The church prospered in the early days of the township history and in due time, about 1865, a church building was erected at the location known as Frozen Hill. This building yet stands, and in the more recent years has been known

as the Bethel Presbyterian church, though yet owned by the Baptist society. Here the community met for the worship of God and the study of His Word for many years. After some years the use of the building was generously offered to the Bethel Presbyterian church who used it conjointly with the Baptist church. Among the pastors of the Clay Baptist church have been: Elders Reives, Slater, Maxon, Anderson, O. E. Aldrich and George Bullock.

After many years of public testimony to their love for their Saviour, the Baptist congregation became so reduced in numbers by deaths and removals that they could no longer maintain regular public worship and this condition has continued to the present time. The organization has been continued, though no active part has been taken in the continuation of regular services.

THE BETHEL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The broad expanse of prairie lying north of the early village of Wyoming, had among its earliest settlers, several Presbyterian families mostly from Scotland and the state of Ohio. Previous to the year 1861, occasional services were held, Rev. George E. Delevan, who was in charge of the Presbyterian church at Wyoming at that time, was the preacher. This beloved pioneer died at Wyoming in the spring of 1861.

By invitation of some of the members of the Presbyterian faith, Rev. James L. Wilson of the Dubuque Presbytery, located at Scotch Grove, commenced preaching at John Paul's schoolhouse, known now as the Valley School, three miles north of Wyoming, in the same township. Rev. Wilson's first sermon there was on Sunday, June 16, 1861. Arrangements were made for the continuation of the services, and the appointments were maintained regularly once in two weeks until the close of the year, 1864.

At the beginning of the year 1865, the meetings were removed to a more central location and to a more commodious schoolhouse in Clay township, two miles further north. The attendance and interest at once increased. A part of the time services were held at the former location where the attendance and interest was well maintained. At the new place now called Defiance Hill, the first sermon was preached January 8, 1865. Besides the regular preaching of the Word, the Lord's Supper was frequently administered here, the session of the Scotch Grove Presbyterian church with the minister from the same place having charge of the sacramental service. On these occasions, as well as at the regular communion services at Scotch Grove, a considerable number of the people from this community were received as members of that church.

Previous to the commencing of the meetings at Defiance Hill schoolhouse, there was farther north, in the eastern part of Clay township, an organization of the United Presbyterian church, called Mt. Hope church, supplied with preaching by Rev. A. J. Allen, beginning in 1856. He having ceased to labor, and there being no regular supplies, the organization became languishing and disbanded in 1865. The records of that noble little church were lost in the fire which burned the house of the elder of the church, Mr. James Kirkpatrick, in the year 1859. This elder and the chief part of the members of the United Presbyterian organization a few years later became identified with the Presbyterian meetings being held at

Defiance Hill. These members of this early organization were mostly from the Presbyterian church of Ireland, but some were from Scotland and other places.

In April, 1870, a petition was sent to the Dubuque Presbytery signed by a number of members of the Presbyterian society, and some others, asking for the establishment of a Presbyterian church at this place. Accordingly the Presbytery in session at Jesup, on the 27th of April, 1870, appointed a committee to attend to the matter at some time convenient to themselves and to the people. This committee consisted of Rev. Samuel Hodge of Hopkinton, Rev. James L. Wilson, of Scotch Grove, and Hon. John McKean, a ruling elder of the Anamosa church.

The organization was effected at Defiance Hill, June 14, 1870, under the name of the Bethel Presbyterian church, the following persons entering the new organization by letter, mostly from the Scotch Grove church, viz: James Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Jane Kirkpatrick, William H. Chatterton, Mrs. Hilah S. Chatterton, Stephen R. Streeter, Matilda B. Streeter, Andrew Scroggie, Mrs. Grace Scroggie, Andrew Duncanson, Mrs. Marion Duncanson, David H. Orr, Henry P. Chatterton, Mrs. Alice P. Chatterton, Mrs. Jane Young, Mrs. Ann Reid, Mrs. Margaret Paul, Mrs. Mary J. Hawley, Mrs. Mary Neelans. John Paul was accepted as a member on profession of faith.

The organization was perfected by the election of Andrew Scroggie and Stephen R. Streeter as ruling elders. John Paul and James Kirkpatrick were elected deacons.

Of the above named charter members, five are still living, namely: James Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Ann Reid, Mrs. Mary J. Hawley, Mrs. Mary Neelans and John Paul.

The new church prospered and in due time the question of building a house of worship arose, and was discussed. A site for the building was chosen, and one thousand, two hundred dollars subscribed toward its erection, but about that time the railroad came to Onslow and the organization of a Presbyterian church at that place had a tendency to check the building plans of the Bethel church. About the same time, the Bethel church was generously offered the use of the Free Will Baptist church building. This offer was accepted, and in this building, the Bethel Congregation has held regular services ever since.

The following ministers have served as pastors since the organization of the church, namely: Revs. J. L. Wilson, John Rice, Henry Cullen, Alexander Scott, J. A. Hahn, Philip Palmer, J. R. McQuown, P. A. Tinkam, and the present pastor, S. B. McClelland.

The ruling elders have been: Andrew Scroggie, Stephen R. Streeter, Andrew Duncanson, Thomas Hamilton, John Neelans, William Fletcher, John Dennison, Isaac N. French.

The deacons have been: James Kirkpatrick, John Paul, A. P. Ormsby, John Dennison, David H. Orr, Ahab DeWitt, Joseph W. Orr, Robert Scroggie, R. W. Chatterton, C. S. Ames. In 1901, the office of deacon was abolished, and the office of trustee established. The trustees have been: James Kennedy, C. S. Ames, R. W. Chatterton, C. L. Butler, Robert A. Scroggie.

The church organization for 1909, is as follows:

Session: Pastor and moderator, Rev. S. B. McClelland; elders, John Neelans, William Fletcher and Isaac N. French.

Sabbath School: Superintendent, R. W. Chatterton; assistant superintendent, William Fletcher; secretary and treasurer, Miss Alice Green; organist, Miss Ina Young; assistant organist, Miss Alice Green.

Ladies Missionary Society: President, Mrs. Adella E. McClelland; vice president, Mrs. Minnie Kennedy; secretary, Mrs. Fannie Hicks; treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Chatterton; secretary of literature, Mrs. Mary H. Neelans.

The church has pursued the even tenor of its way, sometimes making vigorous strides, at other times more lagging in its progress, but still advancing in the work to which it has been called, an uplift in the community and an honor to the Kingdom. A series of revival meetings were closed in the early part of October, 1909, which added much to the enthusiasm and strength of the church, the meetings being conducted by Evangelist Foote, with the assistance of the regular pastor, Rev. S. B. McClelland.

The Bethel church has never had a resident pastor. During the first ten years or more of its organization, the pastor of the Scotch Grove church also served as pastor of this church. About 1883 or 1884, the Bethel church and the Onslow church united in the support of the same pastor, the regular services in the Bethel church being held every Sunday afternoon, the pastor residing at Onslow. This relation has continued down to the present time. The church building is located in the southwest corner of section 17, in Clay township, the location being known locally as Frozen Hill. The church is a central institution in the community, and is the nucleus around which clusters precious memories and the influences for good which predominate in the country on all sides.

LATTER DAY SAINTS CHAPEL.

The Reorganized Church of Jesus Christ of Latter Day Saints built a church in section twenty-two, near the present residence of Ed Green in Clay township in the summer of 1897. This is a plain building twenty-eight by thirty-six feet and appearing about like the average country church. The building cost about one thousand two hundred dollars.

The local organization or "branch" at the time, had about fifty members, widely scattered throughout Jones and Jackson counties. Other branches have been organized within the same territory, and members in each case have united with the nearest church. At the present time there are about forty-seven members, many of these still widely scattered.

The following are some of the early members: Mr. and Mrs. James Johnson; Mrs. Louisa Myatt, Mariner Maudsley, Edwin Lowe, Miss Lizzie Haller, Mrs. Maria Kelsall, Mr. and Mrs. O. E. Green, Rachel M. Green, Susan Green, Willard Thomas, Amelia Thomas, John Wier, Cora Wier and D. J. Dierks.

The church has always depended largely upon missionaries sent out by the general church for its ministers. Among these were the following: John S. Roth, of Grinnell, Iowa; William T. Maitland, of Des Moines, Iowa; O. B. Thomas, of Lamoni, Iowa; John W. Peterson, Lamoni, Iowa; Oscar Case, Morehead, Iowa; Fred Farr, of Greene, Iowa; J. B. Wildermuth, Osterdock, Iowa; James McKerman, Muscatine, Iowa.

The church was dedicated by Joseph Smith and J. W. Peterson. The former is president of the reorganized church and a son of the original founder of the church established in 1830. A large congregation of people from all the surrounding country gathered to hear the man whose name had become famous because of its association with the Orientalism of Utah.

THE VILLAGE OF CANTON.

The village of Canton, properly speaking is only partly in Clay township, but its early history is so much associated with the early history of Clay township, that a history of the township is not wholly complete without some reference to this once thriving business center. The assistance of Levi Waggoner, now eighty years of age, has been helpful in securing the data of this sketch of the Canton history.

Canton is one of the earliest settled towns in this part of the state. As early as 1843 we find J. E. Hildreth making improvements at the present site of Canton. In that year the Canton water power was first improved by J. E. Hildreth who built a sawmill on the east side of the Maquoketa River; this mill he operated about two years when it was destroyed by fire. After the fire he sold his interests in and around Canton to J. J. Tomlinson, and took up a new location on the present site of Ozark, four miles north, on the north fork of the Maquoketa River.

J. J. Tomlinson thus became the sole proprietor of what there was of Canton about 1844 or 1845, and in addition became the owner of about eight hundred acres of land adjoining. Mr. Tomlinson now began to rebuild the sawmill on a much more extensive scale, a mill with a capacity of one thousand feet of lumber per hour. In connection with the sawmill Mr. Tomlinson built a machine shop for the manufacture of all kinds of wood work, such as wagons, lumber, furniture, all kinds of lath work. The capital invested amounted to over twenty thousand dollars in this business alone. Mr. Tomlinson also built a grist mill and woolen factory on the west side of the river soon after or about 1845. This is the beginning of the mill about which the memory of so many of the early settlers of Clay township centers, and which was one of the most flourishing institutions in eastern Iowa for many years.

Mr. Tomlinson's business was now flourishing on both sides of the river. At that time there was neither grist mill nor sawmill nearer than Dubuque on the north, and Anamosa on the west. And in those early days, Iowa was a wheat country, and wheat was a staple crop which gave Mr. Tomlinson a range of country more than forty miles in extent from which to draw his supply of wheat. His mill was never allowed to stand idle, day or night. The same was true of his sawmill and machine shop. The two mills together gave employment to over sixty men, in one way and another.

The merchandise business was not a whit behind the business of the mills. Between the years of 1852 and 1857, there were six well kept stores in Canton. The principal one was conducted by E. M. Franks. His stock consisted of general merchandise of the amount of eighteen thousand dollars. The Smith Bros., Tom and James, had stock of the value of ten thousand dollars. Tomlinson &

Smith had a stock of six thousand dollars. A Mr. Dawson, two thousand five hundred dollars. J. Brenneman, two thousand dollars. William Lowe, hardware, two thousand dollars. William Hannah, drug store, two thousand dollars. There were also at that time four practicing physicians, towit, Dr. Thomas Gracey, Dr. Johnson, and the Belden partnership, consisting of M. J. Belden and W. P. Belden.

About the same time E. M. Franks also conducted a packing plant through the winter season, with a capacity of handling one hundred hogs per day, although he handled dressed hogs only. This was the practice in that period of time, in all sections of the country, both east and west. Mr. Franks was also an extensive dealer in cattle and hogs and at most any time in the period of which we write, during the '50s, from three hundred to five hundred head of cattle could be counted in his yards at any time. He also had from three hundred to six hundred hogs on feed at any one time. In fact Canton was a first-class market town for anything the farmer had to sell in the line of cattle, hogs, wheat, corn, oats or hay. The store provisions were hauled from Dubuque, and the store keepers frequently took such products in trade for groceries and dry goods.

In those days, by far the greater number of teams were ox teams. Mr. Tomlinson at all times kept not less than twenty yoke of cattle at work drawing logs from the woods to his mills, and a less number in delivering the lumber to Dubuque, Cascade and other points.

These were years of Canton's greatest era of prosperity. About the year 1854, the grist mill, together with the woolen factory burned to the ground. In 1855, Mr. Tomlinson rebuilt the grist mill, but the woolen factory was never rebuilt.

About the year 1866, the Midland Railroad was projected, and the business men began to look for new locations along the line of that road. E. M. Franks bought several hundred acres about eight miles west of Canton along the proposed line of the road, and including the present site of Onslow. Mr. Franks now began the disposal of his shelf goods in quantities to suit purchasers. His fresh goods he moved to his new location at Onslow.

Mr. Tomlinson also made his escape to the gold regions of the Rocky Mountains, after selling his holdings to Dr. George Trumbull of Cascade at a price of less than one-half he could have obtained before the Midland road was built. From this time on, Canton's decline was rapid.

It was about this time that Dr. Trumbull sold his grist mill to Robert Becker, who in turn sold a one-half interest to a Mr. Peck, forming a partnership under the name of Becker & Peck. Under this partnership the business was conducted for several years, or until wheat became so scarce that the parties could no longer find it profitable to continue in business. Becker & Peck now dissolved partnership, and in the deal the grist mill remained in the hands of Robert Becker who operated in a small way on the slim supply of wheat that constantly grew less till the manufacture of flour was entirely discontinued. From that time, the mill was used as a feed and custom mill only. Mr. Becker, now thoroughly disgusted with his mill property, traded to one Alex. Clark, for a half section of land in Kansas. Mr. Clark was a Scotchman with considerable business tact, and with his pleasing address he won friends, and for many years conducted a

flourishing business grinding feed. Mr. Clark continued to operate the mill until about six years ago when he disposed of his mill property, and since that time, the mill has changed hands several times. L. B. Parshal is now the owner of the property, and if the present plans mature, the Canton mill property will be so revolutionized that its early owners would not recognize the place. There is no better water power in eastern Iowa than at Canton. There is a good water fall, and the foundation for the dam could not be improved. At this point, the banks of the river are of solid rock, and the bed of the river is of the same solid material. A dam properly built would stand for ages.

THE CANTON POSTOFFICE.

The Canton postoffice was established on July 15, 1844. Since that date when John J. Tomlinson received the first commission, the postmasters with the dates of their appointment, have been, in their order: Robert B. Hanna, December 10, 1853; Miles F. Simpson, April 25, 1854; Thomas Smith, July 29, 1854; Thomas Gracey, November 4, 1856; William A. Smith, August 24, 1857; William B. Hanna, July 20, 1859; John W. Dillrance, August 22, 1859; W. B. Hanna, August 19, 1861; James B. Camp, March 7, 1865; Leander B. Sutton, October 24, 1865; John W. Reade, June 5, 1867; John Baldwin, October 8, 1868; John T. Bayliff, June 15, 1869; George W. Kelsall, December 31, 1872; Lyman B. Parshall, March 30, 1886; John C. Ripperton, July 19, 1887; Alfred Frey, December 21, 1891; Hannah E. Ripperton, April 1, 1893; Alexander Clark, April 19, 1895; Ned L. Sutton, June 4, 1897; Robert H. Buchner, the present incumbent, April 23, 1908.

The Canton of today is but a remnant of its former prosperity. The old buildings are the undisputed habitation of bats and owls. One store, the mill, one blacksmith shop and a few scattered dwellings, including the schoolhouse and the mill, constitute the Canton of 1909.

OFFICIAL ROSTER CLAY TOWNSHIP.

1857—Election held in Sutton schoolhouse, April 6, 1857. Trustees: S. R. Howard, J. P. Ames, Isaac DeWitt; clerk, John Russell; justice, L. G. Drake; constables, C. C. Sutton and C. Hicks.

1858—Election held in Sutton schoolhouse, April 5, 1858. Trustees: Joseph P. Ames, S. R. Howard, and A. Gowing; clerk, John Russell; justice, Joseph Tyron; constables, William B. Gress and C. C. Sutton; supervisors: No. 1, Luke Potter; No. 2, Bethuel French; No. 3, James Hall; No. 4, Cyrus Anderson; No. 5, B. Sharpless; No. 6, Platt Jennings.

1859—Election held October 12, 1858. Trustees: A. Gowing, B. C. Slater and Thomas Johnson; clerk, James L. Hall; assessor, S. R. Howard; justices, Joseph Tyron and J. Z. Mackrill; constables, William B. Gress and R. B. Willcox.

1860—Trustees: J. Ingraham, Richard Hayner and Isaac DeWitt; clerk, J. C. French; assessor, Charles F. Vincent; constables, Cornelius Hicks and William A. Smith.

1861—Trustees: Jacob Bodenhofer, E. A. Cohoon and Joseph P. Ames; clerk, J. L. Hall; assessor, S. R. Howard; justices, John Brinimon and William H. Peck; constables, George Howard and R. B. Willcox.

1862—Trustees: William Paul, Japhat Ingraham and J. W. Jenkins; assessor, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. L. Hall; constables, R. B. Willcox and H. Smith.

1863—Trustees: S. R. Howard, James McDaniel, Patrick Donahue; clerk, William G. Jenkins; assessor, E. E. Brown; justices, E. Harwood and Joseph Tyron; constables, John Potter and B. Grogan.

1864—Trustees: William Eckler, Albert Howard; clerk, William Paul.

1865—Trustees: G. A. Hanna, A. Howard and William Paul; clerk, R. Hayner; justices, William Eckler, A. Harwood; assessor, E. E. Brown; constables, R. B. Willcox, John Patton.

1866—Trustees: Albert Howard, Hiram Dubois and C. W. Sutton; clerk, James L. Hall; assessor, E. E. Brown; constables, John Patton and R. B. Willcox.

1867—Trustees: Albert Howard, C. W. Sutton, Daniel Canole; clerk, James L. Hall; assessor, E. E. Brown; justices, William Eckler and R. G. Dye; constables, J. F. Sutton and David Moore.

1868—Trustees: A. Howard, J. L. Hall, S. L. Carpenter; clerk, W. H. Peck; constables, David McDaniel and J. F. Sutton; justices, William Eckler, A. Isenhart.

1869—Trustees: Albert Howard, William H. Chatterton and William Gates; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, James L. Hall; justices, William Eckler and A. Isenhart; constables, W. A. Eckler and W. A. Smith.

1870—Trustees: J. D. Barnhill, W. H. Chatterton and J. H. McDaniel; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, E. E. Brown; justice of the peace, C. W. Sutton; constables, W. A. Eckler and George Carr.

1871—Trustees: J. H. McDaniel, Eldad Cooley and E. E. Brown; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, J. D. Barnhill; justices, John Brinneman, John Dennison; constables, George Carr and John Vasser.

1872—Trustees: James McDaniel, Eldad Cooley and W. N. Tippett; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, E. E. Brown; constables, John Vasser and J. W. Bacheler.

1873—Trustees: James McDaniel, Eldad Cooley and W. N. Tippett; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, J. D. Barnhill; constables, James Johnson, D. H. Butler; justices, E. A. Cohoon and George Reyner.

1874—Trustees: R. B. Weaver, Lyman Osborn and Isaac DeWitt; clerk, J. D. Barnhill; assessor, John Dennison; constables, D. H. Butler and J. R. Johnson.

1875—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, William Eckler, William Donahue; clerk, J. D. Barnhill; constables: Orrillo Green and William Johnson.

1876—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, W. N. Tippett and William Eckler; clerk, C. W. Hawley; assessor, E. E. Brown; justice, J. D. Barnhill; constable, Joseph Hanna.

1877—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, W. N. Tippett, W. G. Donahue; clerk, J. F. Lee; assessor, E. E. Brown.

1878—Trustees: Lyman Osborn, William Eckler and James McDaniel; clerk, J. L. Hall; assessor, E. E. Brown; justice, J. D. Barnhill.

1879—Trustees: William Eckler, J. Z. Mackrill and James McDaniel; clerk, D. W. Russell; assessor, John Dennison; justices, Richard Hayner and John Dennison; constables, P. F. Brown and W. B. Mackrill.

1880—Trustees: William Eckler, James McDaniel and G. A. Hanna; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1881—Trustees: William Eckler, E. E. Brown, J. F. Lee; clerk, D. W. Russell; justice, John Dennison; constable, T. K. Paul.

1882—Trustees: J. F. Lee, William Eckler and E. E. Brown; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1883—Trustees: W. N. Tippett, William Eckler and E. E. Brown; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1884—Trustees: W. N. Tippett, William Eckler and E. E. Brown; clerk, D. W. Russell.

1885—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, William Tippett and James Scroggie; clerk, T. K. Paul.

1886—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, James Scroggie and W. N. Tippett; clerk, T. K. Paul.

1887—Trustees: James Carpenter, William Tippett, C. W. McMaster; clerk, Robert Scroggie; assessor, James Scroggie.

1888—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, W. N. Tippett, J. L. Carpenter; clerk, R. A. Scroggie.

1889—Trustees: C. W. McMaster, J. L. Carpenter and Allen Duke; clerk, J. F. Cohoon; justices, John Herrington and L. L. Gee; constables, J. B. Hutton and Charles Herrington.

1890—Trustees: Ahab DeWitt, C. W. McMaster and H. A. Duke; clerk, Lyman Osborn; assessor, J. L. Carpenter; justice, L. L. Gee; constable, J. F. Cohoon.

1891—Trustees: I. N. French, Ahab DeWitt, H. A. Duke; clerk, Harbison Orr; assessor, John Dennison; justice, John Dennison.

1892—Trustees: I. N. French, Ahab DeWitt, D. H. Orr; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1893—Trustees: Ahab DeWitt, I. N. French, D. H. Orr; clerk, Harbison Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1894—Trustees: I. N. French, Ahab DeWitt, D. H. Orr; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1895—Trustees: W. H. Orr, Ahab DeWitt, and I. N. French; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1896—Trustees: I. N. French, William Fletcher and W. H. Orr; clerk, Harbison Orr; assessor, John Dennison.

1897—Trustees: J. F. Russell, William Fletcher and W. H. Orr; clerk, H. Orr; assessor, Michael Lawless; constable, Nathan Watters.

1898—Trustees: James Hamilton, J. F. Russell and William Fletcher; clerk, H. Orr.

1899—Trustees: James Hamilton, John F. Russell and William Orr; clerk, J. R. Kennedy.

1900—Trustees: J. A. Hamilton, W. H. Orr and E. A. Green; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Michael Lawless.

1901—Trustees: J. A. Hamilton, E. A. Green and W. H. Orr; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Samuel Orr.

1902—Trustees: J. R. Reid, J. A. Hamilton, E. A. Green; clerk, J. R. Kennedy.

1903—Trustees: E. A. Green, J. R. Reid and J. A. Hamilton; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Sam Orr.

1904—Trustees: B. W. Streerer, J. R. Reid and E. A. Green; clerk, J. R. Kennedy; assessor, Sam Orr.

1905—Trustees: B. W. Streerer, L. E. Mead and E. A. Green; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joe Orr.

1906—Trustees: B. W. Streerer, L. E. Mead and E. A. Green; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joseph Orr.

1907—Trustees: John A. Orr, James R. Kennedy, B. W. Streerer; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joseph Orr.

1908—Trustees: B. W. Streerer, J. A. Orr, J. R. Kennedy; clerk, J. D. Neelans; assessor, Joseph Orr.

1909—Trustees, James Lowham, J. A. Orr, J. R. Kennedy; clerk, John English; assessor, Joseph Orr.

FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

(The following excellent history of Fairview township, and of its towns and institutions, was written and prepared by Mr. J. E. Remley of Anamosa. The people of this township, and readers of this history, now, and in future years, will gratefully acknowledge their gratitude to Mr. Remley for the splendid service he has rendered to the present generation and to posterity. The history is well written, shows the untiring labor of careful research, and will be found valuable both as a record and as a reference. For this kind service in behalf of the history of the Jones county by Mr. Remley, the editor adds his appreciation.

—THE EDITOR.)

Fairview township is situated in the western tier of townships in Jones county, Iowa, with Cass township on the north, Jackson township on the east, Greenfield township on the south and Linn county on the west.

In early days about two-thirds of the area was in timber, mainly oak of the best quality. Along the rivers were heavy forests containing thousands of cords of wood. Now most all the timber has been cut and the land placed under cultivation. What once was a forest is now a fine well improved farm, worth from one hundred to one hundred and fifty dollars per acre. A few years ago the farmers used wood for fuel but now since wood has become so scarce a large number use coal, which is transported from the towns. Cord wood is worth in the market from five to six dollars and fifty cents per cord.

The soil consists of a rich black loam with a clay soil and is especially adapted for raising corn and all small grain. The north half of the township is rolling

with few clay hills, while the south half is much more level. There is but little non-tillable land in the township.

The Wapsipinicon River enters at the northwest corner of the township and runs in a southeasterly direction, and enters Jackson township near the center of the township line. Buffalo creek enters a little west of the center of the north line of the township, running in a south and southeasterly direction, uniting with the Wapsipinicon just west of the city of Anamosa. The township is well drained and has very little low wet land which is not subject to be cultivated.

There is one city, one town and one village in this township. Anamosa is a city of the second class, the county seat of Jones county and an active, progressive business center. Stone City is a small unincorporated town without officials. The large quarry interests are its chief importance. The village of Fairview is one of the oldest settlements in the county, situated four miles from Anamosa on the old military road to Martelle. This old village and land mark is gradually declining as no improvements are being made and in time no doubt the hamlet will be eliminated.

1909 ASSESSMENT.

There are twenty thousand, six hundred and ninety-six taxable acres of land outside of Anamosa, with a net actual valuation of nine hundred and forty-seven thousand, two hundred and forty-four dollars accruing to the assessed valuation for the year 1909.

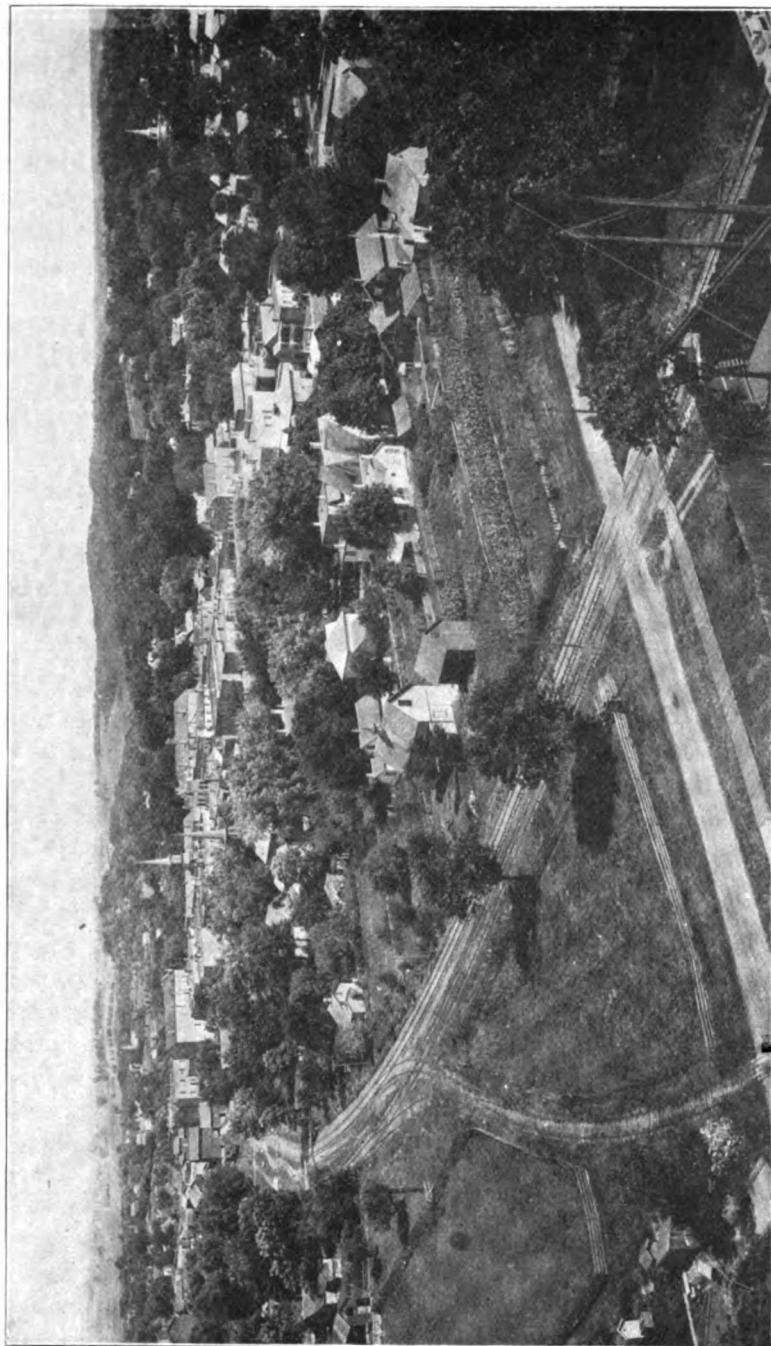
The total moneys and credits given to the assessor for the year 1909 in Fairview outside of Anamosa was one hundred and six thousand, four hundred and thirty-two dollars.

The following is a list of the number and actual assessed value of the cattle and hogs in Fairview township as reported by the assessor for the year 1909:

	No.	Actual Value.
Colts, 1 year old	104	\$ 3,332
Colts, 2 years old	85	4,424
Horses, 3 years old and over.....	490	26,326
Stallions	5	2,600
Mules and asses	9	504
Cattle in feeding	20	404
Heifers, 1 year old	314	3,876
Heifers, 2 years old	208	3,546
Cows	1054	25,972
Steers, 1 year old	204	3,304
Steers, 2 years old	79	1,896
Bulls	45	1,722
Swine, over 6 months old.....	2440	13,049
Sheep, over 6 months old	283	975

COMPARATIVE MARKET PRICES.

The following prices were paid at Anamosa, Iowa for ear corn, oats, barley and wheat during the month of June, 1907, 1908 and 1909:



BIRDSEYE VIEW OF ANAMOSA TAKEN TWENTY YEARS AGO FROM IOWA STATE
REFORMATORY LOOKING SOUTHWEST

(Copyrighted 1906 by M. M. Mott)

JUNE 1909.

Ear Corn	\$.75
Oats .....	.55
Barley .....	.65
Wheat	1.15

JUNE, 1908.

Ear Corn	\$.75
Oats .....	.46
Barley .....	.40
Wheat	1.00

JUNE, 1907.

Ear Corn	\$.50
Oats .....	.41
Barley .....	.50
Wheat .....	.75

EARLY SETTLEMENT OF ANAMOSA AND FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

From a letter to Mr. Edmund Booth from Gideon H. Ford of Webster City, Hamilton county, this state, under date of October 4, 1872, we quote the following in regard to the early settlement of Anamosa and Fairview township: "The first settlement of Buffalo Forks was commenced in April, 1838, by George Russ and Sherebiah Dakin, from the state of Maine. They laid claim to sections 2, 3, 4, one-quarter of 9 and one-quarter of 10. There were with them John H. Bartlett, wife and child, also a man named Smith, another named Carpenter and David G. Dumars. These came in the spring of 1838. Three of the above died that season, viz., Russ, Smith and Carpenter. Dakin was a millwright; worked in Dubuque. Then came George H. Russ, son of George Russ.

"I arrived at Dubuque on the 22d day of October, and fell in with S. Dakin. He was going to Buffalo Forks next day, and asked me to go with him. He wished to sell his interest in the claim. So, in company with Timothy Davis, we started for the Forks, arriving next day in a snow-storm, the snow three inches deep. I bought Dakin's interest in the claim for one thousand dollars. Young Russ held his father's share. Young Russ soon got homesick and I bought his share for five hundred dollars. I then sold two-thirds of the claim to Davis and Walworth for two thousand dollars. This was in January, 1839. We commenced building the mills next spring. John H. Bartlett, I am told, is now living in Dubuque."

Mr. Edmund Booth writes: "I arrived at 'the Forks,' as they were familiarly termed—meaning Buffalo Forks of the Wapsipinicon, often abbreviated to Wapsie—in August, 1839. If I remember aright, it was on the 18th day of August. I had reached Dubuque from the East some days previously, and made inquiry for George H. Walworth. I was referred to Timothy Davis; sought and found him in his little lawyer's office on Main street. He informed me he was a partner of Walworth, and that the latter was at the 'Buffalo Forks of the Wapsipinicon.' He proposed to let me have a horse which he wished to send to the Forks, and suggested the next day for starting; distance, forty miles. He in-

formed me that a new road, known as the United States Military Road, was being laid out to the Forks, and seemed to apprehend no difficulty about the way. This Timothy Davis was, some years later, member of the Lower House of Congress for Iowa. He died about a year ago, of paralysis (1872). He was a lawyer from Missouri, a man of good intellect, clear head, and at the time, 1839, the best lawyer in Northern Iowa. His nature was ever kindly.

"In the course of one evening, after seeing Mr. Davis as above described, he called on me at Tim Fanning's log tavern, the only hotel in Dubuque, and informed me that two men would start next morning for Iowa City, then just laid out as the capital of the Territory of Iowa. They were going to attend the first sale of lots. Next morning we started accordingly. The name of one of the men was Bartlett—whether the Bartlett mentioned by Ford or not, I do not know; but judge not, as he did not appear to have any knowledge of the road, nor did he mention aught to lead one to suppose he had acquaintance with the locality of the 'Forks.' The name of the other man I have forgotten; but he was a blacksmith of Dubuque. For the journey, I had a large, strong horse, not spirited, but good. The two men were mounted on ponies. They rode at a continual slow trot, the natural pace of a pony. My horse taking longer strides, I allowed them to proceed some distance, and then a trot brought me up to them. And so it was all the way.

"As before said, the military road was being laid out, Congress having appropriated twenty thousand dollars. We found a newly broken furrow along one side of the road, which, by the way, was merely a track through the grass of the prairies, and a mound of turf raised three to four feet high at intervals of a half mile, more or less. At about noon he reached the house of Mr. Hamilton, two miles or so before reaching Cascade. Here we took dinner and fed the horses. There was only a woman—probably Mrs. Hamilton—in the house, and they had a small field in cultivation, no larger than a garden to appearance. The man was away. Continuing on, we soon reached Cascade. South of the river (North Fork of the Maquoketa) was a log cabin belonging to Mr. Dulong, an urbane Kentuckian. North of the river was the unfinished frame hotel of Mr. Thomas, and these were all the buildings of the place. Mr. Dulong was an elderly man, apparently forty to fifty years of age. He died some years since. Continuing on, it began to grow dark before we reached the timber of the South Fork of the Maquoketa.

"Passing through the timber, the new road being pretty good, the light from the chinks of a log cabin at last gave us assurance of human habitation, and a chance for a night's lodging. It proved to be the dwelling of Daniel Varvel, situated on the South Fork of the Maquoketa, and where is now a portion of the town of Monticello. On the maps of the place, it is designated as Monticello. Reaching Varvel's, he put the horses in a stable, near by—a log stable, by the way, with a loft above for hay. In the house were some dozen or fifteen men, in the employ of the U. S. government contractor, and engaged in laying out the Military Road. They had come thus far with the work. Varvel prepared supper. He was at that time wifeless, and no woman in the house. Supper of ham and eggs, corn dodgers and coffee. Breakfast, ditto, the next morning, eaten with a hearty relish after such a long ride. No beds for us with this

crowd. After an hour's talk, Varvel took the lantern and led the way to the stable. We mounted the ladder outside, and with our saddle-blankets for covering, slept on the hay (we three) till morning, the horses feeding and resting beneath us. And this was my first night in Iowa after leaving Dubuque. A word here about Varvel. He was from Kentucky; married some years after this, our first meeting; with George H. Walworth he laid out the town of Monticello, south of the river.

"His children grew up and removed further West. He followed them a few years since, and I do not know whether he is living or dead. After breakfast, we left Varvel's, as the place was called until Monticello was laid out and named. The road was tolerably well marked by wagons. About noon that day we found the only plowed land we had seen after leaving Dubuque. This second piece of plowed land, then just broken, consisted of five acres, the claim belonging to David G. Dumars, and the identical ground on which the county fair has been held for some years. Passing by this, and when about the intersection of what is now Main and High streets, Anamosa, a large-sized man came lazily along the road toward us. We stopped and made inquiry. He told me to take a road to the right a few rods further on. That man was David G. Dumars. He went on toward his breaking; and, bidding good-bye to my two companions, who were bound for the new capital of the Territory and prospective wealth through the purchase of town lots, I turned into the road to the right. A mile and a half brought me to the log cabin referred to in G. H. Ford's letter, the body which had been built by Russ & Dakin. Here I found G. H. Walworth, who was an old acquaintance and about fifteen to twenty other persons engaged in building a dam and saw-mill. The day was Sunday, and the people scattered, some reading, some lounging about, some gone to 'the Prairie,' as the settlement south of the timber was called. That settlement then consisted of eighteen log dwellings, and extended along the south border of the timber from Highland Grove to Viola; of course, these two latter names not being given till years afterward. I have related my journey as above merely to convey some idea of the aspect of the country, buildings, etc., and have named every dwelling we saw after leaving the little hamlet of Dubuque.

"I give here a list of the early settlers of the township; most of the list was obtained from John G. Joslin, ten years ago: Clement Russell and family arrived in July, 1837; John G. Joslin and family, in August, 1837; Ambrose Parsons and family, in May, 1838; Benonia Brown and family, in October, 1838; Lathrop Olmstead and family, in April, 1838; James Parsons, with his son Silas, in April, 1838; John Leonard and wife arrived in the autumn of 1838; Calvin C. Reed, in 1838; Gideon H. Peet, in the spring of 1839; Henry Van Buskirk, in the spring 1839; Samuel Kelly, in 1838; Edmund Booth, in August, 1839; Henry Booth, in May, 1840; Col. David Wood, in June, 1840."

MRS. PEET'S LETTER, 1842.

Copy of Mrs. Abigail Peet's letter to Mrs. Philip Burlingham of Cortland, N. Y., from where the Peets had emigrated to Jones county, Iowa, in 1839.

PAMEHO (FAIRVIEW), March 19, 1842.

DEAR DAUGHTER: I improve this opportunity to write and inform you that we are all enjoying very good health at present and hope to hear the same from you. We have had a light winter in comparison to what we used to have there. We have not had snow to hinder anyone's going into the woods to draw rails or timber anywhere they please. It has been all gone as much as four or five weeks, and is now very warm.

Our folks tapped our sugar trees last Monday so we could make our own sugar. We have made eighty-five pounds and they think they shall have syrup enough by night to make up the one hundred. I think it is as nice as we ever made. Gideon and Julius are both making for themselves.

The tops of the wheat is killed considerable but your father was over to it this morning and he says it is sprouting up thick and the ground is dry enough to go to plowing. Tell Philip if he was only here to begin his Spring work he could not help being highly delighted. I little thought when I left you that it would be so long before I saw you again, but I begin to fear that you will wait so long to get a great price there, that you will lose more here by having the best chances taken up that are convenient to timber and water, etc. It is a great chance for making a little money go a great ways in buying good land.

There is an abundance of excellent prairie and considerable timber land not taken up yet that can be got at the land office for one dollar and twenty cents per acre. Anyone would be very foolish to chop and clear land here when there are thousands and thousands of acres already cleared; and no stump roots or stones to molest you, but there is plenty of excellent stone in the timber and in ledges along the water courses. Your father often used to say he would like to have the stone by itself and the land by itself; he now has his wish.

They say there is a ledge about two or three miles from here on the bank of the river that rises twenty or thirty feet high and appears to be in regular layers. Some of the men have dug out some to use about buildings which they say is very beautiful stone, others say that it is a quarry of Turkish marble but how it will turn out I cannot say.

Julius is pleasantly situated and has a nice little black-eyed wife, she is young —will be eighteen next August, but she seems to understand business very well and keeps things snug. Martin went to board with them soon after they commenced housekeeping and is there now. Your father often says that he would rather have Julius' place than his old farm and I do not think Julius would trade if he could, to go back there to live; he has one hundred and sixty acres which cost two hundred and forty-five dollars.

I have made fifty-five cheeses this last season, and the boys took thirty of them to Dubuque and sold them for a shilling per pound, then bought three kettles to make sugar in, also one dish kettle for six pence per pound, four pairs of men's high shoes for twelve shillings per pair. Your father says they are the best shoes he ever had.

Pork and grain are very cheap here now.

Philip, I will write a little to you. If you cannot sell to get all of your money down, leave it in good hands where you can depend upon it when promised, get what you can, and sell off your stock, they will bring cash at some price. If you

should leave any in that way, get the man to deposit the money in some good permanent bank and get a certificate of deposit and have him send it to you. There is a farm that lies between Martins and ours with some people living on it who have paid for two eighties and have a claim on a considerable more. I hear they have borrowed the most of the money to pay for it, so we think it might be sold pretty reasonable. There is another one of the same family that lives the other way between Gideon and us which if you could get would suit you, but I do not know as he would sell, there is no danger however, but what you could suit yourself. I would not advise you to buy land of any man there that owns land here, for the chance is as good for you as it is for others. We have not the money now but we calculate to help you all as fast as we can. There are several men owing, of whom we can get nothing but work, so we thought it best to have a little more house room; they got out and hewed the timber for it week before last. We calculate to build a room on the east end of this eighteen by twenty, then a back room the whole length of the house for bed rooms and other conveniences. Gideon got out the timber the same week for his house, twenty by thirty-two, I believe.

If you come you had better get a good strong wagon and team that is stout and true, and if you could, get another good horse, and strong light wagon for your family if Harvey should come with you. It is best to have two in company, if anything should happen you could assist each other or if any of your friends wish to come tell them they had better start, for if they once get here they cannot help being suited. You will have to travel through a great many places that you will not like and many more that you will like but if you can get here and buy land as good as the best at ten shillings per acre it will pay all.

I think there is as little complaining of sickness here as I ever knew in any place, but I think it would be a good plan to make a jug of syrup such as I made when I was at your home, and get some boxes of Persian pills, a box or two of Davids plasters, they are very valuable.

I wish you could get me a patent wheel head. I cannot hear of any here, but they say they make wheels of both sorts a few miles from here.

I want you to write immediately and let us know your calculations.

I remain your ever affectionate mother,

ABIGAIL PEET.

WILD GAME IN FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

At the present time there is but very little wild game in Fairview township and the hunter and sportsman has very little game to hunt. What game there is consists of a small variety, such as rabbits, squirrels, a few prairie-chickens and wild ducks. On account of the stringent laws protecting the quail quite a number have accumulated until it is a common occurrence to see a small bevy along the road-side.

The Anamosa *Eureka* under date of October 28, 1909, published an article entitled "A Realm of Paradise" which vividly sets out the conditions of the early game of Fairview township, which is as follows:

A REALM OF PARADISE.

A Few Experiences in Hunting and Fishing in the Early Times.

"In a recent interview with Mr. Hiram Joslin, who landed in Jones county, Aug. 27, 1837, he narrated some of the experiences of himself and other members of the family. In those days deer, elk, wild turkeys, etc., were very plentiful everywhere, particularly in the 'Big woods,' as the Wapsie timber belt was called. Mr. John G. Joslin, the father of Hiram, Clark, Harrison, Daniel, Thurston and their sisters, we remember well as a great hunter, and many a deer, elk and wild turkey fell before his unerring rifle. All the boys, and, in fact, most of the old settlers were more or less given to exploits of this character. Mr. Hiram Joslin claims the honor of having shot the biggest deer ever killed in the county. Mr. Miles Russell, another old hunter remembered by a few, was with Mr. Joslin at the time. They were one and a half miles northwest of Fairview when Hiram finally brought down the big buck. The buck's mate was with him and was followed a short distance and shot, the ball cutting a big artery. Hiram then went home, southeast of Fairview, hitched a yoke of oxen to a sled and, with his father accompanying him, drove two or three miles, loaded up the game and hauled it in. The buck weighed over four hundred pounds, and in all probability, as Mr. Joslin says, was the largest ever captured in this locality. Hiram gave the skins to his father, who had learned from the Indians the art of dressing and tanning them for clothing, which we remember to have seen worn frequently. Mr. Joslin said the buckskin suit was 'a little sticky when wet but lasted long—too long, sometimes, to suit him.'

"On one occasion when Hiram and his father were returning home by moonlight from a trip up in the Buffalo timber they discovered a flock of turkeys roosting in trees at some distance. Hiram mimicked a hoot owl and that started the gobblers going. Hiram slipped through the brush until within reach, sighted along the glimmering gun barrel in the moonlight, fired and downed his bird. This was about a mile northwest of the George Perkins place, near the Buffalo. At that time many of the roads were little more than Indian trails.

"Mr. Joslin recalled a fishing trip in which he, his brothers John and Harrison and their father and George and Eli Brown joined. While on their way to the Wapsie they ran on a couple of elk. The Browns had a rifle and shot the biggest of the pair, but the other waded across the river and escaped. After dark two torches were set afame and borne quietly along the shore. John Joslin speared a sturgeon weighing sixty pounds. This was their biggest prize, but before they concluded their night's sport they also had captured six or eight muskellunge, and when they were hung on poles suspended on their shoulders some of their tails touched the ground. This is not an incredible story, by any means, for we remember to have seen muskellunge weighing from twenty-two to twenty-eight pounds, and have known of their being occasionally taken that weighed from thirty to forty pounds, a fact that Mr. Joslin, we doubt not, can corroborate from his personal knowledge.

"Wild geese, ducks and pigeons in their season by the millions, and prairie chickens and quails innumerable—a mere mention is sufficient, for they were a

drug in the market. But those days are gone, never to return, and we are compelled to accept what we call advanced civilization and find the best compensations we can to take the place of the superb, unequaled, near-to-nature delights and experiences of the huntsmen and fishermen who made this veritable paradise their home in the days of the early pioneers."

The Thirty-third General Assembly of the State of Iowa passed a law that no person shall hunt, pursue, kill or take any wild animals, bird or game in this State with a gun, without first procuring a license known as a hunter's license. This license must be procured at the office of the County Auditor and costs the sum of one dollar, which money is transferred to the Treasurer of State and placed to the credit of a fund known as the fish and game protection fund.

The number of citizens of Jones county who have procured a license from the County Auditor's office up to December 1, 1909, was one thousand and twenty-four. This indicates that a good proportion of our citizens are interested to a greater or less degree in hunting.

THE FIRST POSTOFFICE.

In 1840, a weekly horseback mail was placed on the route between Dubuque and Iowa City, via Edinburg, the then county seat, and coming into the military road at Dartmouth, now Anamosa. In 1841, Gideon N. Peet procured the establishment of a postoffice at his residence, a mile west of Russell's, and was appointed postmaster. This was the first postoffice and postmaster in the township, the nearest postoffice being then at Edinburg, James Hutton, postmaster; Big Woods, Mr. Grauel, postmaster; Rome (now Olin), Norman B. Seely, postmaster; Springville, Colonel Butler, postmaster, and Monticello, William Clark, postmaster. Mr. Peet conducted his postoffice well, but the business was light, for the people were few, and the rates of letter postage were burdensome. Money was a scarce article, the country not having recovered from the effects of the crash of 1837, and the government accepting nothing at the land offices or post-offices except gold and silver. The money mostly current was "red-dog," "wild-cat," and "stumptail," that is, the money of the state banks, and no man receiving it one day could tell what it would be worth the next. In such a condition of things, and every man hoarding to pay the government for his land, the amount of mail sent and received was small. After some months, Mr. Peet wished to rid himself of the care of the office. Russell desired the position, as he said, "so that he could read all the papers," and the expression may have been one of his many jests. In some way, and through his personal friend, Senator A. C. Dodge, at Washington, his wish was gratified. Months passed. The mail came weekly at about the noon hour. Almost daily, Russell might be seen stepping to his door after dinner, and, with vexation depicted on his face, looking up the road leading into the timber and to the Wapsipinicon bridge. Waiting for the mail kept him from his farm work, and finally he declared the postoffice was "nothing but a plague," and sent into Washington his resignation in favor of A. B. Dumont.

Dumont was a carpenter, one of the two sons of J. B. Dumont, then recently arrived from the State of New York, and settled in Fairview. The other son was Fred, an invalid at the time, and now one of the substantial farmers near

Fairview. The new postmaster, Mr. Dumont, had a job at Marion, Linn county, and placed the office in charge of Edmund Booth, his next-door neighbor, for a few weeks. The time ran into six months, and still having work at Marion, Dumont concluded to resign. Dr. Sylvester G. Matson, then living on the military road just south of Reed's Creek, desired it, and Mr. Dumont resigned in his favor. Mr. Booth remarks that during the six months the postoffice was in his care, the sum total of his compensation, that is postmaster's percentage on receipts, was just six dollars. Dr. Matson held the position one month, and, like his predecessors, found the glory small and the pay still smaller. He, too, threw up the affair, and another man succeeded him. The name of the office all this time was Pamaho, suggested by Mr. Peet in his petition to the department in 1841, Mr. Peet stating it was the name of an Indian chief in Wisconsin.

The following is a complete list of postmasters of the village of Fairview, once called Pamaho, from September 16, 1840, when the postoffice was established until the twenty-fourth day of October, 1904, when the postoffice was discontinued and mail was carried by rural mail carriers from Springville, Iowa:

- Pamaho (changed to Fairview). Gideon N. Peet (Estab.) Sept. 16, 1840.
Clement Russell, appointed July 8, 1843.
Sylvester G. Matson, appointed, March 2, 1844.
Amasa B. Dumont, appointed April 27, 1846.
S. G. Matson, appointed March 16, 1848.
Burton Peet, appointed July 3, 1849.
John Craighead, appointed July 29, 1850.
Amos Merrill, appointed March 20, 1854.
Joseph A. Secrest, appointed October 11, 1854.
Eli Jessup, appointed February 9, 1855.
Eli Gilbert, appointed December 12, 1855.
Giles J. Hakes, appointed July 12, 1856.
William F. Arnold, appointed May 9, 1862.
Calvin McGowen, appointed November 2, 1866.
Ames Merritt, appointed October 9, 1868.
Geo. D. McKay, appointed March 24, 1869.
Amos Merrill, appointed June 8, 1874.
Samuel B. Coleman, appointed October 8, 1877.
Amos Merrill, appointed November 12, 1877.
Calvin McGowen, appointed January 21, 1880.
Miss Elizabeth Wood, appointed January 18, 1881.
Miss Elizabeth Warner, appointed September 11, 1882.
Joseph D. Secrest, appointed March 3, 1886.
Mrs. Jane McGowan, appointed November 9, 1886.
James Northrup, appointed October 16, 1888.
Mrs. Vesta Holden, appointed December 12, 1894.
James W. Allee, appointed August 22, 1898.
William T. Cason, appointed September 6, 1900.
Harry L. Keam (or Kearn), appointed May 8, 1901.
Albertus Somers, appointed March 10, 1902.
Katharine M. Mott, appointed August 13, 1902.

Discontinued October 24, 1904. Effective November 14, 1904. Mail to Springville.

ANAMOSA.

On June 28, 1840, Colonel Thomas Cox, at the solicitation of J. D. Walworth laid out the town which was called Dartmouth and which is now the present location of Anamosa. The plat made by him was never recorded and amounted to nothing. The platting of Dartmouth was done the day after the locating of the county seat by the county commissioners, Thomas S. Denison and Charles Hutton, June 20, 1840, in section 36, township 83, north range 3, which was called Edinburg. R. J. Cleaveland of Olin, in the year 1846, laid the town of Lexington, and the name Lexington was changed Anamosa, and that portion of the city now called "down town" by some and "Dublin" by others, corresponds to the original town of Lexington.

To the original town there has been made the following additions and subdivisions:

1. Crockwell's Addition in the year 1848.
2. Crockwell's Out-Lots in the year 1847.
3. Ford's Addition in the year 1848.
4. Walworth's Addition in the year 1849.
5. Walworth's Out-Lots in the year 1849.
6. Fisher's East Anamosa in the year 1850.
7. Fisher's Addition in the year 1865.
8. Webster's Out-Lots in the year 1854.
9. Haddock's Out-Lots 27, East Anamosa.
10. Keller's Subdivision of lot 1, Fisher's Addition.
11. Warren's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
12. Shaw's Subdivision of lot 1, section 11, town 84, range 4.
13. Soper & Boardman's Subdivision of lots 25, 26, 28, 29, Fisher's East Anamosa.
14. Kimball's Subdivision of 5, 6 and part of 7, Webster's Out-Lots.
15. Peter's Subdivision of the west half of lot 4 of Fisher's Addition.
16. Gibb's Addition.
17. Skinner's Addition.
18. Boardman's Subdivision of lots 2 and 3 of Webster's Out-Lots.
19. Peter's Subdivision of lot 30, and west half of lot 31 of Walworth's Addition.
20. Huber's Subdivision.
21. Shaw's Subdivision of the east half of lot 4 of Fisher's Addition, and part of the northeast quarter of the southwest quarter of the southwest quarter of section 2, town 84, range 4.
22. Hick's Addition.
23. Shaw's Subdivision of lot 25 of Fisher's East Anamosa.
24. Sale's Subdivision of Out-Lot 1 of Walworth's Addition.
25. Boardman & Soper's Subdivision of lots 6, 7 and 10 of Anamosa.
26. Booth's Subdivision of lot 2 of Fisher's Addition.
27. Crane's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.

28. Osborne's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
29. Fisher's Subdivision of part of Walworth's Addition.
30. Subdivision A, of Skinner's Addition.
31. Shaw's Subdivision of lot 26 of Fisher's East Anamosa.
32. Shaw's Subdivision of part of lot 4, and the northeast quarter of the northeast quarter of section 10, town 84, range 4, west of the fifth principal meridian.

The first settlers located in Anamosa in the year 1838.

The census of 1875 shows the population of 1,598 as taken by the township assessor, but the accuracy of this census was seriously questioned by a great many people. The census of 1885 showed a population of 1,874; 1890, 2,078; 1895, 2,006; 1900, 2,891; 1905, 2,878; and it is estimated that the census of 1910 will show a population of over 3,000. Anamosa was incorporated as a village in 1856 and as a city in 1872.

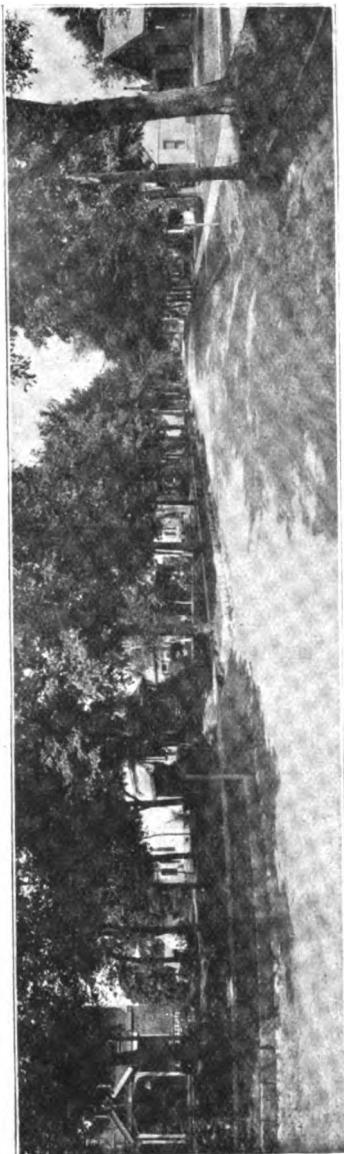
Anamosa is a beautiful city of 2,878 inhabitants, 930 feet above the sea level, situated at the junction of the Wapsipinicon and Buffalo Creek and at the foot of three hills, thus being well protected from wind and storm. The scenery in and around the city is most romantic and attractive and the bluffs near the Wapsipinicon River and particularly at High Bluff are often compared to the scenery along the Hudson. On account of the attractiveness of the scenery at High Bluff and its convenience to Anamosa many picnics are held there and during the months of June, July and August it is the scene of many camping parties and frequently families will be there in tents most of the summer. Another pretty place is Saum's Creek, which is commonly called Horse Shoe Bend, being at the junction of Saum's Creek and the Buffalo Creek about three-quarters of a mile northwest of the State quarries. This also is a favorable picnic ground and has been for a number of years.

THE COUNTY SEAT.

Anamosa is the county seat of Jones county and has been since the year 1847. The town of Newport being selected as the county seat in June, 1846, was a political joke as it was a hard place to reach at that time and a long distance from the center of population.

Preparations were made for the erection of a log courthouse, and some of the timbers were placed on the ground, but nothing was ever done toward its completion. The commissioners rented a room from Adam Overacker for their meeting, and made arrangements with him to supply rooms to accommodate the court at the proper season.

When Judge Wilson reached the spot, and found there was no place prepared for holding court, save in a room of the log shanty; saw no other house in the vicinity, and nought in view save trees and waving prairie-grass, he got into his buggy and drove off to his home in Dubuque. No term of court was held during the time the county seat was at Newport. The result of the election which fixed upon Newport was generally looked upon as a joke. It satisfied no one except Adam Overacker, and was much less suited to the needs of the county than Edinburg. As soon as possible, the assistance of the legislature was again



PARK AVENUE, ANAMOSA

called in, and privilege was granted by that body to vote for a county seat, according to their own inclinations. If this election should not show a majority for any one point, a second election should be held, in which the two places having the greatest number of votes in the first election should be the only ones in the field.

On the first election, in the spring of 1847, five points were returned, viz.: Lexington, Newport, Rome, Monticello and Scotch Grove. No votes were given to Edinburg, Newport and Lexington stood highest, and in the second contest, about two weeks later, a victory resulted in favor of Lexington, whose name was afterward changed by authority of Judge Wilson, of the district court, to Anamosa.

After the election, the commissioners met June 10, 1847, at Edinburg. They adjourned till 7 o'clock, June 11, when they immediately took a recess to meet at 8 o'clock in the afternoon at Lexington. We might, therefore, say that this town became the county seat between 7 A. M. and 8 P. M., June 11, 1847. The house of G. H. Ford was temporarily secured for court purposes and the transaction of county business.

Lexington had been surveyed by R. J. Cleaveland, June 18, 1846, with Mahan & Crockwell as proprietors. It was replatted, with provision for a public square, in June, 1847, by H. Mahan, John D. Crockwell and G. H. Ford, who, in accordance with a previous pledge, donated to the county of Jones, fifty lots of the new town and a public square. Of these lots, forty-eight were sold at the July term of the Commissioners' Board, realizing to the county seven hundred and twenty-five dollars.

The contract for building a two-story frame courthouse was let to G. H. Ford at eight hundred dollars. This building was 30x40 feet, and could not have been built at so low a price had it not been that most of the necessary material was already donated to the county. This courthouse was first occupied January 3, 1848. Various attempts have been made in later years to remove the county seat from Anamosa to a more central locality. In the vote of April 6, 1857, a contest was waged between Anamosa and Madison, with a result of 1,024 to 717 in favor of the former. In the following year, an attempt to remove the seat of justice to the northeast quarter of section 1, Jackson township, failed of a majority by 33 votes. The ballot stood 1,278 to 1,245. In October, 1874, the people were called upon to decide between Anamosa and Center Junction. The contest was a bitter one, and not without some fear on the part of the friends of Anamosa. The latter, however, were successful by a vote of 1,993 to 1,592.

The courthouse above mentioned, as built by G. H. Ford in 1847, was used by the county until 1864. Some brick offices had also been erected, which stood, with the courthouse, down in the part known as the "old town" of Anamosa. Though the old building did good service for the county for some eighteen years, yet it was not free from the gnawings of the "tooth of time," and we find, in the midwinter meeting of the board of supervisors, the following resolutions offered:

WHEREAS, H. C. Metcalf has generously offered to Jones county suitable rooms for county offices and a commodious hall in which to hold the district court, for the term of two years free of rent, with the privilege of using the

same three years longer for such rent as the board of supervisors may see fit to allow, and

WHEREAS, The ruinous and dilapidated condition of the building known as the Jones county courthouse, now only renders it a fit habitation for bats and owls, and as we, the representatives of Jones county, do not desire longer to dispute possession with a class of tenants whose claims are vastly superior to ours, therefore

Resolved, That this board accept said proposition and order a removal of the public records as soon as said Metcalf shall make to the county a lease of the aforesaid rooms, in accordance with the conditions above stated.

This resolution was finally adopted on the sixth day of the term, January, 1864. The old courthouse was sold at auction November 15, 1864, to E. B. Alderman for two hundred and fifty dollars, and was moved up town.

The rooms rented of Mr. Metcalf were occupied free of rent for two years, when they were leased at the rate of two hundred and fifty dollars per year. The county offices remained here until the fall of 1871 when they were removed to their present location in Shaw's block. The courtroom was removed to Lehmkuhl's block in January, 1871, the hall in Metcalf's building being inadequate to the needs of the county. For three years, the county rented the rooms occupied by the county officers. During the time of the contest for the county seat between Center Junction and Anamosa, the latter city in its corporate capacity appropriated three thousand dollars and private citizens subscribed two thousand dollars more, with which amount and one thousand dollars additional pledged, the entire second floor of Shaw's block and the auditor's office on the first floor were purchased and conveyed to the county of Jones, to belong to said county so long as they were occupied for county and court purposes. In the event that the county seat is removed from Anamosa, these rooms are to revert to their former owners, the city and citizens of Anamosa.

Four terms of court are held in Jones county each year, viz.: March, May, September and December. The longest terms usually being March and September. Three judges preside over the court in Anamosa: Hon. F. O. Ellison, Hon. Milo P. Smith, Hon. W. N. Treichler. Judge F. O. Ellison living in Anamosa holds two terms of court and each of the other judges one. The county officers all reside in Anamosa and frequently remain after their term of office expires and become permanent residents of the city.

BUSINESS INTERESTS.

As a business center Anamosa leads the county as is indexed by the vast amount of freight shipped in and out by its three railroads, viz.; Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railway Company, Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company and Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railway Company. It has three prosperous and substantial banks: Niles & Watters Savings Bank with a deposit of six hundred and five thousand, two hundred and seventy-two dollars and ninety-two cents on the 10th day of August, 1909, the Anamosa National Bank with a deposit of four hundred and ninety-six thousand, one hundred and seventy-one dollars and twenty-six cents on the 16th day of November, 1909, and the Citi-

zens Savings Bank with a deposit of one hundred and two thousand, and eighty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents on the 10th day of August, 1909.

Anamosa has ten blocks of brick paving, ten miles of permanent walks, good water works system, good electric light company, good gas company, good fire department, good public schools, good postal service and a good free public library. Its fire department is one of the best volunteer fire departments in the state of Iowa, which in former times took a prominent part in the state tournaments and has always responded promptly and cheerfully to all fires. It has been the means of saving thousands of dollars to the citizens of Anamosa and is one of the most beneficial organizations in the city.

ANAMOSA WATER WORKS.

It also has a good water works system which is now owned by the city. The Anamosa water works was incorporated February 20, 1875, by J. C. Dietz, C. H. Lull, N. S. Noble, B. F. Shaw, M. Heisy, T. W. Shapley, J. G. McGuire, T. R. Ercanbrack, E. B. Alderman, H. C. Metcalf, J. H. Williams, George Watters, John Watters and E. Blakeslee. The corporation stock of the company was fixed at ten thousand dollars, with the privilege of increasing to twenty thousand dollars. On April 20, 1875, the city of Anamosa gave the water works company a twenty-five year franchise. The pump station of the water works company is situated near the bridge on the Wapsipinicon River. The reservoir is on the hill between South Ford and Booth street and has a capacity of one hundred thousand gallons. The majority stock of the company was purchased by John G. Griffith who had control of the company for many years. In 1909 the water works company was purchased by the city of Anamosa for the sum of twenty thousand dollars. The city has already made arrangements to put in new machinery at the pump house, which shall be operated by electricity obtained from the electric light company, and is already extending the water mains so as to accommodate all citizens.

MERCANTILE AND PROFESSIONAL.

Anamosa has many prominent professional and business men and many first class stores. It has ten lawyers, six doctors and five dentists. It has six grocery stores, five shoe stores, four dry-goods stores, two meat markets, four drug stores, three jewelry stores, one furniture store, three millinery stores, two newspapers, two livery stables, one large school book and supply company, the W. M. Welch Company; one tile spade company, owned and operated by J. A. Belknap; one cooperage company known as the American Cooperage Company, with a large plant at Wilson, Arkansas, and a butter tub factory operated in the state reformatory, one steam laundry, two blacksmith shops, two lumber yards, six churches and a very pretty well kept city park.

STRAWBERRY HILL.

Strawberry Hill up until the year 1901 was an independent village adjacent to the city of Anamosa but was no part of the city of Anamosa. It maintained

its own municipal government. The division line between Anamosa and Strawberry Hill was Division street and all east of Division street constituted Strawberry Hill. By a vote of the people on August 20, 1901, Strawberry Hill was annexed and became a part of the city of Anamosa and has been ever since. When it was annexed two councilmen were elected from Strawberry Hill so that she might have representation in the city affairs. In February, 1904, the city of Anamosa reduced the number of councilmen from six to four and also reduced the number of wards from six to four, and that part of Strawberry Hill north of Main street and east of Division street was added to the first ward of Anamosa, and that part south of Main street and east of Division street became part of the fourth ward of Anamosa. At the present time Anamosa has a mayor and six councilmen, two elected at large and one from each ward.

ANAMOSA INCORPORATED.

In the early part of 1854, a petition was presented to the county judge of Jones county, requesting the appointment of an election to decide whether or not Anamosa should become an incorporated town. The judge granted the petition and named May 1, 1854, as the day on which said election should be held, and at which election persons residing in the platted village of Anamosa should be electors. The result was in favor of an incorporation.

A second election was ordered to be held in the courthouse of Anamosa on the 27th of May following, to choose five persons who should prepare a charter for the proposed town. This election resulted in the choice of C. L. D. Crockwell, D. Kinert, P. R. Skinner, S. T. Pierce and Joseph Dimmitt.

The charter was not submitted for adoption for almost two years, being adopted March 19, 1856, and submitted for the consideration of the county judge. By him the first election was immediately ordered, resulting in the choice of William T. Shaw, mayor; C. C. Peet, recorder and G. W. Keller, Joseph Mann, S. T. Buxton and H. C. Metcalf, councilmen.

Anamosa was divided into wards and declared organized as a city February 6, 1872, by the town council. This organization was completed by the first city election held March 4, 1872, when two councilmen were elected from each ward.

A FEW DATES OF PUBLIC INTEREST.

August 20, 1901, Strawberry Hill annexed to Anamosa.

October 14, 1901, ordinance granted to Jones County Telephone Company.

March 4, 1902, resolution passed to build a city hall and hose house.

May 5, 1903, contractor Chadwick's bid for the construction of a city hall accepted.

February 5, 1904, voted a five per cent tax to Chicago, Anamosa & Northern Railway Company, for a proposed railway from Anamosa to Prairieburg.

February 1, 1904, city reduced from six to four wards.

May 10, 1906, contract for paving awarded to William Horrabin of Iowa City, the lowest bidder, his bid being one dollar and sixty-one cents per yard,

stone curbing forty-three cents per foot. This paving cost a total of fifteen thousand, nine hundred and ninety-two dollars and fifteen cents.

September 10, 1907, petition of the voters of Anamosa for the purchase of the water works company was filed by the city council.

October 28, 1907, election for the purchase of the water works system. The vote being one hundred and eighty-three for and seventy-nine against.

ORIGIN OF THE NAME ANAMOSA.

The name of this city has a somewhat romantic origin, and is derived from a simple incident in its early history. This incident occurred in the house of G. H. Ford about 1842, and is thus related by Edmund Booth, who happened to be present: "One day three Indians came in. At a glance, it was seen that they were not of the common, skin-dressed, half wild and dirty class. They were a man, woman and daughter, and all wore a look of intelligence quite different from the generally dull aspect of their race. The man and woman were dressed mostly in the costume of white people, with some Indian mixed; but the girl, bright and pleasant faced, and apparently about eight or ten years old, was wholly in Indian dress. One can form some tolerable idea of her appearance from the carved full length figures sometimes found in front of tobacco and cigar shops in the cities. These are not always fancy figures, but taken from real life, though such are rarely, if ever, seen among Indians, as they travel from one part of the country to another. The girl was dressed as becomes the daughter of a chief. She was really a handsome girl. Her dress was entirely Indian, bright as was the expression of her face, tasteful, and yet not gaudy. She wore ornamented leggings and moccasins, and her whole appearance was that of a well-dressed Indian belle.

"It was evident that these Indians were, as we said, not of the common order, and this fact excited more interest in us and Mr. and Mrs. Ford, no other persons being present, than was usually the case at that day, when the sight of native sons and daughters of the wild frontier was a common occurrence. The three were entirely free from the dull, wary watchfulness of their kind, and, though somewhat reserved at first, were possessed of an easy dignity. They readily became cheerful, and but for their light red color, would be taken for well-bred white people. They were from Wisconsin and on their way west.

"We inquired their names. The father's was Nasinus. The name of the mother was a longer one and has escaped our memory. The name of the daughter was Anamosa—pronounced by the mother, An-a-mo-sah, as is the usual way, and corresponds to the Indian pronunciation of Sar-a-to-gah, the Saratoga of New York. When we asked the mother the name of her daughter, the latter laughed the pleasant, half bashful laugh of a young girl, showing she understood the question but did not speak. This interview was decidedly agreeable all around. After more than an hour spent in conversation, having taken dinner, they departed on the military road westward, leaving a pleasant impression behind them.

"It occurred to us that the names of the father and daughter were suitable for new towns—in fact, infinitely preferable to repeating Washington and various

others for the hundredth time. Unfortunately, we neglected to ascertain of them the meaning of their names, but, some years later, Pratt R. Skinner removed here from Dubuque and established a land agency, subsequently a dry-goods store, under the firm of Skinner & Clark. Mr. Skinner had been engaged in government surveys in this part of Iowa, and was no stranger to the Indians and their language. He said the word Anamosa signified white fawn, and the probability of such being the case is natural enough, when we consider the Indian custom of naming persons from individual objects.

"After Lexington had been platted on this spot and had become the county seat, we brought forward the subject of changing the name of the town, and thus avoiding the numerous delays and losses in mail matter, resulting from similarity of postoffice names, almost every northern state having its Lexington. Skinner and C. C. Rockwell joined in the move, but, on consultation, the board of commissioners concluded they had no power in the premises, and that it was the province of the district court. At the first session of that court held in Lexington, a petition, gotten up mainly by Skinner and Rockwell, was presented. Judge Wilson assented, and since then the town has borne the name of Anamosa."

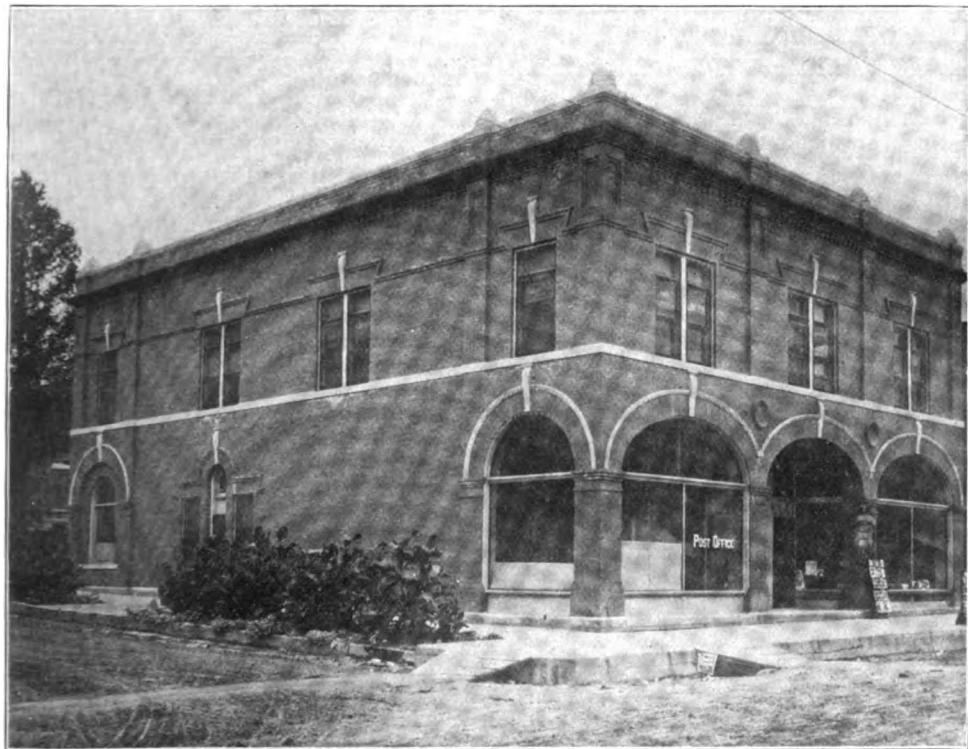
THE ANAMOSA POSTOFFICE.

The Anamosa postoffice was organized on the 4th day of November, 1847, and Columbus C. Rockwell was appointed postmaster and from that time until the present time there have only been eighteen different postmasters. The following is an accurate list of postmasters showing their date and time of service obtained by the editor from the postal department at Washington, D. C.:

Anamosa.—Columbus C. Rockwell, appointed November 4, 1847. Chas. L. D. Rockwell, appointed May 9, 1849. Joseph A. Hunt, appointed April 28, 1853. Linus Osborn, appointed December 10, 1853. Samuel A. Cunningham, appointed April 7, 1854. Richard G. Hunt, appointed August 8, 1856. Henry A. Shaffer, appointed September 24, 1856. Jonathan H. Show, appointed March 5, 1858 Amos H. Peaslee, appointed December 9, 1858. Nathan G. Sales, appointed October 6, 1860. Horace C. Metcalf, appointed March 29, 1861. Richard McDaniel, appointed March 20, 1866. Harlen Hallenbeck, appointed July 26, 1866. Geo. W. Coe (P. & S.),* appointed April 5, 1869. Chas. W. Coe (P. & S.), appointed April 20, 1869. Reappointed (P. & S.), December 10, 1872. Reappointed (P. & S.), January 9, 1877. Wm. B. Fish (P. & S.), appointed January 24, 1881. Reappointed (P. & S.), January 27, 1885. Newton S. Noble (P. & S.), April 5, 1887. Reappointed (P.),* February 9, 1888. Elihu J. Wood (P. & S.), April 30, 1890. Edward C. Holt (P. & S.), April 17, 1894. Chas. H. Anderson (P. & S.), March 22, 1898. Reappointed (P. & S.), April 10, 1902. Reappointed (P. & S.), March 21, 1906.

The present postmaster is Charles H. Anderson, appointed March 22, 1898, and has been twice reappointed. Mr. Anderson has been a very competent and obliging postmaster and has aided materially in the present accommodation of the office and in the increase of business. He has increased the business from five thousand, three hundred and nine dollars and sixty-two cents in the year ending

*(P. & S.)=president and senate. (P.,)=president.



POSTOFFICE, ANAMOSA

March 1, 1898, when he was appointed, to ten thousand, four hundred and fifty-two dollars and thirty-eight cents for the year 1908. It was through his efforts that the office was placed in the rank of second-class office July 1, 1904, giving the city free delivery. February 1, 1906, two mail carriers were established and on April 1, 1907, a third was granted. The present carriers are A. A. Bagley, E. B. Harrison and Richard Owen. There are five rural mail routes from the Anamosa postoffice established as follows: No. 1, May 1, 1902; No. 2, January 1, 1902; No. 3, January 1, 1902; No. 4, December 1, 1902; No. 5, November 15, 1902. The Anamosa postoffice has the finest home of any postoffice in Jones county.

The present postoffice officers are: postmaster, C. H. Anderson; assistant postmaster, C. L. Anderson; clerks: Hugh Reid, B. I. McLaughlin and F. C. Alton.

ANAMOSA HOME COMING.

The Anamosa fair association thinking that a homecoming week on the same dates as the Anamosa fair would be a splendid thing for the community, appointed Clifford L. Niles, James E. Remley and E. R. Moore a committee to properly advertise the homecoming and make the necessary arrangements. This committee did active work and made the necessary arrangements and preparation for the Anamosa homecoming. The fair association appointed the following committee of the Anamosa citizens to take charge of the homecoming and arrange the program, viz.: E. J. Wood, T. E. Booth, H. M. Remley, M. Belknap, C. J. Cash, B. H. Miller, Mrs. David Hakes, Mrs. Edward Foley, Mrs. E. M. Harvey and Mrs. Geo. W. Byerly.

The following program was adopted by the committee:

Tuesday, October 24, 1909. Reception and registration at city hall.

Wednesday, 9:00 o'clock. Reunion at City Park, Mayor Robert Johnson presiding. Address of Welcome, Judge F. O. Ellison. Responses, Chancy Wood, Rapid City, S. D.; J. M. Parsons, Des Moines, Iowa; Captain E. B. Soper, Estherville, Iowa.

11:30 a. m. Picnic dinner at City Park.

Thursday, 9 o'clock. Visit to city reformatory.

10 o'clock. Automobile ride.

Thursday, 2 p. m. City Park, a general reunion and program of music and impromptu addresses.

On account of the unfavorable weather conditions the program was carried out at the courthouse, Mayor Johnson presiding. Jansa's band of Cedar Rapids furnished good music, as also did Miss Blanche Port's girl choir. Judge F. O. Ellison was then introduced and gave a very hearty, enthusiastic welcome to all homecomers. Rev. D. C. Dutton of Webster City, Missouri, responded to Judge Ellison's eloquent welcome in a most happy and pleasing manner. Judge B. H. Miller was then introduced and gave some very timely remarks regarding early Anamosa and Jones county history.

The picnic which was planned to be held at the City Park was held in the parlors of the Methodist church and a most enjoyable time was had. The women had charge of the picnic dinner under the leadership of Mrs. Geo. W. Byerly and

Mrs. Ed Foley and their work was faithfully performed and the picnic dinner was one of the most successful features of the homecoming. Some of the other parts of the program were not completed on account of the excessively rainy weather.

The following is a list of those who registered, consisting of two hundred and forty-three names, which does not include all of those who returned to Anamosa.

Chas. Allen, Lillian Wheeler Allen, 1884; H. L. and Ruth Allen, Lohrville; Mrs. Myrtle Clark Albee, Colorado Springs, Colorado, 1901.

Florence L. Beam, Minneapolis, 1903; Mr. and Mrs. H. A. Beam, Murdo, South Dakota, 1906; A. R. Byerly, Mrs. E. A. Byerly, Fredonia, Kansas, 1875; Mabel Booth Brewer, 1897; Gertrude and Helen Brewer, Bozeman, Montana; Wm. Bodenhofer, Hackensack, Minnesota, 1906; Geo. and Mrs. Brimacombe, Sabetha, Kansas, 1908; Morgan Bumgardner, Cedar Falls, 1869; J. H. Boots, Huron, South Dakota, Mrs. Janet Boots, 1904; Jarold H. Boots; F. M. Byerly, Delhi, 1899; C. H. Byerly, Cedar Rapids, 1901; J. W. Byers, Cedar Rapids, 1903; Faye Brock, Alden; A. Bricker, Maquoketa.

W. P. Connery, Murdo, South Dakota, 1909; Edith Caulkins, Knoxville, Tennessee; M. Chaplin, Lawrence, Kansas, 1908; J. F. Cohoon, Cedar Falls, 1907; Mrs. W. M. Carter, 1897; Hildreth A., Carol A. and Willis G. Carter, San Antonio, Texas; Mrs. Julia Cowen, Chicago; Mrs. Bessie and Francis Coleman, Des Moines; Mrs. Coon, Oxford Junction, 1859; Elias Curttright, Marshalltown; W. M. Carter, San Antonio, Texas.

Robert T. Dott, Salem, South Dakota, 1883; Mrs. M. E. Dott, Sioux City; Robert O. Dott, Salem; J. D. E. Doolittle, Coggon, 1887; Rev. and Mrs. D. C. Dutton, Helen A. and Adena C. Dutton, Webb City, Missouri, 1907.

Alice Doyle, F. J. Dawson, Dubuque; Mrs. Ed. Doyle, Viola, 1889; Ed. Dorsey, Clinton; W. A. Dunn, Agent C. R. I. & P. 1867.

Bessie Ewing, Cedar Rapids, 1906; Frank O. Erwin, Cedar Rapids, 1902.

W. H. and Grace V. Farragher, Livermore, California, 1903; T. W. Foley, Denver; Mrs. Eliza McDaniels, Fenton, Cedar Rapids; H. O. Frink, Chicago, 1901; Joy L. Frink, Chicago, 1881.

Mrs. J. W. Gerber, 1887; Helen C. Gerber, Washington, D. C.; Bertha A. Graham, Chattanooga, Oklahoma, 1901; Olivine Graham; Dell Gleason, Ames, 1907; A. N. and Mrs. Griswold, Cedar Rapids, 1881; Ben H. Griffith, Nara Visa, New Mexico, 1909; Earl and Mrs. Gough, Mt. Vernon; W. F. Glick, Perry; Mrs. R. R. Griffith, Moline, Illinois; Hannah R. Gilbert, Rhodes.

Mrs. Lorinda Huber Smith, Mechanicsville, 1864; C. H. Harvey, 1885, Edith C. and Helen W. Harvey, Knoxville, Tennessee; Mrs. T. E. Hartman, Waterloo, 1905; B. M. Hester, Ida Grove, 1876; G. W. and E. A. Harvey, Kimball, Neb., 1870; Ronald Hartman, Waterloo, 1905; Jane M. Harvey, Des Moines, 1898; J. P. Hire, J. B. Hepler, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. C. W. Hosford, Mrs. H. Paulson, Mrs. V. L. Hanssen, Monticello; E. S. Holt, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. Gladys Sigworth Hull, Boone.

J. and Laura J. Ireland, Clinton, 1881; L. L. Ireland, Wyoming, 1885.

H. J. and L. Joslin, Holstein, 1882; R. T. Jeffrey, Ames, 1884; Mrs. Jennie Niles Jeffrey, Ames, 1902; Waller and Mrs. James, Wyoming.

Mrs. Ella Kershner, Bessie and Lottie Kershner, La Belle, Missouri, 1904; Julia, John and Iola Kearns, Wellington, Kansas, 1907; Esther L. Kimball, Wyoming; L. H. and Mrs. Kaufmann, Cedar Rapids.

Mrs. A. V. Larrance, Aledo, Illinois; C. O. and Mrs. Lawson, 1897; R. O. and M. R. Lawson, Waterloo; Will and Mrs. Lawrence, Cedar Rapids; Dick and Mrs. Lynn, Dubuque, 1903; Loretta Lynn, Dubuque, 1904.

Wm. McGuire, Chicago, 1894; Mrs. H. M. McGuire, 1894; E. C. Morey, Chicago, 1872; Mrs. Lillian Belknap Miller, Rockford, 1904; Fred J. Miller, Rockford; H. H. Mead, Kingsley, 1880; G. W. and Mrs. Miller, Cedar Rapids, 1900; Cyrus and Mrs. Matthews, Sioux City, 1897; Ada C. and Wilma M. McIntyre, Moline, Illinois, 1905; Florence and Ruth Matthews, Sioux City; P. D. Murphy, 1882; Margaret Murphy, Chicago, 1894; T. R. Susie, I. and K. McLaughlin, Dubuque, 1902; Dr. E. A. McLeod, Central City; John McMurrin, Wyoming, 1907; F. C. McKean, Salina, Kansas, 1872; Harry W. Miller, Cedar Rapids; L. B. and Mrs. Miller and Mary E. Dixon, Illinois.

John W. Niles, Sterling, Illinois, 1861; Leila Niles, Winfield, Kansas, 1902; S. D. Newman, Syracuse, Nebraska, 1883; Mrs. O. M. Newman, Marion, 1908; Harry Newlin, Viola; W. S. Niles, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. J. E. Nyquist, 1892, Helen, Mae and Buford R. Nyquist, Clinton; H. D. Neall, Chicago; Mrs. A. L. Neal, Clarksville; R. M. Nandell, Cedar Rapids; Mrs. W. J. Newell and son, Eau Claire, Wisconsin.

M. F. and Mrs. O'Toole, Kansas City, Missouri, 1909.

Mrs. A. D. Patton, DeKalb, Illinois, 1884; Emily G. Platts, Trent, South Dakota, 1869; Edith Pearson, Davenport, 1905; J. D. Pope, Cedar Rapids, 1901; Annette M. Page, Princeton, Illinois, 1904; O. L. Postlewait, Prairieburg, 1884; W. E. Potter, Baldwin, 1889; F. W. Port, Olin, 1886; Mrs. H. L. Peters, Edgewood; Mrs. Fannie Peterson, Central City; Mrs. G. S. and H. K. Peters, Edgewood; E. W. Penley, Waubeek, 1889; John H. Peck, Iowa City, 1905; J. W. Port, Scribner, Nebraska.

Milton Remley, Iowa City, 1874; Josephine D. Remley, Iowa City, 1874; F. C. and Mrs. Reymore, Estherville, 1893; Harry Reymore, Estherville; Mrs. Reese, Des Moines; Mrs. C. L. Rumsey, Tilden, Nebraska, 1903; Mrs. E. R. Ristine, 1897; Ferne and Fay Ristine, Buckingham; Bert Raymond, Cedar Falls, 1883; Mrs. Alice and Mrs. Fred Raymond, Harry Raymond, Cedar Rapids; Nellie Rhodes, Davenport.

Carrie H. Sheean, Chicago; Claude Stickley, Cedar Rapids, 1904; M. and Mrs. Slife, 1891; Earl Slife, Dedham; W. D. Sheean, Wilson, Arkansas, Kate Sunday, Broughton, Illinois, 1906; Mrs. J. A. Spade, Renner, South Dakota, 1888; N. P. Stewart, 1890, Catherine Wildey Stewart, 1900, Martha Anne Stewart, Minneapolis; C. W and Mrs. Stites, Independence, 1875; C. P. Scroggs, Dallas, South Dakota, 1908; E. G. Stanley, Cedar Rapids; Nate Sherman, Central City, 1879; Mrs. Switzer, Viola, 1889; E. B. Soper, Emmetsburg, 1865; Harry W. and Mrs. Sigworth, Waterloo, 1906; W. E. Slossen, Chicago, 1867.

Lucile E. Tucker, Keithsville, Louisiana, 1905; G. B. Taylor, Marion, 1897; Thomas and Mrs. T. W. Troy, Wilmette, Thomas and Margaret Troy, Keystone, 1907.

W. O. and Lizzie W. VanNess, Clinton, 1888; Mrs. C. E. VanSant, 1903; Dwight and Harriet VanSant, Clinton.

J. J. and Sarah E. Wolf, Mason City, 1899; Geo. A. and Mrs. Winslow, Whiting, Indiana, 1894; Jeannie Lawrence Wicken, Dubuque; L. S. and Mrs. Wagner, Cedar Rapids, 1901; H. Walderbach, Chicago; L. F. Wagner, Council Bluffs, 1902; James Watts, Reno, Nevada, 1897; Henry and Abbietta Porter Wilkinson, Morrison, Illinois; Mrs. John Williams, Lawrence Williams, Clinton; C. M. Willard, T. E. Hartman, Waterloo; Henry Watson, Freeport, Illinois, 1907.

Mrs. E. and Miss N. Yount, Dubuque.

CITY OFFICERS.

Anamosa held its first election as an organized town on the first Monday of April, 1856. Mayor, William T. Shaw; recorder, C. C. Peet; council: G. W. Keller, Joseph Mann, S. T. Buxton, H. C. Metcalf.

1857—Mayor, Robert Dott; recorder, Charles D. Perfect; councilmen: H. C. Metcalf, S. S. McDaniels, E. Cutler, Burton Peet.

1858—Mayor, A. H. Peaslee; recorder, E. Cutler; council: E. T. Mellett, W. R. Locke, J. J. Welsh, A. P. Carter.

1859—Mayor, George W. Field; recorder, C. L. Hayes; council: J. J. Welsh, W. R. Locke, A. P. Carter, J. L. Brown.

1860—Mayor, N. G. Sales; recorder, O. Burke; council, P. Flannery, J. J. Dickinson, David Graham, J. L. Brown.

1861—Mayor, N. G. Sales; recorder, O. Burke; council, William Skehan, Cornelius Peaslee, Benjamin Chaplin, J. J. Dickinson.

1862—Mayor, N. G. Sales; recorder, J. J. Dickinson; council: E. B. Alderman, Benjamin Chaplin, F. L. McKean, J. D. Walworth.

1863—Mayor, J. H. Benjamin, recorder, Robert Dott; council: E. M. Harvey, B. L. Watson, C. J. Higby, E. M. Littlefield.

1864—Mayor, Israel Fisher; recorder, E. M. Littlefield; council: A. P. Carter, W. M. Skinner, J. S. Belknap, J. S. Perfect.

1865—Mayor, Israel Fisher; recorder, E. M. Littlefield; council: A. P. Carter, J. S. Belknap, W. M. Skinner, John S. Stacy.

1866—Mayor, John S. Stacy; recorder, C. T. Lamson; council: H. C. Metcalf, J. C. Dietz, H. Lehmkuhl, P. Haines.

1867—Mayor, J. C. Dietz; recorder, A. P. Carter; council: S. G. Matson, C. W. Hollenbeck, M. H. Franch, Robert Dott, E. B. Alderman.

1868—Mayor, D. McCarn; recorder, A. P. Carter; council, L. Niles, A. Heitchen, B. F. Shaw, H. C. Metcalf, C. W. Hollenbeck.

1869—Mayor, J. C. Dietz; recorder, E. M. Littlefield; council: H. C. Metcalf, Thomas Perfect, J. H. Fisher, L. F. Clark, Lyman Niles.

1870—Mayor, E. Blakeslee; recorder, B. F. Shaw; council: H. C. Metcalf, J. H. Fisher, B. P. Simmons, A. B. Cox, Lyman Niles.

1871—Mayor, Charles Cline; recorder, C. M. Failing; council: B. F. Shaw, W. W. Hollenbeck, D. C. Tice, O. M. Ellis, W. S. Benton.

March 5, 1872, Anamosa was organized as a city, with the following officers:

Mayor, Robert Dott; city clerk, C. M. Failing; council: A. Heitchen, A. B. Cox, S. G. Matson, J. L. Brown, O. Dunning, S. Neeham, Frank Fisher, C. H. Lull.

1873—Mayor, Robert Dott; clerk, E. M. Littlefield; council: A. Heitchen, S. G. Matson, O. Dunning, Frank Fisher, Milton Remley, L. Schoonover, J. G. Parsons, A. V. Eaton.

1874—Mayor, Robert Dott; clerk, L. B. Peck; council, Milton Remley, L. Schoonover, B. P. Simmons, A. V. Eaton, J. T. Rigby, J. S. Belknap, J. B. McQueen, Harmon Dorgeloh.

1875—Mayor, Robert Dott; clerk, L. B. Peck; council: J. T. Rigby, J. S. Belknap, C. M. Failing, J. B. McQueen, E. B. Alderman, L. Schoonover, George Watters, A. V. Eaton.

1876—Mayor, E. Steever (resigned in June and Robert Dott elected to fill vacancy); clerk, L. B. Peck; council: E. B. Alderman, L. Schoonover, George Watters, A. V. Eaton, T. Clancy, J. T. Rigby, D. M. Hakes, J. S. Belknap.

1877—Mayor, N. S. Noble; clerk, L. B. Peck; council: T. Clancy, J. T. Rigby, D. M. Hakes, J. S. Belknap, C. L. Niles, D. Chadwick, L. Schoonover, L. J. Adair.

1878—Mayor, A. V. Eaton; clerk, L. B. Peck; council: C. L. Niles, D. Chadwick, L. Schoonover, L. J. Adair, E. J. Wood, H. W. Sigworth, W. A. Cunningham, T. R. Ercanbrack.

1879—Mayor, A. V. Eaton; clerk, C. M. Brown; council: H. W. Sigworth, E. J. Wood, W. A. Cunningham, T. R. Ercanbrack, I. Fisher, M. Heisey, R. L. Duer, J. P. Scroggs.

The historian was unable to obtain the list of city officers from 1879 to 1897, as the record could not be found.

1897—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, J. B. Connery; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council, A. M. Simmons, M. P. Sigworth, J. M. D. Joslin, John Z. Lull, H. E. M. Niles, F. J. Fuller, E. R. Moore, F. J. Cunningham.

1898—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council: H. E. M. Niles, E. L. Atkinson, M. P. Sigworth, A. M. Simmons, J. M. D. Joslin, F. J. Cunningham, J. Z. Lull, E. R. Moore.

1899—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council: W. O. Jackells, E. L. Atkinson, Jno. Z. Lull, A. M. Simmons, E. R. Moore, W. B. Foley, M. P. Sigworth, J. M. D. Joslin.

1900—Mayor, W. D. Sheean; clerk, C. M. Carter; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, C. M. Brown; council: Miles Cook, E. L. Atkinson, J. Z. Lull, Geo. Watters, A. M. Simmons, W. B. Foley, W. A. Cunningham, W. O. Jackells.

1901—Mayor, W. O. Jackells; clerk, C. M. Carter, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: E. L. Atkinson, J. K. Hale, Geo. Watters, H. V. Powers, D. B. Sigworth, J. P. Scroggs, A. C. Peet, M. L. Hollister, A. J. Byerly.

1902—Mayor, B. H. Miller; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters, solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council, Lou Kaufmann, Jas. E. Remley, L. W. Ellis, J. P. Scroggs, B. E. Rhinehart, H. H. Soper, H. V. Powers, A. C. Peet, A. J. Byerly, D. B. Sigworth.

1903—Mayor, M. P. Sigworth; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: C. W. B. Derr, J. A.

Moe, J. M. D. Joslin, Harry Clarke, A. J. Byerly, L. W. Ellis, Jas. Remley, B. E. Rhinehart, J. P. Scroggs, H. H. Soper.

1904—Mayor, M. P. Sigworth; clerk, B. E. Rhinehart; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, Park Chamberlain; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: D. Chadwick, Wm. Foley, J. A. Moe, G. W. Byerly, J. P. Scroggs, J. M. D. Joslin, M. L. Hollister, A. J. Byerly.

1905—Mayor, L. W. Ellis, clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: J. G. Fegan, Geo. Beamen, F. E. Johnson, A. J. Byerly, D. Chadwick, G. W. Byerly, J. P. Scroggs, M. L. Hollister.

1906—Mayor, L. W. Ellis; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: F. M. Belknap, C. J. Cash, J. P. Scroggs, M. L. Hollister, Geo. Beamen, J. C. Fegan, F. E. Johnson, A. J. Byerly.

1907—Mayor, J. P. Scroggs; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: J. G. Fegan, G. W. Beaman, F. M. Belknap, C. J. Cash, C. E. Joslin, T. Burke, A. J. Byerly.

1908—Mayor, J. P. Scroggs; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes, council: F. M. Belknap, W. S. Barker, G. Beaman, J. A. Moe, C. E. Joslin, J. W. Conmey, R. D. McIntyre, A. J. Byerly.

1909—Mayor, Robert Johnson; clerk, L. J. Fisher; treasurer, T. E. Watters; solicitor, B. E. Rhinehart; assessor, D. M. Hakes; council: Ed Foley, F. J. Fuller, J. L. Kaufmann, Geo. Beamen, R. E. Giltrap, A. J. Byerly.

BAPTIST CHURCHES OF FAIRVIEW TOWNSHIP.

FAIRVIEW.

The first Baptist church organized in Fairview township was situated in the village of Fairview. On the 29th day of July, 1848, the following persons met in the village, viz.: Louis W. Homan, Nathan B. Homan, Abram Raver, John G. Joslin, John Morehouse, Cordelia Peet, Margaret Morehouse, Temperance M. Homan, Candace Joslin and Barbara Raver and proceeded to organize a Baptist church. They fixed the date, August 17, 1848, as the time when the church should be publicly recognized by its sister churches, and appointed Elders Morey and Blanchard a committee to notify the nearest churches, which were at the following towns: Iowa City, Marion, Davenport, Delaware, Cascade, Dubuque and Maquoketa. On the date fixed the council consisting of the following delegates: Iowa City church, Rev. D. P. Smith, pastor, Rev. W. B. Morey; Delaware church, Rev. Ira H. Blanchard, pastor, John Mallory and Ezra Blanchard; Dubuque church, Rev. T. H. Archibald, pastor; Davenport, Rev. B. F. Brabrook; Marion, Elihu Ives, Franklin Davis, A. C. Morse; Cascade, Arthur Thomas. Rev. O. L. Harding and Brother Rynerson, being present, were invited to sit with the council. The council examined very carefully the declarations of the faith and religious views of the new church and the covenant and rules which they had adopted, and proceeded to recognize them as a regular Baptist church.

This was a pioneer church in Jones county. The members were sturdy, energetic men and women who took hold of the church work with an energy and zeal which is rarely manifested at the present day. In a few years they built a neat brick building, and for nearly fifty years a church was maintained and regular services held. During this time Anamosa having railroad advantages, sprang up and grew within four miles and the village of Fairview, gradually melted away. Many of the members moved to other homes and those remaining united with the Anamosa Baptist church. When the church was organized at Anamosa it drew from the Fairview church some of its active workers. E. B. Alderman and his wife, Lydia Alderman, were among these and were charter members of the Anamosa church. Lewis W. Homan and Temperance Homan removed from Fairview to Adams county, Iowa, in 1856. They were charter members of the First Baptist church of that county. He was the last surviving of the charter members of the Fairview Baptist church, dying at Corning, Iowa, on the 24th day of August, 1909. His wife, Temperance Homan, departed March 27, 1891. Mr. Homan was over ninety-one years old at the time of his death. They had twelve children, five of whom are now living, also forty-four grandchildren and fifty-one great grandchildren.

Elder N. B. Homan was for fifteen years pastor of the Fairview church. Twenty-five years ago he went to Kansas and labored earnestly in organizing and building up Baptist churches until in the fullness of time he was taken. Deacon Timothy Soper and Mrs. Soper and Deacon A. A. Myrick and Mrs. Myrick were for years the stay of this church. Deacon Myrick and Mrs. Soper are now members of the Anamosa church. While the Fairview church has passed away yet its existence was a great good to the community and did much to make better and happier the lives of many of the earlier settlers of Fairview township and the adjoining country.

THE FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH OF ANAMOSA.

On Saturday, June 26, 1858, Edwin B. Alderman and Lydia A. Alderman and Eliphet Kimball, Mary E. Kimball, Jane Trester, Mary Baker and Anganett Swazee met at the house of Mr. Kimball in Anamosa and proceeded to organize the first Baptist church of Anamosa. Elder Daniel Rowley, of the Iowa Baptist State Convention, was present and acted as moderator of the meeting; E. B. Alderman was elected church clerk. The church voted to have public services at the courthouse at three o'clock p. m., on the next day, at which time they were to be recognized as a regular Baptist church. The first pastor was Elder N. B. Homan, who was also pastor of the church at Fairview. The following ministers have been pastors of the church: N. B. Homan, 1858-1860; U. R. Walton, 1860-1861; N. B. Homan, 1861-1868; M. C. Kempsey, 1868-1869; M. T. Lamb, 1869-1870; Robert Leslie, 1870-1871; C. J. B. Jackson, 1872-1876; H. W. Thiele, 1876-1877; C. F. Tucker, 1877-1879; J. C. Burkholder, 1879-1882; C. L. Morrill, 1882-1884; C. C. Smith, 1885-1890; A. H. Ballard, 1890-1895; W. E. Glanville, 1895-1904; J. M. Deschamp, 1904-1907; E. K. Masterson, 1907-1908; John Heritage, 1908 to the present time.

The following have served as clerks of the church: E. B. Alderman, 1858-1860; S. R. Moody, 1860-1864; C. French, 1864-1865; J. R. Cook, 1865-1866; H. C. Griffith, 1866-1868; I. H. Brasted, 1868-1870; Milton Remley, 1870-1874; H. M. Remley, 1874-1887; Jennings Litzenburg, 1887-1889; H. M. Remley, 1889-1896; I. H. Brasted, 1896 to the present time.

The church held prayer meetings and services at the home of the various members and in the courthouse or other halls, where they could be accommodated, until 1868, when they erected a substantial brick building forty by sixty feet with a high ceiling and a bell tower. The building cost six thousand dollars and at the time of dedication, Sunday, March 1, 1868, all the remaining indebtedness was paid. At the time of its erection it was the best church building in Anamosa or Fairview township. It has been one of the rules of this church that it would not go into debt, and from the time of its organization up to the present time, outside of the deficiency of one or two hundred dollars in current running expenses, there has been no indebtedness. This church has sent out a great many good members and efficient workers to other churches. There have been since its organization up to September 1, 1909, five hundred and seventy-six members. The number at the present time is one hundred and thirteen. About the year 1886, the church built a substantial brick addition providing church parlors and Sunday-school rooms. In 1905 the church was further improved by putting a furnace beneath the audience room putting in a new sloping maple floor, new hardwood casings to the windows, new pulpit and choir platform, new baptistry, a gallery, and stained glass windows, and reseating the entire church with the most improved seats. This improvement cost over three thousand dollars. The value of the church property at the present time is about ten thousand dollars. The audience room is exceedingly neat and beautiful. The church also owns a parsonage worth about two thousand, five hundred dollars. The present officers of the church are: pastor, Rev. John Heritage; deacons: Dr. H. W. Sigworth, C. T. Myrick, I. H. Brasted, Henry Morey and John Barrett; treasurer, B. E. Rhinehart; clerk, I. H. Brasted; trustees: A. H. Morey, C. H. Anderson and Alfred G. Remley. Mrs. Lydia Alderman, now living at Riverside, California, is the only surviving charter member.

The Sunday-school has the following officers and teachers: superintendent, Mrs. John Heritage; assistant, Miss Nellie Hackett; secretary, Robert G. Remley; teachers: B. E. Rhinehart, Mrs. H. L. Haase, Mrs. I. H. Brasted, Nellie Morey, Mr. H. L. Haase, Miss Ethel Scroggs, Mrs. Judson McCarn and H. M. Remley. The Sunday-school was first organized in 1867. The first superintendent was E. B. Alderman, who served three years. Milton Remley was then elected and served three years; C. W. Coe then served three years; H. M. Remley served three years. In 1879 John Stewart, the noted butter maker, was elected superintendent and served for three years; I. H. Brasted was elected and served about the same length of time; C. T. Myrick was then elected and has been reelected a good many times. Since then the following persons have been superintendent in the order named; A. E. Myrick, C. B. Hungerford, Fred B. Sigworth, A. L. Remley, H. D. Myrick and the present superintendent. The school has always been self-sustaining and has always had plenty of funds. Upon retiring from the superintendency, H. M. Remley became the teacher of the old people's Bible class

and has taught that class from that time to the present time, over thirty years. His class now consists of eighteen members, with an average attendance of eleven or twelve members. Four members of the class are over eighty years old and the average age is over seventy years.

FIRST CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH OF ANAMOSA.

About the year 1840, Rev. Thomas Emerson commenced special Christian labor in what was known as "Big Woods," which included the whole of Fairview township and also Greenfield and Rome townships, Jones county. His labors, though brief, were attended with some success, and after his departure to Missouri, Rev. Rankin secured the names of a few persons with a view to organizing a Christian church. But finding the project beset with many difficulties he left it unaccomplished. Soon after this, about the year 1844, Rev. E. Alden, Jr., succeeded in gathering and organizing a small Congregational church in Rome, in the southern part of the county, which probably was the first Congregational church organization in the county. Discordant elements caused its dissolution early in 1846. In the spring of that year Rev. Alfred Wright visited Big Woods as a missionary, and in the September following removed to Anamosa, or to what was then known as Lexington. He labored here to impress upon the scattered Christians the need of a church organization, and on the 14th of November, 1846, Samuel Hillis and wife (parents of Newell Dwight Hillis, now of Henry Ward Beecher's church, Brooklyn), Solomon Hester and wife, Mrs. Margaret Hester, Sr., and Mrs. L. C. Wright met to consider the importance of such a step. After prayer and due deliberation a Congregational organization was agreed upon though all present were Presbyterians. Samuel Hillis was then elected deacon and on the following Sabbath the articles of faith were adopted. Rev. Wright continued his labors here until the autumn of 1853, a period of about seven and a half years. His church then numbered eighty-two members, though scattered over a considerable extent of country.

In 1851 a frame house of worship was erected a little east of what was then the business portion of Anamosa. The building is now used for a residence, just in the angle of Main street, in the western part of town. This church edifice was the first erected in the county. It was neatly painted white and comfortably seated with solid oak pews. In the latter part of 1853 or early in 1854 Father Wright removed to Quasqueton, in Buchanan county, Iowa.

In 1853 the name of the church was changed from the Big Woods church to the "First Congregational Church of Anamosa." Mr. Wright was succeeded in the spring of 1854 by Rev. E. O. Bennett, who remained here but six months. Rev. H. W. Strong began his labors on January 1, 1855, and on June 1 following, Rev. S. P. LaDou commenced work here and remained one year.

December 1, 1856, Rev. Samuel A. Benton entered upon the field and ministered to the church during a period of five years, at the close of which he left and was appointed chaplain in the Fourteenth Iowa Volunteers, under Colonel William T. Shaw. Mr. Benton served but six months when his health failed and he returned to his home. During his last year as pastor, 1861, a commodious

brick house of worship was erected where the postoffice building now stands on the corner of Main and Booth streets.

June 1, 1862, Rev. O. W. Merrill was called to the pastorate and continued his labors four years as stated supply. On the 20th of June, 1866, he was installed as settled pastor, and continued this relation until June, 1870, when, by his own request and by advice of council he was dismissed to act as superintendent of missions for Nebraska, a position to which he was called by the American Home Missionary society. During his ministry a debt of over seven hundred dollars was paid, the house seated at a cost of five hundred dollars, a spire erected and a bell purchased at a cost of seven hundred dollars, an organ bought and the house carpeted. From dependence on the Home Missionary society for support, the church became self-sustaining. In the eight years of Mr. Merrill's ministry eighty-five were added to the membership and the working ability of the church was more than doubled, as was also its average Sabbath congregation.

In June, 1870, Rev. Wm. Patton was chosen to fill the pulpit and remained three months. In 1871, Rev. R. M. Sawyer began his ministerial labors and remained one year.

September 1, 1872, Rev. J. B. Fiske entered on this pastorate, and after serving his people most effectively for sixteen years he resigned September 1, 1888, removing to Bonne Terre, Missouri, where he became the pastor of the Congregational church of that place.

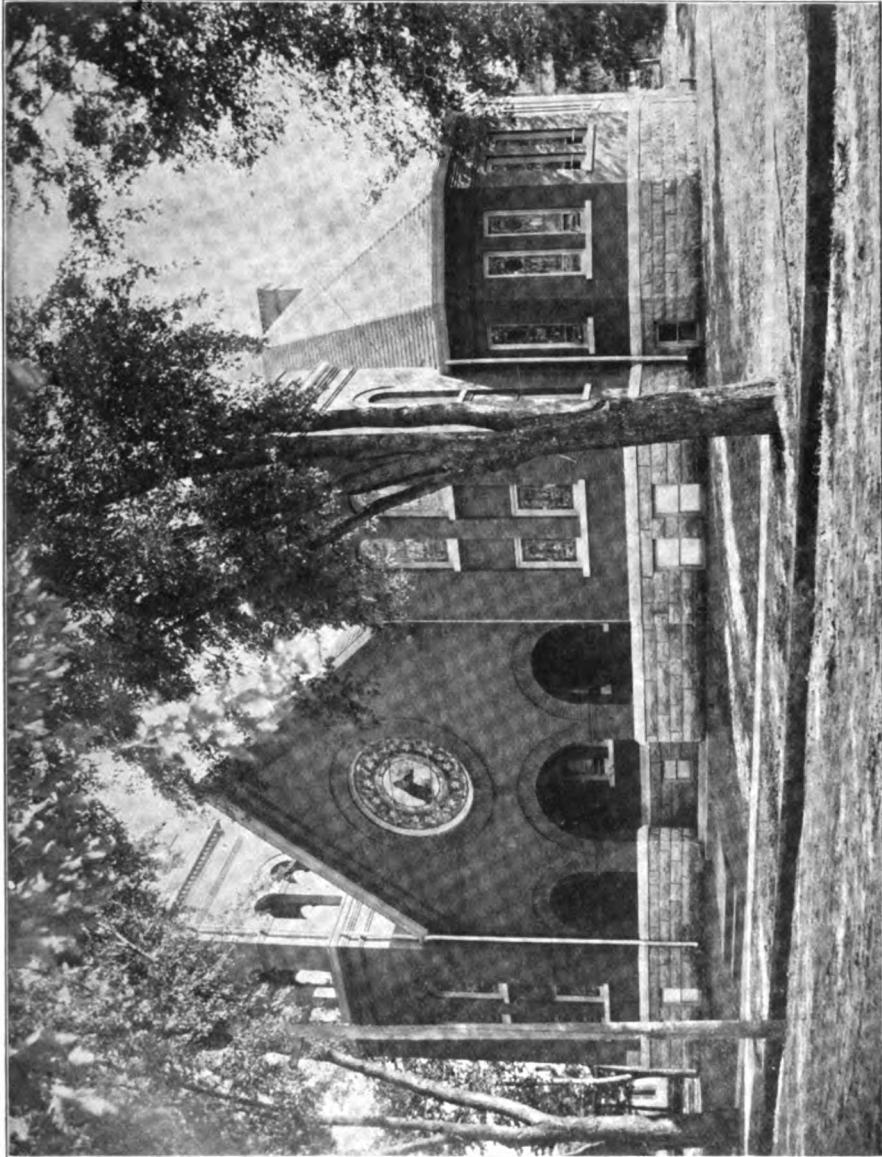
Rev. W. W. Willard was called April 25, 1889, to fill the pulpit, to begin September 1st, it being understood that his stay would be for only a short time.

Following the death of Mrs. J. B. Fiske, at Bonne Terre, a beautiful memorial service was held in the church February 6, 1890, at which addresses were made and appropriate resolutions adopted.

Rev. E. W. Beers followed Rev. Willard as pastor about the 1st of October, 1889, and remained one year. Rev. W. R. Stewart commenced his labors as pastor December 7, 1890, and remained about two years. Rev. S. F. Milliken entered on the pastorate May 1, 1893, and remained until March 1, 1902, and then accepted a call to Kingsley, Iowa.

Dr. J. H. McLaren was called December 11, 1902, and began his work early in January following. The building of a new church was suggested soon after Dr. McLaren entered upon his pastorate. At a prayer and business meeting held May 28, 1903, the pastor stated that Mrs. E. P. Benton, of Minneapolis, a former member of this church, as was her now deceased husband, would give half the sum required for a new church, a statement received with profound gratitude by all. The pastor and Messrs. H. H. McKinney, J. S. Condit, C. S. Millard and Mrs. E. A. Osborn were appointed a committee to solicit subscriptions. September 3, 1903, a resolution was adopted authorizing the purchase from Mrs. T. R. Ercanbrack of lots 1 and 2 and the north sixty feet of lot 3, corner of First and Booth streets for five thousand dollars, and to sell the old church, the cost of the new structure not to exceed fifteen thousand dollars.

Some time after this, Mr. E. M. Condit, traveling abroad with his wife, gave assurance that he would help the enterprise, and later forwarded his check for two thousand dollars, which was another cause for gratitude and praise to God.



CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH, ANAMOSA

The building committee consisted of Dr. J. H. McLaren, J. S. Stacy, M. L. Hollister, C. S. Millard, A. J. Byerly and T. E. Booth. Mr. Millard was made treasurer and Mr. Booth secretary.

The purchase of the Ercanbrack property was completed and Mrs. Ercanbrack generously donated two hundred and fifty dollars toward the new church. Plans were accepted from J. H. Prescott and bids followed by several builders. The award went to Anton Zwack, of Dubuque, for fourteen thousand, three hundred dollars. March 21, 1904, the trustees were authorized to sell the old church to George L. Schoonover for four thousand dollars, reserving the bell, seats, organ and other furnishings, and it was sold accordingly.

April 7, 1904, Dr. McLaren having resigned, it was voted to extend a call to Rev. A. O. Stevens, of Pontiac, Michigan, to become pastor, and later he was added to the building committee. Following the sale of the old church, and before it was turned over to Mr. Schoonover, a "last meeting" was held in the church on the 12th of April, short addresses being made by T. E. Booth, J. S. Stacy, J. H. Barnard, E. J. Wood, A. Heitchen, C. S. Millard, G. L. Yount and Rev. A. O. Stevens.

A large number of the members of the church and congregation were present and a service was enjoyed that will never be forgotten.

By courtesy of the city authorities, the congregation occupied the city hall for some months and until the new church was ready for occupancy. The corner stone was laid December 15, 1903, with appropriate ceremonies, conducted by Dr. McLaren. Others participating were Rev. W. E. Glanville, of the Baptist church, Miss Bates, assisting at the Methodist Episcopal revival meetings, sang a solo. Rev. J. Percival Hugget, of Cedar Rapids, delivered an interesting discourse, and Rev. L. L. Lockard, of the Methodist Episcopal church, and Rev. DeWitt White of the Presbyterian church extended words of greeting.

September 30, 1904, the dedication recital, at which was given the first public exhibition of a pipe organ in the history of the town, Mr. Kenneth E. Runkel, of St. Paul, Minnesota, conducting the recital, assisted by Mrs. Harry W. Sigworth, soprano, and Mr. Dwight E. Cook, tenor.

On Sunday, October 20, 1904, the dedication of the church took place, the audience room, both wings and the gallery being packed and aisles filled. The exercises were opened by an organ prelude by Mr. Runkel, followed by the Doxology and Lord's prayer, responsive reading and an original hymn written by Rev. J. N. Davidson, of Dousman, Wisconsin, formerly a member of the church. T. E. Booth, of the building committee, reported the contributions for the enterprise.

Mrs. E. P. Benton	\$11,500
E. M. Condit	2,000
Church Building Society	1,000
Old church property	4,000
Local subscriptions	4,869
	\$23,369

There was an indebtedness of only eighty-seven dollars and that and more was quickly raised by a basket collection, Dr. T. O. Douglas, of Grinnell, making an appropriate address. Rev. A. O. Stevens, the present pastor, then

in happy words introduced Dr. McLaren, who preached an eloquent dedicatory sermon, with theme, "Triumphant Zion," the sermon being published in full in the *Eureka*.

March 5th, 1905, Rev. Stevens resigned and on July 9th following Rev. Chas. H. Beaver, of Fairmont, Neb., preached morning and evening and on the 17th a unanimous call was extended to him to enter on this pastorate, which was accepted, and Mr. Beaver is still with us, doing a good work for the spiritual life of the church and enlarging the congregation and Sunday school.

One year ago, under the care and direction of Mr. Beaver, the entire interior of the church was beautifully decorated, and other repairs made at a total cost of about three thousand, six hundred dollars, which included an enlargement of the basement dining rooms, roof rebuilt and a new furnace in the parsonage, with other repairs and furnishings of a valuable nature.

Because of these improvements, recognition services were held October 29th, 30th and November 1st, with elaborate programs, musical and otherwise, including a men's banquet under charge of the Men's club of the church, and addresses by T. E. Booth, Richard Owen, Rev. M. A. Breed, of Monticello, Rev. Wilson Denny, of Cedar Rapids, Rev. Charles A. Moore, of Davenport, and Rev. Charles A. Beaver, the pastor. All these exercises were free and they were greeted by large and appreciative audiences.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian Church of Anamosa was organized September 20, A. D. 1868, by a Committee of the Presbytery of Dubuque, appointed for that purpose, consisting of Rev. James McKean and Rev. J. L. Wilson and Ruling Elder S. F. Glenn. Those uniting in the organization were as follows: John McKean, Nancy A. McKean, Mrs. Pamelia Yule and her two daughters, Arvilla Yule and A. Yule, Mrs. J. H. Fisher and Mrs. D. C. Tice. John McKean was duly elected ruling elder of the church, and installed according to the usages of the Presbyterian church. The meeting was held in the Baptist church edifice. Rev. Jerome Allen was present and, by request, preached in the morning: Rev. J. L. Wilson in the evening. Rev. Jerome Allen supplied the church temporarily with preaching during the fall and following winter. The first regular stated supply was Rev. Bloomfield Wall, a laborious and faithful minister, who remained with the church for one year from August 1, 1869. During this year, the church grew considerably in numbers, worshipping in what was then the courtroom, where is now (1879) Miller's photograph-rooms.

Rev. Wall having removed at the close of the first year to the southern portion of the state, the church was left vacant and remained so until 1871, when the church secured, in connection with the then Presbyterian church of Wayne, the labors of Rev. J. Nesbitt Wilson for the three successive years. After this time, up to the spring of 1878, the church, although now left destitute of stated preaching, was supplied about once a month by Rev. H. L. Stanley, the able and accomplished pastor at Wheatland, Iowa. During these years, the times were hard, emigration was against the church, several of the most efficient members removing, and death thinned the ranks by the loss of several of the

most pious and devoted members—the beloved Mrs. Ditto, Mrs. Pamelia Yule and the accomplished Capt. F. C. McKean being of the number. Notwithstanding seemingly discouraging circumstance the members seemed generally to cling with more tenacity to the faith so true to Christ and the principles of representative republican church government, embraced in its order, as distinguished from absolute democracy on the one hand and the rule of a hierarchy on the other.

A Sabbath school has always existed in connection with the church from the first pastorate of Rev. Wall, and weekly prayer meetings upheld.

In the spring of 1878, having no house of worship, on invitation of the citizens of Strawberry Hill, the place of worship was removed to Strawberry Hill schoolhouse, where services were held until the completion of the church building, November 17, 1878.

As a preparatory step to the erection of a church building on May 5, 1878, articles of incorporation were adopted in due legal form, under the name and style of "The First Presbyterian Church of Anamosa." They were signed and acknowledged by the following persons: William T. Shaw, Joseph Wood, John McKean, Albert Higby, B. F. Smith, Abraham Everett and Eugene Carr.

The first board of trustees were: John McKean, Joseph Wood, Albert Higby, B. F. Smith and B. G. Yule, of whom Judge McKean was elected president and Albert Higby, secretary, with Joseph Wood, treasurer. Col. William T. Shaw had most generously donated to the church, for its use for building purposes, one-half of a block of lots. The church at once prepared to erect a building.

The contract was let to Messrs. Parson & Foley, of Anamosa, on July 1, 1878, and the cornerstone laid shortly afterward by Rev. Daniel Russell. The building was dedicated, free of debt, November 17, 1878, just four months afterwards, complete and finished, which speaks well for the contractors, the church and the generous hearted citizens who so liberally aided by their funds and sympathy.

The building was of brick, twenty-eight by forty-eight feet, with ornate tower ten by ten feet, on the northeast corner, about sixty feet high. The stone work was of the finest Anamosa limestone, with which the building was elegantly trimmed. The style of the architecture was Gothic. The grounds were fenced and ornamented with walls and trees, tastefully arranged under the supervision of Joseph Wood. The bricks were selected by B. F. Smith from his kilns on Strawberry Hill.

This building which was situated on Strawberry Hill, now a part of the city of Anamosa, was destroyed by fire in October, 1901. The fire being started from a bonfire of leaves in cleaning up the church property. The wind blew the burning leaves onto the roof and the dry shingles immediately caught fire and destroyed the church.

In 1902 the resent stone structure situated on North Ford street was built, the stone being furnished by James Lawrence and taken from his quarry. This new church was dedicated on the third day of May, 1903.

Rev. Daniel Russell severed his connection as minister in 1886. The following persons served the church as pastor since the very effective and conscientious serving of Daniel Russell; William Grey; A. W. McConnell; D. Street,

W. J. Bollman; David Brown; J. C. Orth; DeWitt White and Charles M. Whetsel, who is now the present pastor.

ST. MARK'S PARISH (PROTESTANT EPISCOPAL).

August 14, 1859, the eighth Sunday after Trinity, a parish was organized in Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, under the name of St. Mark's by Rev. Walter F. Lloyd.

On Wednesday, March 15, 1860, after morning prayer and sermon, the corner stone of the church building was laid by Rev. Lloyd. Friday, July 20, 1860, the church was opened for divine worship, Rev. Lloyd reading the service. The Rt. Rev. Henry W. Lee, bishop of the diocese, preached the sermon on the occasion, and administered the sacred rite of confirmation and was celebrant at the holy communion.

The following were elected vestrymen at the organization: C. W. Laing, E. H. Sherman, A. H. Peaslee, J. S. Dimmitt, E. Blakeslee, Bedford Fisher, William R. Locke, Matt Parrott and John J. Welsh.

The following have served as rectors of the parish: Revs. W. F. Lloyd, John H. Eddy, Hale Townsend, Isaac Williams, William Campbell, Robert Trewartha, Joseph I. Corbyn, Felix H. Pickworth and Charles H. Kues. Rev. Pickworth, now chaplain at the reformatory, has the oversight of the parish at this time pending the call of a rector.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

When Iowa was still a wilderness, the Methodists commenced promulgating their doctrines, and the Iowa conference established what was known as the Anamosa circuit in the year 1849, and Rev. Vail was sent to sow the good seed. Mr. Vail was succeeded by Rev. Harvey Taylor in the fall of 1850. The population of the circuit at that time was small, but a class of ten persons was formed at Anamosa in the year 1851, and in February of the same year a church society was organized. For four or five years, the regular services of the church were held in the courthouse. After that the public schoolhouse was occupied for a time, and then the church edifice of the United Brethren. In the year 1865, it was determined by the society to build a church of their own. The necessary funds were subscribed, when a difficulty arose in regard to the location of the church building, which resulted in a withdrawal of about a third of the subscriptions and several of the members. Those who withdrew formed themselves into a society called the Protestant Methodist church, which organization lasted but for a short time, dying for lack of support.

The building of the church progressed, however, and at the time of the dedication, in December, 1865, there was a debt of two thousand, five hundred dollars. This debt has since been paid, and the society now owns its own parsonage, and is in a very prosperous condition, having a debt of less than two hundred dollars. The society owned other landed estate to the amount of about eight hundred dollars.

The first money raised for building a church was in 1851, but the money was finally expended in building a parsonage. A debt of some two hundred dollars was incurred, which ran along for a number of years, when the society was obliged to sell the parsonage. After paying the debts of the society, a balance of about one hundred dollars remained, and the old Congregational church was purchased, which served as a place of worship until the old brick edifice was erected. The first class organized, as mentioned before, in 1851, consisted of ten persons. The first church record having been lost or destroyed, the historian is under obligations to Mr. D. Cunningham for the names, taking some from history of 1879 which are as follows: Oliver Lockwood and Rebecca his wife; Mr. Sedlers, C. L. D. Crockwell and Mary, his wife; Mary Bass; D. Cunningham and Sarah, his wife and Mr. Vail and wife. From this beginning the church has grown, through many very severe trials, to its present proportions, having a membership at this time, August 1879, of two hundred and thirty members, with a large and prosperous Sabbath school.

The following are the names of the pastors who have ministered to the spiritual wants of the society: Rev. Vail, Harvey Taylor, A. B. Kendig, A. Carey, G. H. Jamison, Otis Daggett, George Larkins, Isaac Soule, A. Bronson, F. C. Wolfe, A. Hill, A. H. Ames, U. Eberhart, Wm. Lease, J. B. Casebeer, S. H. Church, John Bowman and J. M. Leonard.

Rev. J. N. Leonard served his charge with great success until July, 1880, when he went to Europe to spend two years in study and investigation. During this time the old parsonage on North Ford street was sold and after paying the debts against the society the balance of three hundred and thirty dollars was left in the hands of the trustees. In 1880, F. B. Sharginton was transferred from Fort Scott, Kansas, to fill out the unexpired term of Rev. Leonard. He remained until October 1, 1881. During his pastorate the present parsonage was built on Booth street, at a cost of two thousand dollars. In 1881 J. G. VanNess was appointed to succeed Rev. Sharginton and served his full term of three years. In 1884, F. E. Brush was appointed to this charge and continued for a period of three years. In 1887, Rev. A. C. Manwell took charge and served two years. Since this time the following pastors have served the Anamosa charge: in 1892, L. N. McKee; 1895, Dr. T. W. Heal; 1897, L. L. Lochard; 1905, Rev. Dean C. Dutton; 1907, Dr. H. White, who is the present pastor.

There had been a great deal of talk and planning for the building of a new church and in 1905, when Rev. D. C. Dutton was appointed to this charge he immediately set out to build a new church that would be a credit to the society and the community. He organized his forces and soon had a new church building planned, erected and dedicated at a cost of about thirty thousand dollars. This new church building was erected at the corner of Ford and First streets, just west of the Congregational church. It is a fine well built and imposing building with all the modern improvements, with separate Sunday-school rooms and a basement fitted up for social entertainments. In addition to the erection of this magnificent church Rev. Dutton raised money and improved the parsonage at the expense of about four hundred dollars. The new church was dedicated June 1, 1907, and Rev. Dutton resigned June 1, 1908. The church is in a prosperous condition and has a membership of three hundred and fifty. The

attendance is good and the zeal and interest of the members is to be commended.

PROTESTANT METHODIST CHURCH.

This church seceded from the Methodist Episcopal Church at Anamosa, in 1865, in consequence of a dispute in regard to the site of the new M. E. church and other things, among them a feeling brought on by the war. Seven members, who were the leaders in the organization, bought the old M. E. church building, and in it they worshiped. These members were Noah Hutchins, James L. Brown, John S. Belknap, Burrill Huggins, Joseph Moore, Samuel Brunskill and L. Belknap. They continued to hold services, although never incorporated a society, until about the 1st of September, 1871, when they disbanded. The ministers who preached during their continuance were: James Abbott and W. C. Beardsley.

CATHOLIC CHURCH.

(For Catholic church, see elsewhere in history under the title of The Catholic Churches in Jones County.

ANAMOSA BANKS.

NILES & WATTERS SAVINGS BANK.

In the year 1871, a charter was granted from the United States to the First National Bank of Anamosa, Iowa, with a capital stock in the sum of fifty thousand dollars. The officers were: president, H. C. Metcalf; vice president, Dr. E. Blakeslee; cashier, T. W. Shapley. There were nine directors elected as follows: H. C. Metcalf, C. L. Niles, T. W. Shapley, John Watters, George Watters, Dr. E. Blakeslee, John McKean, J. C. Dietz and N. S. Noble.

In February, 1879, the charter for the First National Bank was surrendered and H. C. Metcalf continued the business as a private bank under the name of H. C. Metcalf, banker. In the fall of 1880, C. L. Niles, John Watters and George Watters purchased the bank of H. C. Metcalf and continued the same as a private bank under the name of Niles & Watters, bankers, until February 15, 1905, when the Niles & Watters Savings Bank was incorporated. The capital stock is fifty thousand dollars and surplus and undivided profits thirty-five thousand dollars.

The present officers are: president, C. L. Niles; vice president, T. W. Shapley; assistant vice president, C. L. Niles; cashier, T. E. Watters; assistant cashier, F. J. Cunningham. Directors: C. L. Niles, T. W. Shapley, John McDonald, George Watters, Clifford L. Niles, J. E. Remley and Dr. T. C. Gorman.

The deposits on November 9th, 1885, were \$63,641.16; November 9th, 1895, \$206,979.67; November 1905, \$538,849.68; August 10th, 1909, \$605,272.92.

THE ANAMOSA NATIONAL BANK.

On the 26th day of December, 1873, Wm. T. Shaw, Lawrence Schoonover, James A. Bell and Edgar M. Condit formed a co-partnership for the purpose of

conducting a general banking business in Anamosa, Iowa, under the firm name of Shaw, Schoonover & Company. The capital invested at that time was twenty thousand dollars, divided equally among the four partners. In the early eighties, Mr. Bell retired, and shortly afterwards Mr. Condit moved to Chicago, and disposed of his interest also. In both cases the retiring partner sold his share to the other partners, the firm being known until 1894 as Shaw & Schoonover.

In the year 1894, Col. Shaw retired, and the business was operated by Mr. Schoonover individually until January, 1897, when it was consolidated with the Anamosa National Bank, both Mr. Shaw and Mr. Schoonover becoming stockholders and directors of that institution. The Anamosa National Bank had been incorporated in 1892 by Chas. H. Lull, Jno. Z. Lull, W. N. Dearborn, C. S. Millard and others, and, upon the consolidation with the banking house of L. Schoonover, Mr. C. H. Lull retired from the presidency, that office being filled by Mr. Schoonover from 1897 until his death in 1907.

In January, 1904, C. S. Millard sold all his interest in the bank to Geo. L. Schoonover, at the same time resigning the cashiership. The latter was then elected to the position, and remained as cashier until February, 1907, when, upon the death of Lawrence Schoonover, he was elected to the presidency, remaining in that position to the present time.

Park Chamberlain, who had become associated with the bank in January, 1907, as vice president, was elected cashier in March of the same year, to succeed Geo. L. Schoonover. Mr. Joseph N. Ramsey has been the assistant cashier of the bank since July, 1904.

CITIZEN'S SAVINGS BANK.

The Citizen's Savings Bank of Anamosa, Iowa, was incorporated on the 8th day of November, 1906, with a capital of fifty thousand dollars and commenced business on the 14th day of March, 1907.

The first officers were: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice president, Wm. Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray. First Directors: W. A. Cunningham, Wm. Thomas, C. H. Anderson, H. Helberg, Sr., A. G. Hejinian, Wm. R. Shaw and E. K. Ray.

The present officers are: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice president, Wm. Thomas; cashier, E. K. Ray, assistant cashier, W. F. Helberg. Present directors: W. A. Cunningham, A. G. Hejinian, F. G. Ray, J. A. Belknap, E. K. Ray and W. F. Helberg.

The Citizen's Savings Bank purchased the building known as the C. M. Brown building, which was remodeled from top to bottom, and especially equipped for banking rooms with offices on the second floor, at an expense of fifteen thousand dollars.

Its deposits on August 10th, 1909, were one hundred and two thousand, eighty-seven dollars and seventy-seven cents.

(A more detailed statement of the condition of the Anamosa Banks, will be found on another page under the title of "Banks and Banking.")

AN OLD LANDMARK TAKEN DOWN.

The following sketch regarding a historic structure of Anamosa, was taken from the Anamosa Eureka, published June 17, 1909.

"The two story frame building down town commonly known as the 'beehive' is being dismantled. That structure was moved to its Main street location not far from the year 1857. J. H. Fisher & Son first erected it at 'Fisherville,' about twenty rods east of the stone mill on the Buffalo, the mill being built in about 1851, and was operated by them when the big store was put up a year or so later. They carried on an immense business for years, not only in general merchandising but in mill products and stock feeding, all shipments going to Dubuque or Muscatine. After the building of the Dubuque Southwestern the business of the western part of town began to move eastward, and in a few years Fisher & Son hauled their store building to its present location and continued in business through the early sixties. Later they failed, unable to recover from the terrible financial stress of 1857-8-9 and '60, and the building was occupied by others for mercantile purpose for several years. Finally it became the property of Mrs. Purcell, in connection with the building she has resided in for a long time, this latter having been occupied in the later fifties and early sixties as a storeroom by Frank Coates, who was afterwards a successful business man in Dubuque. For many years the 'beehive,' or a part of it, has been used by tenants for residence rooms, but finally it was abandoned, Mrs. Purcell preferring to take it down and remove it entirely, in order to better protect and repair her present residence. The 'beehive' was more than fifty years old and has had a wonderful history."

A HISTORICAL BALL GAME.

The great American game of base ball has always been one of the most prominent local sports in Anamosa, and Monticello has always been a worthy rival. The first game of note ever played in Jones county was played between Anamosa and Monticello in September, 1867, as is shown by the following clipping from the Anamosa Eureka under date of February 4, 1909, reviewing that athletic struggle:

"According to previous announcement the contest for the championship of the county between the first nine of the Athletics of Anamosa and the first nine of the Hesperiens of Monticello came off on the fair grounds on Thursday, September, — 1867. Notwithstanding the fact that the game was new in this section, there was a large crowd on the ground to witness the play, and the interest continued to the end. An umpire, Mr. Bingham, was chosen, and C. M. Failing, for the Athletics, and Col. Duer, for the Hesperiens were selected as scorers. The game was called at 10:30 and the Hesperiens went to bat. The playing at the beginning was marked by extreme caution, each side seeming to be warily feeling the strength of the other. Though there are only two or three days' difference between the ages of the two organizations, it was evident, at an early stage of the contest, that the Athletics had an advantage over their opponents. This was plainly evinced in the splendid batting done by the Athletics.

The following is the score as it always appeared in the newspapers at that time:

	Runs	Outs		Runs	Outs
E. G. Stanley, c.....	17	3	H. Green, c.....	3	3
Milton Remley, p.....	17	4	E. N. Howard, p.....	0	6
M. B. C. True, rf.....	18	1	A. Bowman, rf.....	1	4
T. E. Booth, 1b.....	16	3	C. Dewey, 1b.....	4	2
Ezra Keeler, ss.....	17	3	G. H. Scott, ss.....	3	2
Geo. Gavitt, 2b.....	16	4	C. Giles, 2b.....	2	4
J. H. Williams, 3b.....	16	2	— Beckwith, 3b.....	0	4
I. H. Brasted, lf.....	14	4	Thos. Cutler, lf.....	3	0
P. A. Tietsort, cf.....	15	3	P. Periolat, cf.....	4	2
	<hr/> 146	<hr/> 27		<hr/> 20	<hr/> 27

Innings.

Athletics	5	8	27	5	30	23	3	28	22	—	146
Hesperians	4	2	2	0	2	3	3	4	0	—	20

Left on bases—Athletics, 10; Hesperians, 4.

Fouls caught—Athletics, 9; Hesperians, 10.

Struck out—Athletics, 0; Hesperians, 7.

Home runs—Athletics, 4—Remley, 2; Booth, 1; Brasted, 1; Hesperians, 0.

Put out on bases, by Athletics, 1st, 6; 2d base, 0; 3rd base, 3; home base, 18. By Hesperians, 1st base, 7; 2d base, 3; 3d base, 2; home base, 15.

"At the close of the game at 2 p. m. three and a half hours long, the Hesperians though vanquished were in good humor and gave three cheers for the Anamosa club. The compliment was heartily returned in favor of the Hesperians who conducted themselves as gentlemen throughout. Three cheers were then given for the umpire and scorers and on invitation of the Athletics the Hesperians and all connected with the game proceeded to the dinner table where a most bountiful collation was soon in process of rapid disposal before the sharpened appetites of the players. The best of feeling prevailed and the Hesperians evinced that they were possessed of the quality of gentlemanly courtesy and honor—virtues far more difficult of realization in defeat than in victory.

"We may add that when base ball was first introduced as a national game, the rules were entirely different from those now in vogue. The pitcher, for instance, actually pitched the ball, or tossed it, the movement of his arm being that of the pendulum, and the catcher took the ball on the bound, except perhaps on the third strike. A foul ball anywhere if taken on the first bound was out. The batter was obliged to call for a 'high ball,' between the hip and shoulder, or a 'low ball,' between the hip and the ankle. The enormous score of 146 to 20 resulted largely from the fact that the Athletics far surpassed their opponents as batters, and we well remember that after the Athletics had made the round of the diamond from 14 to 18 times each, and the Hesperians had chased the balls for three and a half hours, we were a mighty tired lot.

"Concerning the Athletics we may add that Mr. E. G. Stanley, the catcher, is a resident of Cedar Rapids and is in the insurance business; Milton Remley, the pitcher, resides in Iowa City, was Attorney General of Iowa and is still

one of the most prominent attorneys of the state; M. B. C. True, right fielder was a resident of Nebraska the last we knew of him and has been in newspaper business and school work; T. E. Booth, first baseman, is still holding down the first base in the Eureka office; Ezra Keeler, short stop, has practiced law in Denver many years; George Gavitt, 2d baseman, was killed on a railroad many years ago; Jas. H. Williams, 3d baseman, played ball with as much love and agility as a boy until long after his hair was white. He has been dead many years; I. H. Brasted, left fielder, was in the mercantile business for forty years and is now deputy county treasurer; P. A. Tietsort, center fielder, left Anamosa many years ago and we know nothing of his whereabouts.

"Of the Hesperians we can say very little. E. N. Howard, pitcher, was an employe in the Monticello Express office for a long term of years, and early in its history was half owner with Mr. G. H. Scott, short stop, and died some months ago; C. Dewey, 1st baseman, if we mistake not, became the accomplished leader of a Monticello band and is in Kansas; P. Periolat, center fielder, is in Chicago. Col. Duer, the scorer, is dead and Mr. Failing, scorer for the Athletics, died several years ago in Duluth in the home of an adopted daughter."

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Anamosa's great fire of February 14, 1875, in which twelve thousand dollars worth of property was destroyed convinced the people of the necessity of organizing a fire department and on July 21, 1875, the City Council passed an ordinance authorizing the formation of a fire department. At a meeting of the citizens on the third day of August, 1875, the Anamosa Fire Department was organized.

The fire department consists of Deluge Hose Company No. 1, Rescue Hose Company No. 2 and Weir Hook & Ladder Company. Each department has its separate officers in addition to the general officers of the fire department.

The first officers of the Anamosa Fire Company were: J. H. Williams, chief engineer; E. M. Harvey, first assistant; Geo. L. Yount, second assistant.

The following have been the chiefs since its organization: James H. Williams, W. A. Cunningham, John I. VanNess, T. E. Watters, John D. Cudworth, R. E. Giltrap, E. M. Harvey.

The present officers are as follows: R. Giltrap, chief; L. G. Fisher, first assistant; Henry Dorgeloh, second assistant; A. S. Knapp, secretary.

DELUGE HOSE COMPANY NUMBER ONE.

The first officers were: John G. Cudworth, foreman; L. G. Clark, assistant; G. S. Peet, assistant; S. I. Williams, secretary; Chas. Carter, treasurer. Number of members twenty-two.

The officers for 1909 are: E. McKinstry, foreman; Ed. Harvey, first assistant; T. B. Hines, second assistant; A. S. Knapp, secretary. Number of members twenty-six.

The list of members are: E. McKinstry, Ed. Beam, Ed. Harvey, A. S. Knapp, T. B. Hines, Benj. E. Harrison, John F. Berkhardt, Ray Powers, Fred Althen,

Chauncy Miller, Amos Appleby, Ralph Simmons, Ora Appleby, Henry Sampica, Harry Alspaugh, Sam Overfield, Frank Beam, I. P. Minehart, Addis Bagley, Harry Sutton, Wm. Herbst, Chas. Zimmers, Henry Conrad, Wm. McCarty, Earl Yount, Harry Johnson.

RESCUE HOSE COMPANY NUMBER TWO.

The first officers were: John I. VanNess, foreman; W. J. Pavey, assistant; E. M. Stickney, secretary and treasurer. Number of members twenty-two.

The officers for 1909 are: John Dorgeloh, foreman; Cleve Giltrap, assistant; Albert Clark, secretary. Number of members twenty-six.

List of members are: John Dorgeloh, Cleve Giltrap, Albert Clark, M. Hines, Ed. Snyder, B. McLaughlin, F. Mutsch, A. Stewart, Geo. Walker, N. Schwirtz, Harry Clarke, Jno. Goodman, M. Fay, Earl Miller, Wm. F. Glick, S. T. McLaughlin, Wm. Leach, R. Minehart, F. Benedom, Earl Boyer.

WEIR HOOK AND LADDER COMPANY.

First officers were: L. C. Aldridge, foreman; Frank Fisher, assistant; B. Dott, secretary and treasurer. Number of members thirty-five.

Present officers: F. Richmond, foreman; N. Little, first assistant; P. E. Lowe, second assistant; J. F. Fisher, secretary; C. H. Mellecher, treasurer. Number of members twenty-three.

List of members: F. Richmond, Nat Little, J. F. Fisher, D. N. Perkins, C. H. Mellecher, A. E. Walton, A. Zimmerman, Preston Kramar, J. H. Sherman, R. Hendrickson, P. E. Lowe, S. A. Mittan, Jas. M. Conway, Neil Conway, E. A. Fisher, C. H. Hastings, Dan Beam, Armour Gould, Guy Cartano, Chas. Beaver, J. H. Chadwick, W. J. Fisher, Leigh Pearson.

For a number of years Anamosa has had one of the best equipped and best drilled fire companies in the state and at several state tournaments secured marked recognition.

ANAMOSA FIRES.

The biggest fire that Anamosa ever had occurred on the fourteenth day of February, 1875, and destroyed twelve thousand dollars worth of property and is described as follows:

The fourteenth day of February, 1875, was Sunday. In the morning, at 1:30, wild cries of "Fire! Fire!" broke upon the stillness of the night, the Congregation bell reechoed the dreadful alarm, and in a few minutes hundreds of citizens were rushing in the direction of the lurid light of roaring and crackling flames bursting out of what was formerly known as the old "Courthouse building." occupied by A. N. Dennison, dealer in boots and shoes, and Emory Perfect, grocery dealer. There was only a slight breeze from the northwest, but the headway which the fire had attained and the combustible nature of the wooden buildings filling the space between the Union Block, corner of Main and Ford streets, on the west, and Frank Fisher's block, at the foot of Booth street, on the east, rendered impossible for the citizens to avail anything against the devouring

flames. A few tools were snatched from the work-shop, by way of the back door. Loss on the building, one thousand dollars, insured for five hundred dollars; loss on stock, three thousand dollars, insured for one thousand dollars. Mr. Dennison had added stock to the amount of eight hundred dollars, only the week before. A new safe, containing about five hundred dollars in greenbacks and Mr. Dennison's account books, was badly damaged, but the money and books were found all right the next day. A fine line of samples belonging to W. E. Moss, of Balch & Co., boot and shoe dealers, Lyons, valued at four hundred dollars had been left in Mr. Dennison's store and was destroyed. W. L. Story also lost tools to the amount of ten dollars.

Four barrels of kerosene oil and a lot of boxes were hurriedly removed from the back room of Emory Perfect's grocery, but nothing else was saved. Loss on stock, one thousand, four hundred dollars, insured for one thousand dollars. The building was the property of Col. W. T. Shaw, was valued at one thousand, two hundred dollars and was an entire loss.

The next building on the east belonged to C. L. Holcomb, and was occupied by A. E. Parady, boot and shoe maker. Mr. Parady lost nearly everything. Value of building five hundred dollars. Mr. Parady's loss was three hundred dollars.

Mr. Holcomb was also the owner of the adjoining building, occupied by D. H. Kelly, as a barber-shop. Loss on building, three hundred dollars. Mr. Kelly's fixtures were nearly all saved, and his loss was but small.

Next came the post-office building, owned by B. L. Matson. Lew Kinert, the clerk, was sleeping in the office, and by the reason of this fact the valuables were saved. Mr. Coe, the post-master, lost about fifty dollars. The building was valued at six hundred dollars, and insured for four hundred dollars. Messrs. G. W. Strode & Son, jewelers, in post-office building, lost one hundred and twenty-five dollars, mostly in tools.

Still the flames swept onward, and A. H. Sherman's harness shop went next. His stock and tools were saved with a loss of about seventy-five dollars. The building was owned by H. C. Metcalf, and valued at eight hundred dollars; no insurance.

J. Rhodes, the confectioner, was the next victim. He had recently repaired his building and placed therein a new stock of confectionery, canned goods, groceries, etc. The goods were removed, but not without damage. Mr. Rhodes' loss on building and contents reached one thousand dollars. In the second story lived Mrs. Gause and daughter. A piano, in being carried down, fell and was badly damaged. Loss on piano and household effects estimated at one thousand dollars. Mr. Rhodes' building was razed to the ground, in the hope of stopping the course of the scorching flame; but this seemed hopeless, and it was finally decided that the next building, belonging to Joseph Moore, must also come down, as it abutted against Fank Fisher's brick block, and there was danger anticipated from the heat and flames breaking and entering the glass front. But the fire had been raging two hours or more, and the masses of snow in the rear and in the adjacent gutter on Main street were rapidly melting and afforded considerable water. Water was dashed on by lines of men in front and rear, and finally the flames were under control. Mr. Moore's building was scorched some, and otherwise damaged to the amount of four hundred dollars, before the

onward march of the flames could be checked. In this building was the law office of King & Dietz, but their books, etc., were removed with but small damage. In the second story resided Mrs. S. Thomas and a little daughter, the former being confined to her room by sickness. They were safely transferred to other quarters, and their household goods saved with but little damage. Slingerland & Son, painters, occupied a room in this building, and suffered a small loss.

R. A. Markham, dealer in sewing machines, and Markham & Burgess, dealers in organs, etc., suffered a small loss by the fire. Mr. A. Heitchen also suffered a loss of about seventy-five dollars. The total loss by the conflagration was twelve thousand dollars. Total insurance, two thousand, nine hundred dollars. The origin of the fire was unknown.

August 11, 1896. Prison fire. The fire department was called out at 7:55 on the night of August 11, 1896, by a fire at the State Penitentiary and when the company arrived at 8:00 o'clock the fire was under great headway. The fire was in the frame kitchen and dining-room and rapidly got under headway and practically burned down. The fire department assisted until 12:00 a. m., and did a great service in protecting the surrounding property and retarding the fire.

October 26, 1901. At 10:20 a. m., October 26, 1901, the Presbyterian church on Strawberry Hill, caught fire from sparks and burning leaves falling on the dry shingle roof from a bonfire of burning leaves around the church. The fire totally destroyed the church. Insurance, eight hundred dollars.

December 7, 1901. On this date the house of the sheriff adjoining the County Jail, caught fire from a chimney and did considerable damage.

January 28, 1902. At 8:30 o'clock the Prospect Park Sanitarium caught fire from sparks falling on the roof at the north end of the building and immediately gaining headway. All patients in the building were carried to private homes and taken care of. The large building was rapidly damaged, the second story being practically ruined. It was a very cold morning, the temperature being ten degrees below zero, and it was with great difficulty and danger the firemen could work. It was necessary for the firemen to watch the fire until 4:00 o'clock p. m.

March 22, 1902. The American Cooperage Butter Tub Factory situated inside of the penitentiary walls caught fire and was totally destroyed. The origin of the fire is unknown and great amount of damage was done.

April 12, 1902. At 1:00 o'clock p. m. on this date, Belknap Bros. Implement Store & Plant situated in the Huggins building on north Ford street caught on fire from an unknown origin and much damage done.

November 30, 1902. On Sunday November 30, 1902, at 2:00 o'clock p. m., the fire department of Anamosa was called together to assist the fire department of Monticello, Iowa, in a very bad and dangerous fire, situated in Eastwood & Chase Hardware Store. The fire was so dangerous and threatening that the town of Monticello was in danger and a special freight train was secured transporting the Anamosa fire department to Monticello. The Anamosa boys did great service and materially aided in putting out the fire and received the thanks of the Monticello community. The Monticello people treated the firemen splendidly and quoting from the records of the fire department it says: "The company

was furnished with food and drink while fighting the fire and after the fire was gotten under control supper was served for the company."

April 2, 1907. At 2:15 p. m. on said date the old foundry on Strawberry Hill was burned to the ground and ruined. It was with difficulty that the fire department saved the neighboring buildings.

November 20, 1908. On this date the department received a call from Amber, Iowa, for assistance, the town being in danger of destruction. The Chicago & Northwestern Railway Company furnished a passenger train taking the fire boys to Amber, where they assisted in putting out the fire and saving the adjoining property. The fire started in the building of Nathan Steckel, who was burned to death.

ANAMOSA AND THE PRESS.

The first news sheet issued in Jones County was called the Anamosa News, started by William Haddock in February, 1852. He purchased an old press and type in Wisconsin, paying therefor three hundred dollars. In 1856 he sold the affair to Nathan G. Sales, who conducted the sheet in such a manner as to pique the republicans of Anamosa and surrounding country; whereupon, some of the more vengeful and enterprising spirits determined to have an organ of their own. John E. Lovejoy, of Scotch Grove township, brother of Owen Lovejoy, being a practical printer, talked of selling his farm and starting a paper. It was likewise one of the ambitions of C. L. D. Crockwell to be the proprietor of a journal. They entered into partnership, Lovejoy making out a list of types and machinery needed, and sending to Cincinnati for the same. Crockwell became security for the payment of the purchase money.

The first issue of the paper came out in August, 1856. After three issues, Lovejoy, not enjoying the hardships and labor connected with journalism of the border, and owing to sickness in his family, returned to his farm, leaving the entire affair in Crockwell's hands. The latter was a druggist, and had but little time or inclination to devote to editorial writing and other journalistic duties. He therefore asked Mr. Edmund Booth to contribute editorials to the young enterprise which he did for some months. Matt Parrott, afterward state binder and publisher of the Iowa State Reporter at Waterloo, bought an interest in the paper in January, 1858. May 3d of the same year, found the journal which was called *The Eureka*, under the ownership of Crockwell, Parrott & Booth. June 28, 1859, Crockwell retired, and December 12, 1862, Edmund Booth became sole owner of the paper. His son, T. E. Booth, was received into partnership October 10, 1867, and from that time until the death of the elder Booth, *The Eureka* was published by E. Booth & Son.

It was the original purpose to call the paper the Free Soiler, and such was the name of the first prospectus, that being the time of the Free-Soil movement. Crockwell, however, who delighted in oddities, gave it the name it still wears—*The Eureka* (I have found it). *The Eureka* was first issued in the first brick building erected in Anamosa, being only one story high, fifteen feet square, built for a physician's office. It has since occupied quarters in the brick buildings of S. T. Buxton, H. C. Metcalf, and about 1870, *The Eureka* found a home in the

second story of the building on the corner of Ford and Main streets, built by E. Booth & Son for the purpose. This location has since remained the home of *The Eureka*.

The original size of *The Eureka* was a seven-column folio, which was enlarged to eight columns in October, 1866, at which time the office purchased a Hoe power-press, the first power-press for a country office in this part of the state. Upon the death of E. Booth, and in fact for some time prior thereto, T. E. Booth has had sole charge of the paper. A Simplex typesetting machine has been added to the conveniences of the paper, and with other modern equipments, the office is ready on short notice to do good service. *The Eureka* has long been a favorite with the old settlers, and its columns are read with interest by all.

It may not be amiss to state in this connection that J. E. Lovejoy, the first proprietor of *The Eureka*, was a brother of the celebrated Owen Lovejoy, of Illinois, and likewise a brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, who was killed by a mob at Alton, Illinois, in 1838.

George H. Walworth, a brother-in-law of Edmund Booth, was one of the defenders of Elijah P. Lovejoy, and was in the building when Lovejoy was shot. Mr. Walworth was elected to the Iowa legislature in 1839, for Jones and Cedar counties, and after Jones was entitled to a representative, Walworth represented the county for two or three terms. He afterward went south and was killed by an accident. Mr. Walworth was a man of fine abilities and remarkable personal attractions, and was noted for his energy and enterprise.

Anamosa Journal. The organ of the democratic party at the county seat of Jones, is an eight-column folio weekly paper, published every Thursday, and called the *Anamosa Journal*. This paper was established in the year 1872, by one A. L. Smith, as editor and proprietor. Under the management of Mr. Smith, the enterprise seems not to have proven a success, and on the first of January, 1874, it passed into the hands of P. D. Swigart. On the seventh day of same month, a half interest was sold to Swigart Bros., and the publication was continued under the name of Swigart Bros., until the twenty-ninth day of June, 1874, when J. M. Swigart disposed of his interest to C. H. Monger, the firm changing to Monger & Swigart. On the first of August, in the same year, J. A. Monger purchased the interest of Swigart and the firm changed to Monger Bros. J. A. Monger continued as one of the proprietors for a year, when the *Journal* passed into the hands of C. H. Monger, sole editor and proprietor from that time until his death about ten years ago. His son, Shubal Monger at once took up the editorial pen with the same energy and forcefulness which characterized the writings of his father. A few years later, E. R. Moore, the present proprietor, purchased the paper, and under his management, the *Journal* has become one of the prosperous local papers in the county.

The real prosperity of the *Journal* may be said to date from the time it passed under the management of C. H. Monger. The parties connected with the paper prior to that time, were not educated to journalism and were not well calculated to succeed in such an enterprise. Mr. C. H. Monger had been somewhat educated to the newspaper business before he came to Jones county, and his success in a measure was due to that fact.

The political complexion of the Journal is democratic, while that of *The Eureka*, is republican. These papers, being published at the county-seat, wield a political influence in their own parties.

The Anamosa Daily Call, was the name of a sheet started by a fellow named R. B. Curtis, in 1894. This publication was of short life, and with the sudden exodus of the editor, *The Call* became a thing of the past.

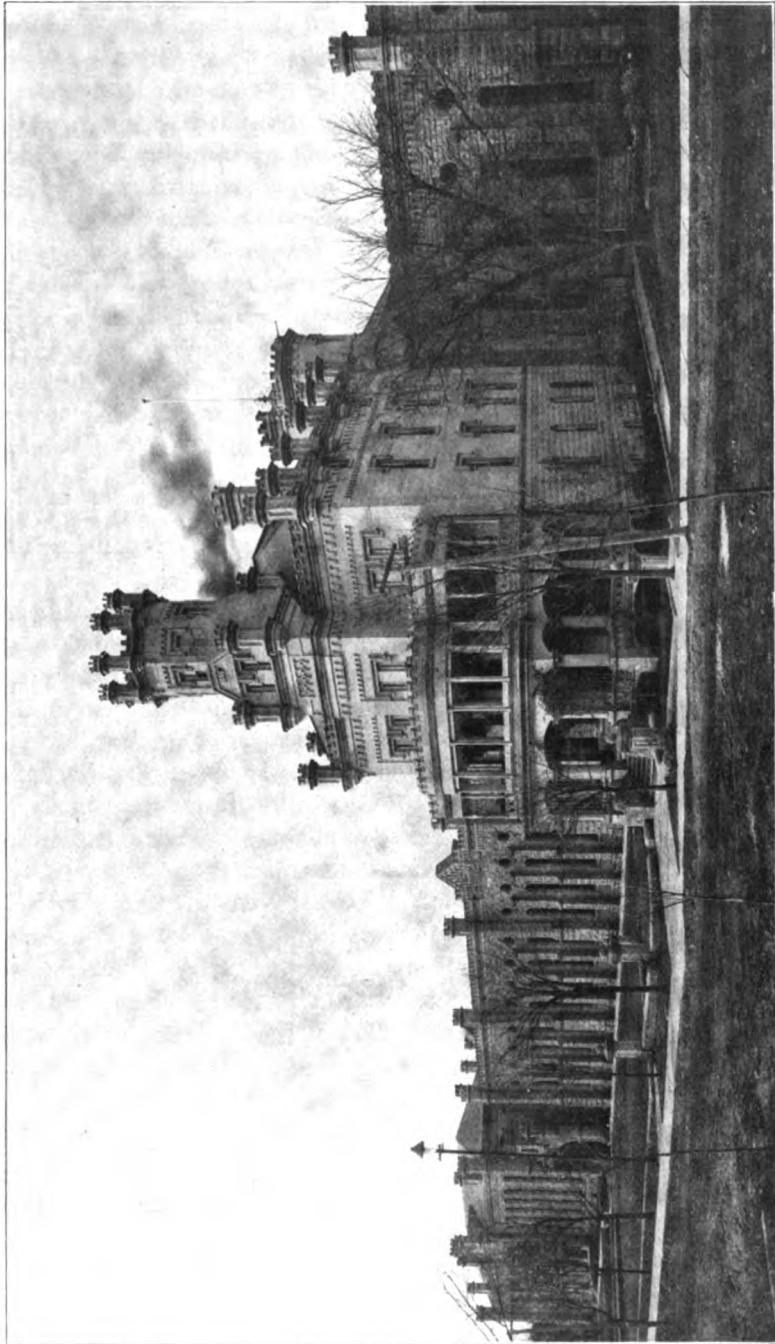
The Reformatory Press is a weekly publication issued by the confined in the state reformatory. It contains well written articles contributed by the convicts as well as information in regard to the affairs and happenings in the reformatory, and is published under the supervision of Chaplain F. H. Pickworth.

IOWA STATE REFORMATORY..

(This article was written by Judge H. M. Remley at the request of the state Board of Control and published in the *Bulletin of Iowa Institutions* in Volume 3, January, 1901, and brought down to date by Clark Beems, clerk of Anamosa Reformatory.—HISTORIAN.)

It is seldom that statesmen, when providing for state institutions, lay their plans on a scale sufficiently broad and liberal for the future requirements of the state. Our courthouses, school buildings and depots have all been outgrown. Ninety per cent. of all our land is tillable, and the development of our state exceeds the expectations of the most sanguine. In 1855 the population was two hundred and fifty thousand—now it is two million, two hundred and twenty-five thousand. The population of Rhode Island is three hundred and ninety-five to the square mile—that of Iowa is forty-one. When our population equals that of Rhode Island we will have over twenty million inhabitants. In 1855 the legislature of this state appointed a committee of which Senator James W. Grimes was chairman, to report plans and select a location for an insane asylum, the cost of which was expressly limited to fifty thousand dollars. They reported, locating the asylum at Mt. Pleasant, and presented a plan which would require the expenditure of two hundred thousand dollars, and recommended that the same be adopted, insisting that the future needs of the state would demand such a building. The legislature adopted the plan and appropriated the additional one hundred and fifty thousand dollars. This action called forth the criticism of the opposing political party, as an example of party extravagance and corruption. The Hon. J. M. Elwood, in a speech at Dubuque, September 25, 1858, said:

“The edifice contemplated by the plans of the commissioners is to be, when completed, a massive structure covering an eighth of a square mile; the wings are three stories in height and the front is four stories in height and the outside of the building is to be finished of cut stone. This institution is larger and more spacious than the insane asylum of any state in the Union—larger than the insane asylum of New York, a state which contains four million people. One wing of that institution, I have no doubt, would amply accommodate all the insane which this state will be called upon to provide for half a century to come. * * * And for more than fifty years to come one-half of that building will not be needed for the use of the insane of this state, and in those empty and



IOWA STATE REFORMATORY, ANAMOSA

naked walls will be the money of the people of this state, a monument of useless and oppressive taxation. * * * What reasons exist for the erection of this splendid pile? Why was the plan fixed upon so stupendous? Only two reasons occur to me. I am informed that Governor Grimes, the chairman of that committee, owns near the site of this institution a large amount of real estate which would be enhanced in value by this erection. Governor Grimes is also a very ambitious man and he meant during his term of office to do something by which future generations might know that James W. Grimes had been governor of this great and growing state. It is a monument to his ambition at the sacrifice and the expense of the people of this state."

Not forty-five years have passed away, and time has not only vindicated the broadest views of Governor Grimes, but if anything, it has condemned him in that he did not comprehend the marvelous demands of the future. Our state has now spent for land and building at Mt. Pleasant eight hundred and thirty-two thousand, five hundred and twenty-five dollars and its capacity is nine hundred and fifty inmates. It was long since filled and another insane asylum was built at Independence costing one million, forty-eight thousand, nine hundred and fifty dollars and accommodating one thousand, and forty unfortunates. This too has been crowded and a third has been built at Clarinda at an outlay of eight hundred and sixty-seven thousand, seven hundred and eighty dollars, capable of caring for nine hundred and fifty inmates. A fourth was demanded and five hundred and twenty-four thousand, one hundred and forty dollars has already been expended upon the asylum at Cherokee. Besides all this, we have provided a home for feeble-minded children at Glenwood at the cost of four hundred and fifteen thousand, nine hundred and fifteen dollars.

When the Fort Madison penitentiary was established by the territorial legislature in 1839 it was located upon a narrow sand ridge terminating at the base of the bluff about four hundred yards back from the Mississippi River. The walls then enclosed only three and one-half acres. It seems that the number of insane increases in our state much more rapidly than the number of criminals. This presents a question of much importance, but which can only be alluded to here: What relation does the rapid development of insanity in Iowa sustain to the advance in education? What bearing has the spread of education among the people upon the number of criminals? Or, in other words: Does education tend to increase insanity and to lessen criminality? The Fort Madison penitentiary, with a capacity now enlarged to six hundred, supplied the requirements of our state for thirty-four years and until the Anamosa penitentiary was established.

The penitentiary was established April 12, 1872, by Chapter 43 of the Fourteenth General Assembly. At that time the Hon. John McKean was senator from Jones county and the Hon. John Tasker and the Hon. P. G. Bonewitz were members of the house of representatives, the Hon. James Wilson, now secretary of agriculture, was speaker of the house, and the Hon. John Russell of Jones county was state auditor. The act provided that a penitentiary should be established at or near the stone quarries near Anamosa and that three commissioners chosen by the general assembly should select the exact location, and receive bids for the purchase of suitable quarries which must contain not less than one million cubic yards of stratified stone. But none of these should be selected until the state

had received a deed to seventy acres of ground free of expense. The commissioners were given power to appoint a superintendent and to employ men and to purchase material. Fifty thousand dollars were appropriated for the purposes of the act. The Hon. William Ure, of Fairfax, Linn county, Hon. F. L. Downing, of Oskaloosa and the Hon. Martin Heisey, of Fort Madison, were chosen commissioners and their compensation was fixed at five dollars per day and expenses. The commissioners met at Des Moines April 23, 1872, and organized by electing William Ure president and F. L. Downing secretary, and adjourned to meet at Anamosa May 7, 1872. The board met at the appointed time and place and inspected the various quarries and proposed sites for the penitentiary. They also advertised for bids for quarries, which under the act were not to cost more than fifteen thousand dollars. They then adjourned to meet at West Liberty, May 16th, for the purpose of starting on a trip through the eastern states to examine their penitentiaries. The next meeting was at Anamosa on June 12th. Proposals to sell quarries were then received from the following persons: Dr. S. G. Matson, for ten thousand dollars; Philip Haines, for fifteen thousand dollars; Dr. N. G. Sales, fifteen thousand dollars; H. Dearborn, fourteen thousand dollars; J. A. Green, twelve thousand, five hundred dollars; E. M. Crow, six thousand dollars, and J. G. Parsons, fifteen thousand dollars. The proposition of N. G. Sales was accepted. Downing and Heisey voting therefor and Ure voting to purchase the Haines quarry. The quarry accepted contained eighty acres. Two locations were proposed for the site of the penitentiary. One under the leadership of Judge McKean and Mr. H. C. Metcalf was an agreement to donate two entire blocks and six acres of land adjacent, situated near the business portion of the city. The first named was in a basin surrounded by higher land, while the second was an elevated and sightly location. Both were well drained and healthy. The commissioners both in the selection of the quarry and of the site of the penitentiary showed that they did not comprehend the importance nor the magnitude of the duty entrusted to them. They selected the lower location, and as a consequence the buildings and walls do not present that imposing appearance which they would have done had a better and more elevated site been chosen. They did not realize that in one generation millions of dollars in cash and labor would be expended on the exact location selected, and when once begun the location could not then be changed. The quarry purchased has since been sold for one-tenth of the purchase price and another purchased. The land now owned by the state consists of fifteen acres where the walls and buildings are situated, the quarries on the Buffalo River consisting of forty acres and a farm of two hundred and two acres, adjacent to the city and about one hundred and sixty rods from the walls.

At a meeting of the commissioners, held June 19, 1872, plans prepared by W. L. Foster & Company, of Des Moines, were accepted, the sum of two thousand, five hundred dollars being allowed therefor. Mr. Foster was also employed to supervise the erection of the buildings and allowed ten dollars per day and expenses. Mr. Heisey was also authorized to act for the board when it was not in session. July 2, 1872, Lewis Kinsey was appointed clerk and secretary of the board "at a salary of *not less* than sixty dollars per month." August,

1872 lumber was purchased of Curtis Brothers & Company and W. G. Young & Company, of Clinton, Iowa, to make a high stockade around the yard and temporary buildings at the prison and at the quarry. A small stone building was erected with hired labor and temporary wooden cells placed therein. In January, 1873, sixty-four cell doors were purchased at a cost of three thousand, one hundred dollars. Warden Hunter, in his report for the year ending June 30, 1900, stated that he had made sixty-one cell doors, using eleven thousand, seven hundred and ninety-one pounds of iron, and that the actual cost to the state was two hundred and six dollars. The labor required for making and hanging these doors was that of four men for fifty-four days. The sixty-four cell doors purchased were placed upon the wooden cells in the temporary building and are now used in the permanent cellhouse. April 7, 1873, work was begun at the quarries with hired labor, and a tall stockade was then placed around the prison yard enclosing eleven acres. On May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred by order of the executive council from the Fort Madison penitentiary to Anamosa. Of these the record shows that John Barlow had the distinction of starting the count at Anamosa, he being known as convict "No. 1." He was described as follows: "Height, five feet, five and three-quarters inches, light complexion, hair and beard sandy, dark brown eyes, thumb off left hand, woman dancing with garland over her head tattooed on right arm, weight, one hundred and thirty pounds." All descriptions are now taken by the use of the Bertillon system and photographs. The other convicts transferred were numbered up to No. 20. The first convict sentenced to this prison was from Jones county, and was known as "No. 21." As he has relatives in Jones county his name and description will not be given. These convicts were confined in the wooden cells and employed at the quarries and in preparing to erect a permanent building.

On the 30th of September, 1873, work was begun on the first permanent building, known as "Work Shop No. 1." The men who laid the first stone upon this building were convict No. 7, D. J. VanWie, and No. 14, Ed. Sheridan. This was a large building, two stories high. Cells made in exact accordance with the permanent cells were placed in this building and the iron doors from the wooden cells were placed upon them. When the permanent cellhouse was built these cells were transferred to it, and are now in use. Afterwards this building was used as a dining-room, chapel, library, hospital and for many other uses. The roof and floors burned out about five years ago, destroying several thousand dollars worth of stores, but it has been repaired and is now doing excellent service.

December 11, 1873, the following memorandum was entered in the prison records:

"This evening at half-past five o'clock George Williams, one of the prisoners was taken suddenly sick with paralysis on the left side. Doctor sent for about 9 o'clock; another attack on the right side and he became speechless; died at half-past ten o'clock."

He was known as "No. 5," and his was the first death at this penitentiary. He was buried on an elevation facing the rising sun at the prison farm, where is now the prison cemetery. The deceased convicts, whose bodies are not claimed by relatives and those who are not transferred to medical colleges under the

present law, are buried in this cemetery, side by side in rows, and their graves are marked with head and foot stones made by the convicts. During the summer of 1873 Mr. Heisey was chosen warden by the commissioners and Governor C. C. Carpenter appointed C. L. Hall, Esq., of Anamosa, commissioner. Stone was sold at this time upon the market at the regular prices. On November 18th the convicts had performed one thousand, eight hundred and fifty days' work at the quarry. Morgan Holmes, known as convict "No. 3," escaped in August, 1873, his being the first escape. He was soon recaptured by the sheriff of Buchanan county and returned, for which the sheriff received the customary reward of fifty dollars. An escaped prisoner has been recently returned who got away twenty years ago, he having been living in Chicago under an assumed name. He inherited some property and in his efforts to obtain this his identity became known.

During Mr. Heisey's wardenship the first permanent workshop was built and the southeast corner of the wall was erected. The number of convicts was small and comparatively slow progress was made. The Sixteenth General Assembly enacted a law abolishing the office of commissioner and placing this prison under the same laws which govern the penitentiary at Fort Madison. This act took effect April 1, 1876, and the legislature elected Mr. A. E. Martin, of Delaware county, warden. He was four times reelected, serving until April 1, 1886. During his administration the executive council redistricted the state so as to send many more convicts to Anamosa, thereby increasing the number of men, and the work advanced more rapidly. During his wardenship the massive wall was completed around the main yard. This wall is composed of immense stones enclosing an area seven hundred and fifty-five feet east and west and six hundred and thirty-nine feet north and south, containing eleven and seventy-five-thousandths acres. The foundation is laid fourteen feet below the surface of the ground and is twelve feet wide at the bottom and seven feet wide at the surface of the ground. It rises twenty-eight feet above the ground and is four feet wide at the top. This foundation is laid upon piles driven fifteen feet further down at the northwest corner of the wall. Stone turrets or guardhouses are built at the corners, and gates at proper intervals. This wall is twenty-one rods more than half a mile long. Warden Martin also built the south cellhouse. This building lies along the south end of the east wall so that the east side of the building forms the wall. The foundations of the cellhouses were made by laying immense flat thick stone under the entire building *fourteen feet deep*. The house is one room and the cells are builded four tiers high upon this foundation, in the center of the room, placed end to end. They are made of cut stone, each partition, floor and ceiling being a single stone. They do not touch the sides or ceiling of the building, and in this room are three hundred and twenty cells. Mr. M. Q. Barr, of Oskaloosa, was chosen warden and succeeded Mr. Martin April 1, 1886, holding the office until April, 1892. Warden Barr erected the walls around the insane and the female departments, enclosing one and six hundred and forty-eight-thousandths acres, immediately south of the main prison and also completed the insane building and enclosed the female building. The insane building is separated from the female building by a wall similar to the outside wall, with no openings whatever. P. W. Madden, Esq., of Spencer, Iowa, was chosen warden

April 1, 1892, and reelected twice, his last term expiring April 1, 1898. During his administration the water works were put in and the foundation and part of the wall of the administration building were laid, and he made the cement foundation for the north cellhouse and the chapel and library buildings. These buildings are all connected and together make one immense structure, requiring some one thousand, eight hundred feet of outside wall. Laying the stone in the walls does not require so much time, but the entire force of convicts may be employed a whole year preparing and dressing the stones, each for its particular place. Warden W. A. Hunter was elected by the legislature and took charge April 1, 1898. Since then the state institutions have been placed under the supervision of the board of control who retained Warden Hunter. Warden Hunter finished the female building; completed the administration building, dining-room, chapel, library; made the west gateway tunnel, and was still working on the north cellhouse when he died, September 30, 1906. All the wardens have been earnestly enlisted in the work and have pushed the buildings as rapidly as the number of convicts and the appropriations of money would permit. Now that the buildings have so far progressed to comfortably accommodate the prisoners much more attention is being given to beautifying the grounds with flowers and bettering the intellectual and moral condition of the convicts. The water supply is drawn from a well two thousand feet deep and is clear and pure. The system of sewers extends to the Wapsipinicon River. They are flushed at stated intervals by means of a tank with a siphon, which empties it rapidly whenever the water rises to a certain height. Some of the sewers near the kitchen were in the habit of becoming clogged with deposits of grease from the dishwater. These had to be taken out and cleaned occasionally and at great labor. One of the employes suggested that he could extract the grease from the water and avoid the annoyance. Warden Hunter assisted him and set him at the task. The result is that at not more than ten dollars expense a grease trap was constructed that acts perfectly. The dishwater is conducted from the kitchen through the cellar to a sheet iron tank holding some four barrels. There it comes into contact with cold water, which causes the grease to form on the surface of the water. The water is drawn off through a pipe opening at the bottom of the tank and carried up toward the top, thus drawing off the water under the grease and leaving it to accumulate in the tank. It is taken out about once each week and sold in the market. The sum realized from this grease is about one hundred and twenty-five dollars per year.

Under the present administration it is esteemed the most essential requirement that the men should be employed at some labor. We may theorize about not allowing convict labor to compete with free labor, but whether it does or not, the convicts must be employed. Their health, moral welfare and prison discipline demand this. And to avoid competing with free labor, Warden Hunter made it a point to have convict labor manufacture everything needed as far as possible within the prison. Scrap marble was purchased at Chicago, costing eight dollars per car at the prison. These were purchased in four different colors and ground and polished and used in finishing the rooms.

To illustrate how the work is diversified and how the men are employed the following table is given:

Number of inmates; where employed Nov. 12, 1909.	
Quarry	49
Cooper shop	27
Insane and superannuated	79
Females	31
Stone shed	58
Floating gang	9
Building gang	7
Boiler-room	16
Tin shop	4
Blacksmith shop	6
Carpenters	10
Painting	3
Tailor shop	12
Laundry	10
Barbers	5
Receiving office	2
Printing and binding	19
Band	12
Library	2
Farm	12
Kitchen and dining-room	13
Cellhouse	15
Green house and yard	6
Warden's office	1
Deputy's office	1
In yard, extra	3
School	32
In hospital	8
Excused	9
Visiting relatives	2
Total	462

The library was destroyed when work shop No. 1 was burned August 11, 1896, but the fee charged visitors is devoted to library purposes, and since that fire some eight thousand, five hundred volumes have been purchased. The warden says in his last report:

"As an indication of the use made of the library it is but necessary to state that during the year from January 1, 1899, to January 1, 1900, there were twenty-nine thousand, two hundred and forty-six books circulated among the prisoners; almost as many as circulated at Cedar Rapids public library, thirty-three thousand, nine hundred and thirty-nine in a city of twenty-five thousand." There are sixty-nine copies of magazines and periodicals subscribed for and circulated among the inmates."

There has been appropriated by the legislature and expended at the Anamosa penitentiary from the beginning to the present time, the sum of six hundred and

sixty-eight thousand, three hundred and thirty-one dollars and seventy-one cents, in buildings and land and property. The value of these now, estimating them as if builded with free labor, is one million, eight hundred and fifty thousand dollars.

On May 13, 1873, twenty convicts were transferred from the Fort Madison penitentiary to Anamosa for the purpose of building the "additional penitentiary," authorized by an act of the Fourteenth General Assembly. From that date to the present time there have been received into this institution six thousand, three hundred and fourteen prisoners, by years as follow:

1873	.....	33	1892	.....	144
1874	.....	43	1893	.....	219
1875	.....	44	1894	.....	299
1876	.....	116	1895	.....	340
1877	.....	138	1896	.....	284
1878	.....	156	1897	.....	340
1879	.....	124	1898	.....	307
1880	.....	98	1899	.....	224
1881	.....	77	1900	.....	236
1882	.....	128	1901	.....	184
1883	.....	138	1902	.....	208
1884	.....	139	1903	.....	191
1885	.....	172	1904	.....	173
1886	.....	162	1905	.....	179
1887	.....	118	1906	.....	187
1888	.....	109	1907	.....	176
1889	.....	106	1908	.....	248
1890	.....	110	1909	.....	241
1891	.....	105			
	Total				6,299

The seeming discrepancy in the total is due to the fact that some of those received have been paroled or escaped and were afterwards returned and entered as received.

Wardens: Martin Heisey, A. E. Martin, Marquis Barr, P. W. Madden, W. A. Hunter, Marquis Barr.

Deputy wardens: L. B. Peet, Carl Barr, George Andrews, Z. H. Gurley, H. P. Smith.

Clerks: Lewis Kinsey, W. H. Pearson, D. H. LeSeur, T. E. Patterson, H. M. Vaughan, C. A. Beems.

Chaplains: Anna C. Merrill, W. C. Gunn, J. M. Crocker, E. G. Byer, F. H. Pickworth.

The present warden is an enthusiastic advocate of the grade system. Under directions of the board of control this system was put in force February 25, 1900. The prisoners are divided into first, second and third grades. The first and second grades are clothed in a respectable gray suit instead of the unmistakable stripes of infamy. Each grade has a distinct bill of fare, the first grade

being the best. The third grade are not permitted to eat in the dining-rooms, but have their food in their cells. The men are promoted or reduced in grade according to their conduct. On November 13, 1909, the number in each grade was as follows:

First grade	346
Second grade	105
Third grade	3

The system has aided much in maintaining discipline.

The *Prison Press*, a weekly paper is now printed under the supervision of Chaplain Pickworth. The library books are rebound when this is necessary in the bindery. Some three thousand bushels of potatoes were raised on the farm. Onions, cabbages, green corn, etc., are raised in large amounts. The farm will soon supply all such vegetables. A large stone hog house twenty-three feet wide and one hundred feet long has been erected on the farm. It has feeding floors surrounded by a stone wall, stone cribs attached, and is divided into very convenient pens. A stove is placed at one end to keep the temperature warm. This hog house is a model house, the plans having been made by Hon. John Cownie of the board of control. There are two hundred and seventy-two hogs kept now, but the number is to be increased. The slops from the prison are hauled to the farm every day.

The large safe used in the clerk's office has a history. When the writer first saw that safe it was used in the office of the secretary of state in the old Stone Capitol building at Iowa City, in the year 1855. When the capitol was removed to Des Moines, this safe was placed on an immense wagon and hauled with teams to Des Moines. There were no railroads then in the state. When crossing the Skunk River the safe by accident went to the bottom and remained there several months. It was used in Des Moines until the new capitol building was occupied. When the penitentiary was started at Anamosa, it was shipped to Anamosa, and is still in use.

Great pains are taken to make the courts attractive between the large buildings with flowers and fountains. When the flowers were taken up this fall the prisoners were permitted to have flowers in pots in the cellhouse, dining-room and shops. The empty fruit cans are taken to the foundry and melted down and run into window weights. The intention is to utilize everything possible.

Warden Barr's officials consist of two deputies, clerk, physician, matron and chaplain. There are five overseers, three turnkeys and a hospital steward, a superintendent of schools, a musical director and fifty-seven guards, of whom eleven are officers, making a total of seventy-two under his command. The penitentiary is a little world unto itself and the history of each convict would read like a romance. The inmates are well fed and comfortably clothed. They have steam heat and electric lights. Notwithstanding the ever present fact that they are deprived of their liberty, they appear reasonably contented and happy.

The institution continued to be a penitentiary until July 4, 1907, when the law which had been enacted by the Thirty-first General Assembly changing it into a reformatory for first offenders between the ages of sixteen and thirty, became

effective. During the years from 1872 to 1898 but little attention and very little effort was directed toward the reformation of the criminal. The predominating idea then was that the infliction of physical punishment as a penalty for the violation of laws was the only effectual method to be pursued in order to deter the committing of criminal acts. A code of discipline was then in vogue which was consistent with the then generally prevailing idea as to what the treatment of criminals ought to be.

In 1898 Mr. William A. Hunter was elected by the state legislature to take charge of the Anamosa penitentiary. During his administration many changes were made in the discipline and in the manner of treating the prisoners which were looked upon by the public at large as impractical, but which since then have been generally conceded to be sound, practical and beneficial to all concerned—both to society and to the individual.

During Warden Hunter's administration a printing office was established and a paper published then called the *Prison Press*, later, when the parole and indeterminate sentence law took effect, its name was changed to the *Reformatory Press*. An orchestra was organized. The school, which had fallen into a state of decline, was reorganized and many other features were introduced which tend toward the moral and the intellectual uplift of the inmates. It was due principally to the efforts of Warden Huner that the reformatory was eventually established, and the idea that the object of maintaining penal institutions should be, not merely to punish, but rather to reform the offender by giving him a new vision of right and wrong, and to instill into him a self-control, a self-reliance and a wholesome respect for law and order—an obedience to moral as well as legal codes which would perpetuate his ambition to do right—began to take a firm hold upon the minds of the people at large.

Warden Hunter, after having laid the foundation for this great humanitarian work, passed into the great beyond September 30, 1906, without seeing his ideals realized. But fortunately Iowa had another man in Mr. Marquis Barr, who, when formerly warden of this institution, had been seriously thinking of adopting the plan which Warden Hunter afterwards followed, and he was wisely chosen to succeed him and to carry out his policy. Today, as the results of the untiring efforts of these two men, the Anamosa reformatory stands in the vanguard as one of the best managed and one of the best equipped institutions of its kind in the United States—showing nothing but the best results for the efforts expended looking toward the reformation of its inmates.

The reformatory is known as "the white palace of the west" and those who have had the privilege of visiting it can easily comprehend why this expression is peculiarly appropriate. Its massive stone, fire-proof and beautifully designed buildings; its large airy, well lighted shops and its hygienic location; its beautiful lawns and flower gardens, and its two hundred and fifty-seven acres of land make it an ideal place to arouse the latent good in the criminal defective and tend to impress him with a new ambition to be restored to an honorable place in society.

A day school has recently been inaugurated where the unfortunates who are confined here may, at least, obtain a rudimentary education. A superintendent of schools, Mr. C. C. Taylor, has recently been engaged for this purpose by the

board of control at a salary of one hundred dollars per month, also an instructor for the female department at a salary of fifty dollars per month.

From the facilities thus offered to the inmates to improve themselves mentally much good is expected to result. They are given ample opportunity to develop any talent they may have. The *Reformatory Press* gives them an excellent medium through which they may express their thoughts. It furnishes them with an incentive to enlarge growing ideas and to attain a literary education. The superintendent of schools is assisted by a corps of inmate teachers and the school is in a flourishing condition.

The state use and contract systems of labor are in vogue. It is designed to place each man where he is most fitted. This cannot always be done because the facilities are not yet adequate enough. Although much has already been accomplished under the able leadership of Warden Barr, much more needs to be done before the institution will be all that the name "reformatory" implies. Taking into consideration the fact that it is but recently, comparatively, that the change from the penitentiary to reformatory has taken place, the state has every reason to congratulate itself on the progress which has been made. Altogether it may be truly said that it is an ideal institution of its kind and is pregnant of much coming good. Its administrative head, with the hearty cooperation of his subordinate officers, is doing a great work for the betterment of his charges.

PEOPLES GAS COMPANY.

This company was incorporated on the 11th day of May, A. D. 1909, and received its charter from the state of Iowa on the 14th day of May, 1909, authorizing it to do business for a period of twenty years. The Peoples Gas Company contracted with the American Construction Company of Newton, Iowa, for the erection of a Tinney Gas Plant in Anamosa, which plant was completed and in operation by the —— day of ——, 1909. W. A. Cunningham was the chief organizer and promoter of this company and received a franchise from the city of Anamosa for said gas company on the —— day of ——, 1909. The price of gas is one dollar and forty cents per thousand feet if paid during the first ten days of each month and one dollar and fifty cents if not paid during said time.

The officers of the company are: president, W. A. Cunningham; vice-president, F. G. Ray; treasurer, E. K. Ray; secretary, J. E. Remley. The directors are: W. A. Cunningham, Anamosa, Iowa; F. G. Ray, Vinton, Iowa; C. L. Niles, Anamosa, Iowa; E. K. Ray, Anamosa, Iowa; J. E. Remley, Anamosa, Iowa; J. A. Belknap, Anamosa, Iowa; Wm. Thomas, Anamosa, Iowa.

THE ANAMOSA FAIR ASSOCIATION.

The first association regarding the Anamosa Fair was on the 5th day of August, 1879, when the Anamosa Driving Park Association was organized and incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa.

The following is the published notice of incorporation:

"First. The name of the corporation is the 'Anamosa Driving Park Association.'

"Second. The general nature of the business of said association is as follows: The purchase, improvement and fitting up of grounds to be used for fairs, agricultural exhibitions, for the training of horses, and for the purpose of a driving park generally, with power to lease said grounds for the above said purposes and such other uses as the executive committee may determine.

"Third. The authorized capital stock of this association is three thousand dollars, with power to increase the same to five thousand dollars, in shares of twenty-five dollars each, payable on the call of the president.

"Fourth. The time of commencement of said corporation is August 5, 1879, and the same is to continue for twenty years.

"Fifth. The affairs of the association shall be conducted by one president, one vice-president, one secretary, one treasurer and five directors, which five directors, together with president and secretary, shall constitute an executive committee. All of said officers shall be elected by the stockholders of said association on the first Monday in January of each year.

"Sixth. The highest amount of indebtedness to which the corporation is at any one time to subject itself, five hundred dollars.

"Seventh. The private property of the stockholders shall be exempt from the payment of corporation debts."

The following are the officers: president, N. S. Noble; vice-president, J. P. Scroggs; secretary, William McIntyre; treasurer, L. Schoonover.

Directors: George Watters, L. N. Pitcher, Patrick Washington, John Foley and Samuel Tucker.

The Anamosa Driving Park Association held title to the land now used for fair purposes, consisting of about thirty acres, until the 21st day of August, 1880, when they appointed C. L. Niles trustee of the Anamosa Driving Park Association for the purpose of holding title to said land, who held title to the same until the 29th day of December, 1889, when C. L. Niles, trustee of the Anamosa Driving Park Association, deeded the premises to T. E. Watters as trustee for the Anamosa Driving Park Association, a corporation, and the Anamosa District Fair Association, a copartnership, who held title to same as trustees until the 7th day of August, 1895, when T. E. Watters as trustee deeded said premises to the Anamosa Fair Association, a corporation, which corporation now holds title to the same.

In the year 1895 the young men of Anamosa desiring to improve the Anamosa fair and make it one of the best fairs in the state organized themselves into an association under the name of the Anamosa District Fair Association. These young men took an active energetic interest in the Anamosa fair, improving its grounds, built a large amphitheater which would hold ten thousand people, moved the horse stables from the north side of the fair grounds to the south side as they now stand, planted elm trees so as to make a nice shady park and improved the grounds in every particular. The Anamosa District Fair Association and the Anamosa Driving Park Association were merged into one body and the same members owned the property and belonged to both associations.

The members of the Anamosa District Fair Association and the Anamosa Driving Park Association were as follows: E. R. Moore, T. E. Watters, J. E. King, F. J. Cunningham, T. W. Foley, J. R. Washington, F. M. Rhodes, W. H.

Prentice, A. C. Watters, Bert Scott, D. B. Sigworth, W. S. Bromily, W. A. Miller, J. A. Belknap, John Z. Lull, Wm. McGuire, S. T. McLaughlin, W. D. Sheean, A. M. Simmons and M. J. Campbell.

The Anamosa District Fair Association continued until the 7th day of August, 1905, when the present Anamosa Fair Association was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, at which time Clifford L. Niles, James E. Remley, Dr. T. C. Gorman and H. E. Beam were added to the list of members. The officers of the Anamosa Fair Association under said incorporation were: president, H. E. Beam; vice president, John Z. Lull; secretary, A. C. Watters; treasurer, Clifford L. Niles.

In 1905 it was thought advisable to raise the price of general admission from twenty-five cents to thirty-five cents and since that time the price of general admission has been thirty-five cents. The following are the rates of admission to the fair for the year 1909:

First day free. Admission each succeeding day: Single tickets, admitting one person, thirty-five cents; children under fourteen years of age, fifteen cents; horse and rider, fifty cents; horse and wagon or buggy and driver, sixty cents; two horses and wagon with driver, sixty cents; single ticket to amphitheater and quarter stretch, fifteen cents.

The following is the list of officers of the Anamosa Fair Association for 1909: president, Frank Johnson; vice president, J. A. Belknap; secretary, L. W. Russell; treasurer, A. C. Watters; marshal, W. A. Hogan; superintendent of amusements, Wm. McGuire; superintendent of concessions, H. E. Beam; superintendent of advertising, J. E. Remley; superintendent of amphitheater, J. I. Hay; superintendent of stalls, Joe Tyler; superintendent of floral hall, Mrs. A. M. Simmons; superintendent of stock, W. M. Byerly; chief of police, C. H. Hastings; superintendents of fair book: Arthur Remley, T. E. Watters, Edgar Tarbox; superintendent of base ball, E. R. Moore; superintendent of heralds, Clifford Niles.

The following is the present list of members of the Anamosa Fair Association: Wm. McGuire, W. B. Scott, T. C. Gorman, H. E. Beam, Gildner Brothers, John Baumann, R. Henricksen, R. E. Giltrap, M. F. Meredith, J. I. Hay, Wm. Helberg, W. F. McCarty, J. A. Belknap, T. W. Foley, James E. Remley, John Cartano, Russell & Son, Frank Scott, Park Chamberlain, W. M. Byerly, Harper Smythe, E. R. Moore, S. T. McLaughlin, C. H. Hastings, Meek & Beam, W. S. Barker, H. A. Zinn, T. E. Watters, W. T. Bromily, Ben Haigh, W. D. Sheean, Paul Kiene, C. R. Howard, F. J. Cunningham, Ralph Simmons, Tyler & Downing, J. E. King, G. W. Walker, E. K. Ray, Arthur Remley, H. G. Halsey, Tarbox & Ireland, D. B. Sigworth, J. Z. Lull, A. C. Watters, Clifford L. Niles, Morey Sickie, Thoeming & Buckner, Shaw & Dutton, W. A. Hogan, C. P. Scroggs, Robert Johnson & Son.

The Anamosa Fair Association is one of the most successful fairs in the state of Iowa and has been for a number of years. This is the fair that originated the vaudeville attraction at fairs in the state of Iowa and became noted as an attraction fair. It has been somewhat unfortunate for the last three years as it has rained every year and interfered more or less with the attendance.

ANAMOSA CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

Pursuant to adjournment, the citizens of Anamosa convened at the Methodist church on the evening of the 11th of May, 1863, for the purpose of completing the above organization, G. W. Field, Esq., in the chair. C. R. Scott was made secretary of the meeting.

The committee appointed at a previous meeting to draft articles of incorporation, made a report through W. G. Hammond, Esq., chairman of the committee, which report was received and the committee discharged. The articles of incorporation were, on motion, adopted seriatim, and signed by E. B. Alderman, J. E. Friend, A. Spalding, D. Kinert, S. G. Matson, J. J. Dickinson, George W. Field, W. G. Hammond, H. L. Palmer, S. A. Pope, Jacob Gerber and C. R. Scott as corporators.

The committee appointed on cemetery grounds, through J. J. Dickinson, Esq., reported progress, and the committee continued under former instructions.

On motion, the association proceeded to elect nine trustees for the ensuing year. E. B. Alderman, W. G. Hammond, Alonzo Spalding, J. J. Dickinson, Israel Fisher, G. P. Dietz, J. E. Friend, C. R. Scott and G. W. Field were duly elected trustees of the corporation.

G. W. Field, W. G. Hammond and C. R. Scott were appointed to draft by-laws for the government of the corporation.

The secretary and treasurer were instructed to open books for subscription.

The association adjourned to meet again in one week.

On the 12th of May, 1863, articles of incorporation were filed for record with the recorder of Jones county, Iowa, at 12 o'clock M., and recorded in book 22 of deeds, page 123.

Various propositions were received at different times for the sale of land to the association, but no purchase was made until the 11th of May, 1864, when the grounds known as the "old cemetery" were purchased from G. H. Ford, together with adjacent grounds, embracing in all about fifteen acres, situated west of the city, on an elevated portion of ground at the junction of Buffalo Creek with the Wapsipinicon River. The situation is decidedly beautiful and romantic. The purchase was made on three, six and nine years' time, at eight per cent, and the association was made ready to make sales of the laid-out lots, and soon entered upon the work of laying out and improving the cemetery.

In 1869, under the personal supervision of Mr. J. H. Fisher, the whole ground was inclosed with a strong, pine board fence, and a roadway thirty feet wide cut around, inside the fence. On the east side, a strip of ground some thirty feet wide and two hundred long, leading to the cemetery grounds proper, was inclosed in the same substantial fence, and at the entrance-way was made a handsome double gate, twelve feet wide. These gates were hinged to massive pillars and kept locked.

During the last few years there has been a great deal of attention paid to the Riverside cemetery and many fine improvements have been made. The cemetery association has built a large receiving vault, has fixed up the grounds by improving the lots and keeping the grass mowed and built a wide cement walk from the entrance gate to the main part of the cemetery grounds. In the spring of 1909

a large and imposing blue Bedford cut stone gateway with large iron gates was erected at the entrance of the cemetery at a cost of one thousand dollars. This is a magnificent gateway and adds much to the beauty of the cemetery. Riverside cemetery is situated on a hill at the junction of the Wapsipinicon and Buffalo Creek making a beautiful as well as a convenient spot for a resting place for the dead. It has many costly and substantial monuments, well kept roads and graves with evergreen trees and shrubbery. The lots were well platted and arranged with cinder avenues so that all lots may be reached with convenience and all graves observable from the roadside.

There are three well built vaults. One public vault and two private vaults, which are an ornament to the grounds. The two private vaults are owned by the Soper and Skinner families.

FIRST BURIAL IN THE ANAMOSA CEMETERY.

The first person buried in what is now the Anamosa Cemetery was a child of John Leonard. Leonard's home was at Fairview, but he was working for some person in Anamosa (then Lexington), and his family was with him. His child died, and as there was no regular burying-ground, those who had previously died were buried on the hillside back of what is now the dwelling of Mathews & Son, and back of the Midland Railroad track. The child was buried on the hill, and among a few scattered trees overlooking the Wapsie. All who died here in the years that followed were buried on the same hill, and, finally, in the year 1854 or 1855, the ground, which was the property of Mr. G. H. Ford, was laid out into burial lots.

The first officers of the association were: president, George W. Field; secretary, C. R. Scott; treasurer, E. B. Alderman.

The present officers are: president, William Thomas; vice-president, C. W. Metcalf; treasurer, Wm. Alspaugh; secretary, T. W. Shapley.

The following are the present trustees: C. L. Niles, Wm. Alspaugh, Wm. Thomas, F. M. Belknap, H. H. Soper, Ed Osborne, C. W. Metcalf, C. H. Anderson, W. A. Cunningham.

Mr. T. W. Shapley has been secretary of the association continuously since the 16th of May, 1889.

THE GRAND ARMY OF THE REPUBLIC.

Post No. 4 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized in Anamosa, Jones county, Iowa, on the 13th day of August, 1866, at a meeting of the charter members consisting of the following named persons: William T. Shaw, Edwin B. Alderman, Richard McDaniel, Lawrence Schoonover, George L. Yount, James A. Palmer, Jeremiah Austin, Alexander Rollo and O. B. Crane. E. B. Alderman was made chairman and the following named persons were its first officers: post commander, Wm. T. Shaw; assistant post commander, E. B. Alderman; post adjutant, Richard McDaniel; post quarter-master, T. H. Thompson; post sergeant, Horace H. Gates. Wm. T. Shaw, John H. Barnard, and Geo. L. Yount were appointed recruiting officers. Post No. 4 of the Grand Army of the Republic con-

tinued until the 23d day of August, 1867, when it disbanded on account of the lack of interest and inability to get the members to attend meetings.

On the 20th day of March, 1880, an organization called Our Country Defenders was organized at an informal meeting of ex-soldiers held at Good Templars Hall, Saturday morning, March 20, 1880. General J. H. Gray, commissary general of musters of the National Encampment was present and read the platform of the National Encampment of Our Country Defenders and explained the object of the organization. Those present were G. L. Yount, C. W. Coe, E. M. Condit, T. E. Patterson, E. J. Wood, Wm. B. Fish, I. H. Brasted, Robert Dott, B. H. White, John Stewart, L. C. Aldridge, A. V. Eaton, E. V. N. Hall. These comrades took the obligation administered by General Gray and proceeded to the election of officers which resulted as follows: Geo. L. Yount, commander; E. M. Condit, lieutenant commander; I. H. Brasted, adjutant; V. H. White, quarter-master; C. W. Coe, chaplin; E. J. Wood, officer of the day; T. E. Patterson, officer of the guard; W. B. Fish, sergeant major; M. M. Curtis, quarter-master-sergeant; L. C. Aldridge, drum major; E. V. A. Hall, chief musician.

The encampment was named Major Thompson Encampment No. 25 after Judge Wm. C. Thompson of Marion, Iowa. The initiation fee was seventy-five cents. This organization continued until May 3, 1881, when it went out of existence.

On the 12th of May, 1881, the present Fred Steel Post No. 4 of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized at an informal meeting of ex-soldiers held at Good Templars Hall Friday evening, May 12, 1882. General Burst and Major F. Clendennan were present as mustering officers.

The following ex-soldiers were then obligated: E. M. Condit, M. M. Curtis, James Phelan, A. L. Eager, H. H. Monroe, Frank Chapman, R. Wilkinson, L. C. Aldridge, James Lampson, Frank Fisher, I. H. Brasted, E. V. N. Hall, J. B. Vandusen, Wm. H. Arment, John Stewart, G. L. Yount, Harlan Hollenbeck, C. W. Coe, L. J. Adair. C. W. Coe was called to the chair and I. H. Brasted was appointed secretary. The following officers were elected: post commander, L. C. Aldridge; S. V. P. C., C. W. Coe; J. V. P. C., Harlan Hollenbeck, adjutant, W. H. Arment; quarter-master, I. H. Brasted; surgeon, L. J. Adair; chaplain, E. V. N. Hall; officer of the guard, James Lamson; O. D., G. L. Yount; sergeant major, M. M. Curtis; Q. M. sergeant, John Stewart.

The post was named James A. Garfield Post of Anamosa, Iowa, but before the national organization could be notified some other post had selected the name of James A. Garfield and a new name had to be chosen. The name of Fred Steel Post was selected and the Anamosa post was granted their original number, No. 4, as the fourth post organized in Iowa was organized at Anamosa. The Fred Steel Post No. 4 paid the outstanding indebtedness of the old organization of our Country Defenders and took their property.

The following is the present roster of Fred Steel Post, No. 4: C. P. Atwood, Thos. Burke, I. H. Brasted, J. H. Barnard, Wm. Bromley, Wm. Brown, John Birk, J. A. Bishop, Frank Cooper, Dr. S. Druet, Frank Grimm, David Heisey, S. C. Hall, C. S. Holcomb, H. Harris, — Hamaker, W. W. Isham, M. Kenyon, Jas. H. Lamson, Jno. A. Leaper, Isaac Luce, A. F. Lohrman, I. H. Meek, John McHorter, Thomas Neiley, T. L. Pattison, T. E. Patterson, Anton Parker,

Louis Rosencrans, John Ronen, L. Rushford, W. C. Ruhl, M. P. Sigworth, H. W. Sigworth, Geo. W. Sones, Jas. Strickle, Wm. Sampica, A. Somers, John Strickle, Henry Sitka, Henry Thompson, Warren Tauer, E. J. Wood, W. W. Walbridge, Jos. Weiss, and Thomas Wilds. Forty-six members.

The Grand Army of the Republic has been an active organization in Anamosa for a great many years and has taken charge and successfully conducted memorial day exercises every year and have decorated the graves of all deceased soldiers. They are loyal to their fellow members and render assistance whenever called upon. Their numbers become fewer every year and it will be but a few years when the order from lack of members will go completely out of existence.

EASTERN IOWA VETERAN ASSOCIATION.

The members of the Fred Steel Post No. 4, were active members in the organization known as the Eastern Iowa Veteran Association, which organization was effected at Anamosa about the year 1878 and was dis-organized about the year 1890. The ninth annual reunion was held at Anamosa, Iowa, Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, September 7, 8 and 9, 1887. The officers of the association at that time were as follows: general commander, William T. Shaw; colonel, Milo Smith; lieutenant colonel, D. B. Moorehouse; senior major, W. P. Rigby; junior major, W. S. R. Burnet.

This was a large reunion of soldiers and the feature of the day was a sham battle upon the Anamosa Fair Grounds, which was largely attended by ex-soldiers and fellow citizens.

G. I. Yount of Anamosa, was adjutant general of the day and T. M. Wilds was judge advocate general.

E. J. Wood of Anamosa, held the office of general commander in this organization, and he and William T. Shaw were the only Anamosa citizens honored by an office.

THE APOLLO CLUB.

The only musical organization in Anamosa,—had its inception in the minds of a few earnest music-lovers eight years ago.

The ambitious name belonged at first to a rather meager membership; this has steadily grown, both in numbers and enthusiasm, until now fifty names are upon the club's roll.

The high musical standard set for the club by its founders has never been lowered; and the nine programs given each year comprise only the best in vocal and instrumental composition.

The meetings are held at the houses of the members on the second Tuesday evening of each month from October to June. In addition it is the custom of the club to give in one of the churches an oratorio or sacred cantata at Easter; thus far "The Crucifixion," "The Holy City," and "Olivet to Calvary" have been given.

Two years ago the opera "Chimes of Normandy" was given in the Opera House most successfully under the direction of a professional brought from Chicago; "The Pirates of Penzance" will be sung the present season.

Upon one occasion Apollo took a vacation, in which interim a male minstrel show was given for the benefit of the club, and netted a sufficient sum to purchase whatever music the performers on program did not care to own. This music is the property of the club and is kept for its use by the club librarian. The replenished treasury also offered the club last year the pleasure of a concert given by Mrs. Haman, Mr. Montilius and Mr. Orr of Cedar Rapids, on New Year's Eve, followed by a reception, at the home of the president, Mrs. E. R. Moore, and later in the year, it enabled the club to secure Dr. Waugh Lander for two magnificent piano recitals. Two other pleasant social affairs were given by the club in previous years; the first, a regular club program to which the general public was invited; and the second, a rendition of Schubert's song cycle, "The Fair Maid of the Mill" by Mrs. T. R. Watson of Cedar Rapids, at the home of Mrs. W. B. Skinner.

The outlook for successful work the coming year is very bright as the calendars are now in the hands of the members, and the work will cover selections from standard operas and oratorios, with several symphonies.

The present officers are as follows: President, Mrs. E. B. Harrison; vice president, Mrs. C. H. Anderson; secretary, Miss Gordon; treasurer, Mrs. G. E. Noble; librarian, Mrs. J. S. Stacy.

DAUGHTERS OF THE AMERICAN REVOLUTION.

The Daughters of the American Revolution, Francis Shaw Chapter, No. 501, was organized at Anamosa, Iowa, October, 1899, and was named in honor of Francis Shaw, Jr., of Boston, Massachusetts and Gouldsboro, Maine. The first meeting was held at the home of Mrs. C. S. Millard, the first regent being Miss H. L. Shaw.

The chapter meets monthly at the homes of the members, the programs being literary and musical. A program of more than passing interest was given on May 2, 1903, "History of the Mass," as follows:

Paper—Historical Sketch of "The Mass"	Mrs. Bagley
Music	Miss Dyer
(a) Kyrie and Gloria—Twelfth Mass	Mozart
(b) Graduale Noel	Adam
(c) Credo—Messe Sollenelle	Gounod
(d) Offertory—Ave Maria—Bach	Gounod
(e) Sanctus—Benedictus—Mass in C.	Beethoven
(f) Agnus Dei—Messe. Sollenelle	Gounod

This program was given later in the Catholic church with the approval of the priest and the bishop. The collection taken on this occasion, amounting to about fifty dollars was given to the sanitarium.

The Francis Shaw chapter was largely instrumental in securing the erection of the library. This will be seen in the history of that splendid institution.

The present officers and members of the chapter are as follows: regent, Mrs. F. M. Bagley; vice regent, Mrs. Geo. Schoonover; second vice regent, Miss Bertha Remley; secretary, Mrs. Geo. Noble; treasurer, Mrs. J. H. Ramsey; registrar, Miss Harriet Cunningham; historian, Mrs. Eleanor Strawman.

LIST OF MEMBERS, FRANCIS SHAW CHAPTER NO. 501.

Mrs. Ella Thomsen Bagley.....	29.451
Miss Eva Byerly.....	49,905
Mrs. Elizabeth McDowell Buckley.....	49,056
Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell.....	37,262
Mrs. Vada Lamb Carpenter.....	29,452
Mrs. Lena Hubbell Chamberlain.....	29,459
Miss Harriet Amaret Cunningham.....	29,454
Miss Celia Dyer.....	34,131
Mrs. Eliza Crane Ferguson.....	29,456
Mrs. Elida McCutcheon Ellison	30,308
Mrs. Agnes Dyer Foley.....	34,132
Mrs. Ida L. B. Glanville.....	33,303
Mrs. Laura Monroe Gould.....	50,742
Mrs. Charlotte Page Hartman.....	29,844
Mrs. Mary Ryan Harvey.....	33,304
Miss Jane Merton Harvey.....	33,305
Mrs. Frances Little Hicks.....	44,290
Mrs. Josephine Holt Howard.....	29,458
Miss Rena Hubbell.....	30,309
Mrs. Amanda Peck Hunter	32,063
Mrs. Laura Hicks Koop.....	44,291
Mrs. Mary Thompson Ketcham.....	29,461
Mrs. Cornelia Samson.....	53,680
Mrs. Emogene Sartelle Lull.....	30,310
Mrs. Augusta Hopkins McCarn.....	29,464
Mrs. Hattie Lull McGuire.....	34,130
Mrs. Mary Wynkoop Moore.....	41,794
Mrs. Nellie Scroggs Niles.....	29,449
Mrs. Clara Holt Niles.....	29,460
Mrs. Eliza Webb Noble.....	30,311
Mrs. Sarah Thompson Osborne.....	29,466
Mrs. Lena Scroggs Pitcher.....	33,306
Mrs. Ella Hazard Petcina	52,588
Miss Annette Page	29,845
Mrs. Cora Belknap Ramsey.....	52,589
Mrs. Mary Underwood Remley.....	29,469
Miss Bertha Remley.....	33,737
Mrs. Sarah A. Sarles	33,307
Mrs. Jane Meade Sigworth.....	29,470
Mrs. Margaret Davis Sigworth.....	52,590
Mrs. Anna Harvey Snyder.....	49,425
Mrs. Margery Ryan Soper.....	18,421
Mrs. Eleanor Soper Strawman.....	58,297
Miss Anna Treman.....	29,846
Mrs. Lucile Ellen Tucker.....	49,057

Miss Margaret Wood.....	33,308
Mrs. Mary Hathaway Washburn.....	32,064
Mrs. Jeanette Welch.....	59,761
Miss Carrie M. Wildey.....	(Number not yet received)
Miss Ida Osborne, Miss Lena Osborne, Miss Agnes Remley, Miss Elsa Strawman, Mrs. Elva Dunham Parsons, Mrs. Grace Lovell Schoonover, Mrs. Carrie Schoonover, Miss Verda Lytton, Mrs. Estella Jump, Mrs. Lorenda Peet Templeman.	

Life Members: Mrs. Frances Higby Dutton, 29,455; Mrs. Theresa Peet Russell, 29,468; Miss Helen Louisa Shaw, 4,702; Miss Mary Dutton, 55,180.

Honorary Member: Mrs. W. S. Benton, Minneapolis, Minnesota.

In Memoriam: Mrs. Elizabeth Crane Shaw, Mrs. Theresa Peet Myrick, Mrs. Augusta Peet Hubbell, Mrs. Elizabeth Hicks Lull, Mrs. Jennie Waite Pearson, Mrs. Gertrude Herrick Cowan.

The regents are as follows: Helen L. Shaw, Nellie S. Niles, Charlotte P. Hartman and Helen T. Bagley.

THE LIBRARY.

In January, 1900, by the will of a former resident, Walter S. Benton, of Minneapolis, Minnesota, the city of Anamosa was left the sum of ten thousand dollars to be used in purchasing books for the public library, provided a suitable building should be erected inside of three years.

The city council did not feel quite strong enough to undertake the work and expense which the acceptance of this generous gift involved. They voted a certain sum for the support of the library if it should be built. The council wrote to the executor of Mr. Benton's estate to be allowed to erect a building the upper story of which was to be the library and the lower story to be used for a hose house. This offer was declined. It was at this stage of the proceedings that The Daughters of the Revolution took hold of the project. The Francis Shaw chapter, feeling that this gift should not be rejected or allowed to lapse, resolved to try to raise the necessary sum. The chapter raised by subscription, five thousand, eight hundred dollars, and the chapter raised by entertainments, seventeen hundred dollars, and other societies and entertainments, eighty dollars. Later, Mrs. Benton very generously gave three thousand dollars. The total cost of the library and site was eleven thousand dollars. The city furnished the building at a cost of eight hundred and twenty-five dollars. In January, 1903, the library was turned over to the city by Miss H. L. Shaw, regent of Francis Shaw chapter. The library was built and finished in accordance with instructions left by Mr. Benton and accepted by his trustees, January, 1903, and opened to the public, August 1, 1903. The library is complete in every particular, and competent critics state that there is no library in the state in any town of less than fifteen thousand that is as well equipped.

The present library board is: president, Mrs. E. M. Harvey; vice-president, Harriet Cunningham; secretary, Mrs. Laura Gould; T. W. Shapley, George Schoonover, Dr. T. C. Gorman, Mrs. H. A. Ercanbrack, Mrs. H. M. Remley and Mrs. E. R. Moore.

The board is appointed by the Mayor of the city of Anamosa.

The number of volumes in the library on September 1, 1909, was four thousand, one hundred and twenty-three volumes. Total circulation during the year ten thousand, two hundred and two volumes. Largest daily circulation eighty-four. Smallest daily circulation six. Average daily circulation thirty-two. Total number of borrower's cards, one thousand, two hundred and seventy-four. Number of days open during the year three hundred and seven.

The librarians have been Miss Cornelius McCarn, who was the first librarian, who resigned Sept. 1, 1909, and Miss Remley who was appointed her successor and is now the present librarian.

MINUTES OF CITY COUNCIL REGARDING LIBRARY.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, February 5, 1900.

Council met in regular session, presiding his honor, the Mayor. Present all councilmen, except Joslin and Sigworth. Minutes of last regular and special meetings read and approved.

* * * * *

A copy of the will of the late Walter S. Benton was then presented to the city council and the article relative to the bequest made to the city was then read, and the Mayor was then ordered to write his executors an acknowledgment of the receipt of the instrument

ANAMOSA, Iowa, April 9, 1900.

Council met as a board of review, presiding his honor, the Mayor. Councilmen present, Atkinson, Foley, Simmons, Watters, Cunningham, Jackells, Lull and Cook. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

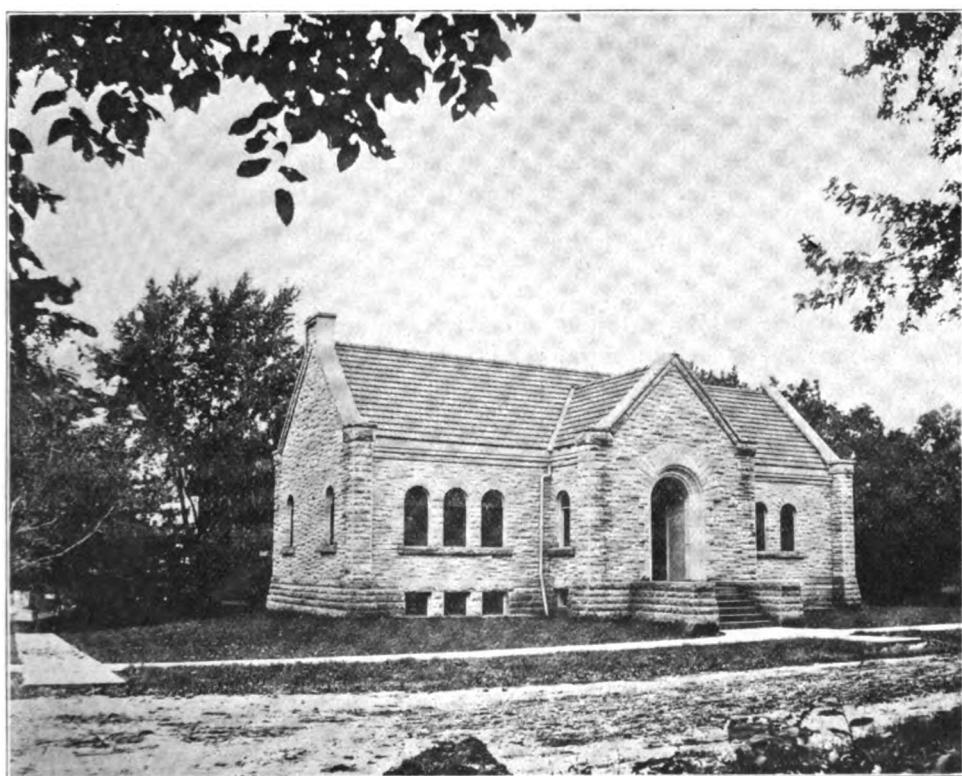
Miss Lou Shaw, representing the D. A. R., came before the council in behalf of the public library building. After reading her plans and suggestions, motion was made and carried that a committee of three be appointed to confer with the city attorney and F. O. Ellison and determine if an arrangement could be made satisfactory to the D. A. R. and others interested and in compliance with the statute governing libraries, and report at the next meeting of the council.

The Mayor appointed Atkinson, Cunningham and Lull as said committee.

ANAMOSA, Iowa, May 7, 1900.

Council met in regular session, presiding his honor, the Mayor. Councilmen present, Atkinson, Foley, Simmons, Cunningham, Jackells, and Lull. Minutes of last meeting read and approved.

The following report of public library committee was accepted: To the honorable Mayor and city council: Your committee to whom was referred the matter of public library, and the proposition of the society known as the D. A. R. in relation thereto, would respectfully report that they have discussed the issues with Senator Ellison representing said society, and have decided to recommend that an ordinance be prepared governing the relation between the city, the subscribers to the building fund, and the D. A. R., in which provision shall be made for three directors representing D. A. R., three representing the subscribers to the



PUBLIC LIBRARY, ANAMOSA

building fund, and three others thus making up the board of nine trustees or directors as provided by the statute.

E. L. Atkinson,
W. A. Cunningham,
J. Z. Lull,
Committee.

ANAMOSA, IOWA, June 4, 1900.

Council met in regular session, his honor, the Mayor, W. D. Sheean, presiding. Councilmen present, Atkinson, Simmons, Cunningham, Jackells, Lull and Cook. * * *

The ordinance providing for the appointment of library trustees was read the first time; on motion the rules were suspended and passed to the second reading; was read the second time and passed to the third reading; read the third time and on motion adopted by the following vote: Yeas, Atkinson, Simmons, Watters, Cunningham, Jackells, Lull and Cook. Nays, none. C. H. Carter, Clerk.

Adopted the fourth day of June, 1900.

SANITARIUM.

The Anamosa Sanitarium was originally built for a Mother House for the Sisters of St. Francis under the direction and inspiration of Rev. Robert Powers. In connection with the Mother House there was a Catholic school established in Anamosa and the building called the old Catholic church was remodelled and used for school purposes. After a few years it did not appear to be advisable to continue the Catholic school nor the Mother House and both were disbanded. Archbishop Hennessey, of Dubuque, granted a permit to Dr. D. W. Gawley to use this building for a sanitarium and it has been so used until the present time. At the death of Dr. Gawley, the permit was given to Dr. A. G. Hejinian. On January 28, 1902, when the building was filled with patients it caught fire from cinders dropping to the roof from the chimney and was burned to the ground, saving, however, the walls and part of the lower story. In summer of 1902, shortly after the fire Archbishop Keane was in Anamosa and was the inspiration and cause of starting a subscription for the rebuilding of the sanitarium. He himself giving five hundred dollars. The sum of five hundred dollars was given by Hon. J. A. Green, W. T. Shaw, Dr. T. C. Gorman, Drs. Sigworth and sons and Dr. A. G. Hejinian. With this start a subscription of three thousand, five hundred dollars was raised at once, which sum together with the insurance on the old building permitted the sanitarium to be rebuilt. The Sisters of Mercy, of Cedar Rapids, have charge of the Sanitarium. The Catholic church has no control or management and all physicians have equal privileges and rights.

The sanitarium is one of the most beneficial organizations in the city of Anamosa and its reputation is spread throughout the whole state and country and many patients come to this sanitarium from great distances in order to receive the services of its physicians and the care given by the sisters. The city may well be proud of such an institution and proud of its doctors and management.

EDUCATIONAL.

March 25, 1859, a petition, signed by ten voters of the town of Anamosa, was presented to the town council praying an election to be held in said town to decide whether the corporation and territory adjoining, which had previously been attached for school purposes, should become a separate and independent district in accordance with certain powers conferred by the state board of education during the previous year.

In answer to this petition, the mayor, by order of the council, proclaimed an election, to be held on the second Monday of April following, to decide the matter. In this election an unanimous vote of seventy ballots was cast in favor of a separate district.

The first board was elected April 19, 1859, and was composed of: President, William T. Shaw; vice-president, J. S. Dimmitt; secretary, J. J. Dickinson; directors: Israel Fisher, R. S. Hadley, R. Crane and David Graham.

There were at that time five teachers employed in the district. During the summer of 1859, school was kept in what was known as the "Brick Schoolhouse" and the United Brethren church—two teachers in each. The schools were kept in session forty-four weeks out of fifty-two, and the school year was divided into a summer and winter term of twenty-two weeks each.

The old schoolhouse, in what was known as the Belknap district, was at once sold by the new board to Adam Snyder for one hundred and thirty dollars. In the winter of 1859-60, the M. E. church was rented for school purposes. In the summer of 1861, St. Marks' Episcopal and the Congregational churches were rented by the district. In these buildings and other rented rooms the public schools were kept until the erection of the present school building. The site of this structure, which is commonly called the graded school, was purchased in the spring of 1861 of Burton Peet, being two and a half acres of the northeast corner of section 10, in Fairview township. In April, 1861, bids were received for the erection of a building in accordance with the specification and plans already prepared. Two bids were presented only—E. C. Holt, four thousand, six hundred dollars, and Alonzo Spaulding, four thousand, four hundred and seventy-five dollars. The latter was awarded the contract, and in June a tax of five mills was levied toward meeting the wants of the building fund. The house was not completed until the winter of 1862-63, and, when plastered and furnished cost almost double the original bid.

An addition was made to the building in 1872, to defray the expenses of which bonds of the district were voted to the amount of five thousand dollars, being five one thousand dollar bonds due in one, two, three, four and five years. The addition was not built by single contract.

To accommodate pupils in that portion of the district, a schoolhouse was erected in the summer of 1867, in the direction of the stone quarry. This was burned in 1871 by a fire originating from a locomotive, and sweeping through the timber in which the schoolhouse was located. A new building was immediately erected at a cost of one thousand dollars.

In April, 1877, that portion of the Independent district south of the Wapsipinicon was set off to the Fairview district, the river being declared a legal obstruction, preventing the attendance of children from opposite side.

April 8, 1872, the Independent District of Strawberry Hill was separated from the Independent School District of Anamosa by a vote of the electors of the former corporation. The vote stood twenty-three to two in favor of a district organization.

A course of study was formally adopted in 1874, arranging for a high school department of three years. At that time, there was an indebtedness of six thousand, five hundred dollars hanging over the district, which has all been since removed.

In 1885, by vote of the people the Independent School District of Anamosa built on an addition to the graded school which was called the high school, which added materially to the looks of the building, and enlarged the room, which was made necessary by the increased attendance. Mr. E. C. Holt had the contract. There was some strife at the time of the election as to whether it should be built on the north side of the town or an addition to the graded school.

The school at Stone City is under the supervision of the Independent School District of Anamosa. They have a very nice stone school house consisting of two rooms. This school house was built from the stone obtained in the stone quarries at Stone City. It is an up to date school in every particular. The school district owns the old brick schoolhouse and grounds situated on Strawberry Hill, but the school building has not been used for two years. It is valuable property and may be of use in the future.

The Anamosa High School has an enrollment of ninety-nine pupils, some of whom are from the country and pay tuition. The teachers in the high school are: superintendent, M. O. Roark; principal, E. F. Churchill; Blanche I. Drees, Alice J. White, Caroline Hillman and Gertrude Ilgen Fritz. The grammar school has an enrollment of four hundred and eighteen in the Anamosa school and forty-three in the Stone City school, making a total of five hundred and sixty-one.

The teachers are Elizabeth Lyon, eighth grade, thirty-four pupils; Adella Bevans, seventh grade, thirty-five pupils; Nellie Morey, sixth grade, forty-one pupils; Grace Tathwell, fifth grade, forty-three pupils; Lena Miller, fourth grade, fifty-four pupils; Julia Gavin, third grade, forty-six pupils; assistants, Mary Rigby, Ida Osborn, first grade, sixty-three; Leta Gade, kindergarten, fifty-one; volunteer assistant, Bess Soper.

Stone City: principal, Grace Balch; grammar department, twenty-two; Kate Walsh, primary department, twenty-one.

The list of superintendents are as follows: C. T. Lampson, Wm. Gage. Mr. Hammond, Mr. Coon, I. C. Lusk, C. D. Morey, J. E. Kelsey, Amos Hyatt, John Davidson, Park Hill, Aaron Palmer, J. C. Macomber, C. E. Buckley, F. C. Popham, M. O. Roark. Prof. Park Hill and A. A. Palmer were superintendents for a great many years and are particularly beloved by all those who graduated under them. Prof. Hill died some years ago and Prof. Palmer is now superintendent of the schools in the city of Marshalltown, which is one of the best schools in the state of Iowa.

The Anamosa High School has a good many graduates. Three hundred and fifty-six have graduated from Anamosa High School, the first class in 1871, and

they are found in all walks of life and in all states of the Union. Many graduates have attended and graduated from college after graduating from the high school. Graduates of our high school are holding many prominent and important positions throughout the country.

The school board consists of the following: president, Dr. B. F. Erb; Clifford B. Paul, G. H. Monroe, Frank Dearborn, Ed. Osborn and secretary, E. F. Miller.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD, ANAMOSA LODGE NO. 171.

The Mystic Workers of the World were organized August 30, 1898 and their charter was issued on the first day of September, 1898.

Anamosa Lodge has the honor of having a supreme officer for a period of ten years. W. A. Cunningham was elected director in September 1898 and reelected 1900 and 1902 and in June 1904, was elected supreme master with a salary of two thousand, five hundred dollars a year and all expenses which office he held until June, 1908. In June 1904, at the request of the board of directors the degree staff of Anamosa was invited with expenses paid to put on the work at the supreme lodge to be held at Janesville, Wisconsin, in June 1904. They put on the work in magnificent shape and received many compliments. The degree staff consisted of the following members: Dr. W. B. Pearson; prefect, Bell Boswell; monitor, Fannie Pearson; secretary, Ida McQuown; banker, Ada Harper; marshall, Jean Atkinson; queen, Gertrude Cunningham; love, Ada McIntyre; truth, Jennie Oeffinger; hope, Clara Meek, —, Ida Wilkinson; warden, Olive Kramar; sentinel, Nellie Brady.

Anamosa Lodge has paid up to September 30, 1909, sixteen thousand, one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and thirty-five cents, and its beneficiary has received eight thousand, six hundred and fifty dollars. There are two hundred and forty-five members in good standing.

The present officers are: prefect, Flora Simmons; secretary, J. L. Oeffinger; monitor, Gertrude Cunningham; marshall, Eva Bunce; warden, W. A. Cunningham; sentinel, Leslie Wells; banker, C. H. Oeffinger.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA.

Anamosa Camp No. 167 was organized March 2, 1886, with forty-four charter members as follows: Lyman J. Adair, C. H. Anderson, C. P. Atwood, E. S. Atkinson, D. F. Barnard, C. M. Brown, J. F. Brown, F. E. Brush, A. J. Bedford, Geo. W. Byerly, W. A. Cunningham, M. Chaplin, J. J. Dickson, W. H. DeFord, F. F. Frost, F. J. Fuller, J. H. Graham, J. C. Griffith, L. Greenbaum, M. Gavin, E. M. Harvey, C. H. Harvey, J. H. Holcomb, D. M. Hakes, T. L. Haggard, Geo. H. Hitchcock, J. W. Jamison, H. Lehmkuhl, Jacob Laurence, W. M. Osborne, A. L. Pollard, J. P. Scroggs, E. F. Smith, John Stewart, L. E. Tucker, T. E. Watters, A. G. Williams, H. Wicher, F. B. Warzenbacher, G. S. Hickox, Leo Kaufmann, L. W. Norton, R. A. Washburn, C. H. Monger.

The following were its first officers: venerable counsel, W. A. Cunningham; clerk, E. M. Harvey; banker, T. E. Watters.

This camp paid into the society's benefit fund to September 20, 1907, at which time Camp No. 6,467 consolidated therewith, a total of twenty-five thousand, four hundred and twenty-five dollars and thirty cents, and to the general fund, a total of two thousand, nine hundred and seventy-three dollars and forty-five cents.

It has paid out by the society to beneficiaries of members of Camp No. 167, thirty-six thousand dollars, or ten thousand, five hundred and seventy-four dollars and seventy cents more than the members contributed to the beneficiary fund. There were in all twenty-one death claims.

CAMP NO. 6,467.

Camp No. 6,467 was organized at Stone City, Iowa, May 5, 1899, with twenty-two charter members as follows: M. Marshall, F. Betz, E. Anderson, A. Bruck, Wm. Finnegan, Wm. Pickering, F. Holcomb, A. Larson, J. Finnegan, Gus. Finnegan, R. Juno, John Bruck, J. Patnode, E. Hughes, J. Graham, J. Wernimont, C. Bruce, Ben Tapper, M. Matson, O. Cleve, A. Patnode, A. Larson.

On September 20, 1907, this camp having only twenty-three members consolidated with Anamosa Camp No. 167. Prior to the consolidation the camp paid into the benefit fund three thousand, five hundred and sixty-five dollars and ten cents and into the general fund four hundred and fifty-nine dollars. The society paid three death claims in this camp, amounting to seven thousand dollars, or three thousand, four hundred and thirty-four dollars and ninety cents more than the members contributed to the benefit fund. Altogether the two camps and their consolidated membership paid to the society benefit fund thirty-two thousand, four hundred and fifty-one dollars and thirty-five cents, and to the general fund three thousand, seven hundred and four dollars and eighty-five cents, disbursed to the beneficiaries of twenty-four members dying, forty-three thousand dollars, or ten thousand, five hundred and forty-eight dollars and sixty-five cents more than was received from the members in the benefit fund.

The present membership of Camp No. 167, is three hundred and twenty-two beneficiary members in good standing.

The present officers are: venerable counsels, A. McDaniel, E. L. Harvey; clerk, H. H. Soper; banker, J. E. Remley.

Mr. A. McDaniel has held the office of venerable counsel for seven consecutive years and H. H. Soper has held his office for eight years. The present success of Camp No. 167 is largely due to the energy and faithfulness of these two officers.

This camp owns its hall and fixtures in the third floor of Shaw's block and is in a prosperous and flourishing condition.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS.

Sumner Lodge No. 92 was organized on the twenty-fourth day of October, 1883, by the following charter members: T. T. Parsons, H. S. Fraine, O. L. Perfect, W. L. Wassonaum, J. Z. Lull, B. L. Bedell, H. W. Westveer, C. G. Stivers, J. S. Van Antwerp, H. J. Banghart, A. Felton, C. H. Monger.

The following is a list of the chancellor commanders: T. T. Parsons, 1883; O. L. Perfect, 1884; J. Z. Lull, 1885; H. W. Westveer, 1886; J. D. Van Antwerp, 1887; Chas. R. Howard, 1888; B. H. Hickox, 1889; J. Frank Barns, 1890; W. E. Dutton, 1891; E. R. Moore, 1891; F. M. Rhodes, 1891; James Robertson, 1892; Wm. McGuire, 1893; W. D. Sheean, 1894; W. H. Prentice, 1895; W. E. Dutton, 1896; W. A. Cunningham, 1897; T. C. Mollett, 1898; D. M. Griffith, 1899; Geo. W. Byerly, 1901; B. H. Miller, 1902; B. E. Rhinehart, 1903; H. D. Chadwick, 1904; D. M. Griffith, 1905; S. Wm. Walton, 1905; H. E. Beam, 1906; J. E. King, 1907; J. B. Niles, 1908; J. E. Remley, 1909.

The following is the present list of officers: J. E. Remley, J. F. Brown, J. B. Niles, A. A. Clarke, F. B. Beam, Harry Clarke, T. E. Watters, J. W. Wilson, A. McQuown, M. M. Miller, S. Wm. Walton.

The Sumner Lodge No. 92, was incorporated under the laws of the state of Iowa, on the eleventh day of November, A. D. 1886, by the following named persons: T. R. Ercanbrack, T. T. Parsons, W. A. Cunningham, O. L. Perfect, James Robertson, B. H. Hickox, E. R. Perfect, J. H. Chapman, Jno. Z. Lull, Alex Felton, Chas. Weigel, Chas. Howard.

Sumner lodge owns its own lodge room, dance hall and parlors connected therewith and is one of the best lodge halls in eastern Iowa, and is a very valuable and desirable piece of property.

HISTORY OF STONE CITY, IOWA, FURNISHED BY HON. J. A. GREEN.

Stone City Quarries were so named after the establishment of a postoffice here in September 1873. Previous to that time they were known as the Anamosa Quarries, as they are still called in some sections by people not knowing the location. The nearest quarry to Anamosa on the Wapsipinicon is three miles; while those on the Buffalo River are one and seven-eighths miles.

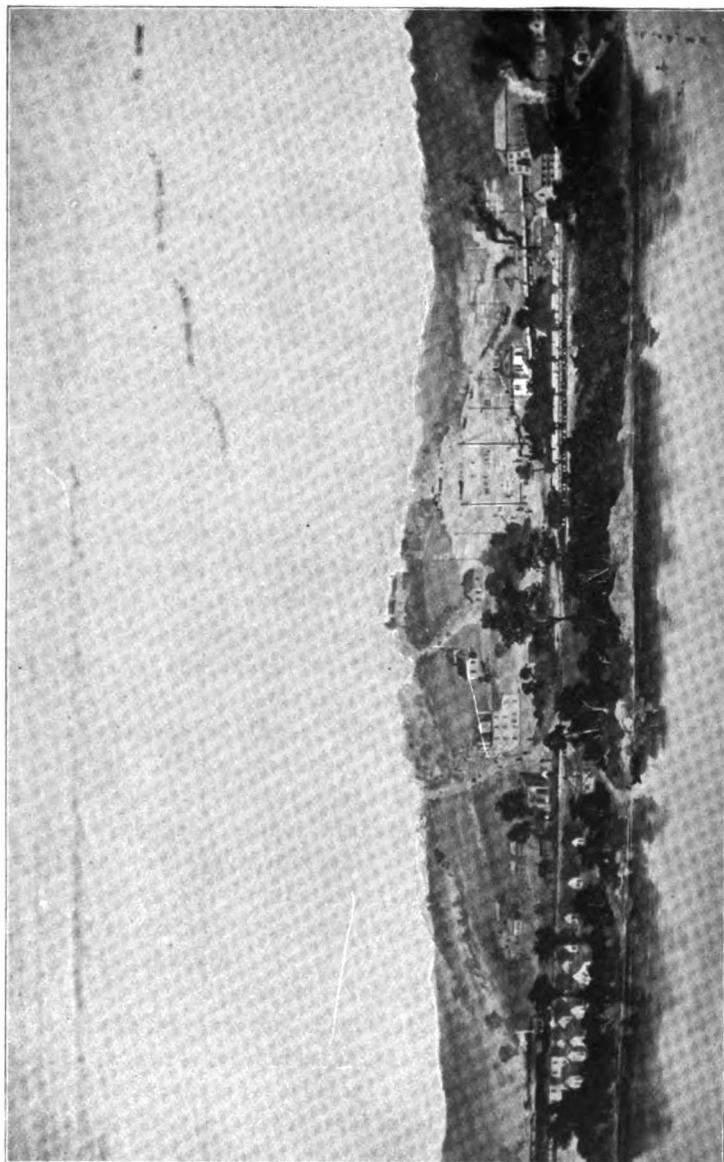
THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster appointed to Stone City, was H. Dearborn, who held the office from June 23, 1874, to September 2, 1885. Michael Gavin was next appointed and held the office until ill health forced him to resign in 1887. Jas. F. Kane's appointment dates from February 26th of that year, until the following August, when he resigned and moved away. Michael J. Campbell took the office August 3, 1887, and served for ten years, when the present incumbent, John Ronen, was appointed, December 9, 1897, giving good service and satisfaction to all.

RELIGIOUS WELFARE.

In the religious field the spiritual wants of the Catholics were attended to by Rev. Father T. McCormick, Father Robert Powers, Father P. J. Leddy, Father John Garland and the present pastor Rev. T. J. Norris.

STONE QUARRY OF J. A. GREEN AT STONE CITY



The Presbyterians had no resident minister, but Sunday-school service was held regularly for a time in the Columbia opera house, but this died out through lack of interest.

The Episcopalians had service and Sunday school under the direction of Rev. Felix Pickworth, of Anamosa, for a time but this did not prove a success, so here ended the efforts of ministers not personally interested in and living among the people.

THE STONE QUARRIES.

The first stone used from these hills was by the army in territorial times, in the construction of bridges on the highways, which stand as monuments to the perfection of the stone, it being as perfect as the day it was taken from its natural bed, wearing as well as granite possibly could.

The first stone shipped abroad was to Dubuque and Cedar Falls, by rail in 1860, by David Graham, who opened the first quarry here, on the center of section 5-84-4, which is still in operation. This quarry was successively owned and operated by D. Graham, Haines & Lewis, M. Hisey and John Ronen, the present operator. From this quarry were shipped thirty-seven thousand, four hundred and one cars from the beginning to the present date.

About 1852, Mr. Haggard quarried from the top of the hill on the extreme west end of the Stratified Stone Basin, stone which was hauled by wagon to Cornell College, at Mt. Vernon, which was then building. All the trimming of that building, which is perfect today, was hauled over the then un-inhabited prairies, there being no railroads here in those days. This speaks well for this stone as stone was then found in abundance at the foot of the hills where Mt. Vernon now stands. The hill from which this stone was taken was afterward sold to Dr. S. G. Matson, and called Mt. Hope. It was managed for a time by Dr. Matson, then by James & Ross, and later still, by James & Ronen, who shipped five thousand carloads of stone. This quarry has not been worked for many years and is, at this writing, dormant.

Next to enter the field were Crouse, Shaw & Weaver, who opened a quarry adjacent to the first one opened. They commenced operation in 1866 and continued until 1872, when they sold to the state of Iowa. It was then worked by the convicts from Anamosa, the Penitentiary having just been established there. Crouse, Shaw & Weaver shipped from their quarry in the years 1866 to 1872, inclusive, about four thousand cars.

The state shipped for its own use, and that of the public, as it sold stone for two years, from 1872 until the time they abandoned it in 1878, about five thousand cars. The legislature passed a resolution at this time preventing the state from entering into the market against free labor. This quarry was afterward sold to J. A. Green, who in 1884 operated it on a small scale to fill the deficiency of Champion Quarry No. 1. He shipped from here about five thousand cars.

In 1866, the same year which Crouse, Shaw & Weaver opened their quarry, which is in the extreme east of the Stratified Stone Basin, Parsons & Webb opened what they called Crow Creek Quarry, it being in the center of section 6, on the Jones and Linn county line, and in the same hill as Mt. Hope Quarry. They continued to do business under the above name for two years, when J. B. Webb

bought out Parsons and ran it in his own name until 1877, since which time it has not been worked. There being no data at hand, the shipments from this quarry are estimated at about four thousand cars.

In the spring of 1869, H. Dearborn commenced business on the N. E. one-fourth of section 6-84-4, on the north bank of the Wapsipinicon. This quarry is still being worked under the name of H. Dearborn & Sons.

Mr. Dearborn has gone to the great beyond. The stone has proved to be good in quality and successful in all its details, forty-six thousand, seven hundred and eleven cars of stone having been shipped.

In 1869, J. A. Green opened the Champion Quarry No. 1, on the south side of the Wapsipinicon River, and about the center of the Stratified Stone Basin, which has proved to be exceedingly good. From here and the other two quarries, Champion Quarry No. 2, purchased from the state of Iowa, and Johnellen he has shipped seventy-seven thousand, eight hundred and sixty-four carloads of stone.

In addition to the Champion Quarries, J. A. Green opened a quarry in 1887 on the Buffalo River, one and seven-eights miles from Anamosa on the Chicago, Northwestern Railway, from which he has shipped some seven thousand carloads of stone. This quarry, called Johnellen, bids fair to turn out millions of carloads of stone, it being the highest face in this stratification, and embracing several hundred acres.

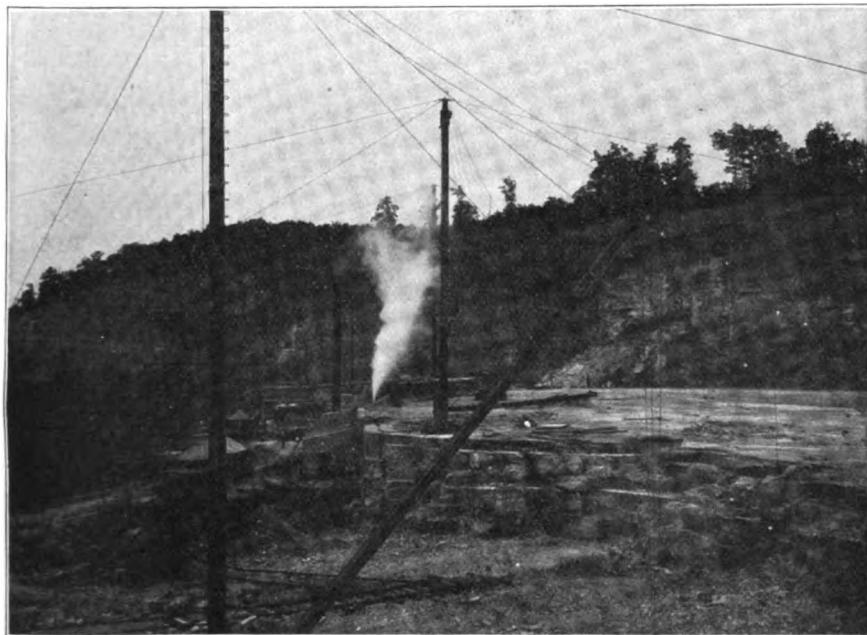
The next quarry to be opened at Stone City, is the one known as Gold Hill, which was opened in 1883 by Dawson & Hess. The property was afterward bought by F. S. Brown and F. Erickson, who commenced business July 7, 1887, under the firm name of F. S. Brown & Co. In 1896, the business was taken over by F. Erickson. The business has since been carried on under the name of F. Erickson Company. From the time of opening to the present time, something like twenty-six thousand, and sixty-six carloads of stone have been shipped from this property.

In 1884, the state of Iowa abandoned its quarry on the Wapsipinicon and purchased one on the Buffalo River near Anamosa, which it still operates, and from which it has erected its own buildings, and supplied the state institutions. From 1884 until the present time, some fifteen thousand carloads of stone have been shipped.

In the spring of 1893, James Lawrence opened a quarry on the Buffalo River, adjoining the state quarry. He has shipped about six thousand carloads of stone.

These are all the quarries opened for railroad transportation, and we find the total number of cars shipped to be about two hundred and twenty-three thousand, worth approximately four billion, four hundred and sixty-six million dollars, and still but a small part of the quarries have disappeared. It is safe to say that they will last for time immemorial, and that this is one of the richest spots in the state of Iowa.

This stone has been shipped into eight states, namely: Iowa, Illinois, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Dakota, Nebraska, Kansas and Missouri. It is in the finest bridges and buildings in these states, namely: the Boston block, a seven story building, fifty by one hundred and twenty feet, all stone; Washburn building; Sidel building; Congregational church; Great Arch Double Track Viaduct across



STONE QUARRY OF H. DEARBORN, STONE CITY

the Mississippi River, below the Falls of St. Anthony all the above in Minneapolis. Besides this there are in Iowa, the Sabula, Keethsburg and Ft. Madison Railroad bridges; the Lyons, Clinton and Muscatine highway bridges, all spanning the Mississippi; in Wisconsin and Minnesota the Chicago and Great Western Railroad bridges on the entire line; and those of the Illinois Central Railroad in Iowa and northern Illinois. The entire system of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway, the Chicago and Northwestern, the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific, the Chicago, Burlington and Quincy, virtually all the railroads of the northwest have used this stone to their entire satisfaction. The Iowa Hospital for the Insane at Independence, is built of this stone, and it was used for the columns supporting the dome of the capitol at Des Moines. There are very few towns in Iowa that have not used this stone wherever stone was used, and it can safely be said that no more durable stone, except granite, exists.

GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP.

Greenfield township is located in the southwest corner of Jones county, and is one of the most fertile and productive of all of the townships of the county. In the value of its lands it stands second, being exceeded in value only by Wayne township. In 1895, Greenfield stood at the head of the list in the value of its soil according to the township assessor's valuations. It is doubtful if any township in the county has better crop prospects than Greenfield at this time (August, 1909).

The people are industrious and thrifty. The rural homes are silent monuments of the prosperity of the tillers of the soil. The people are largely Americans by birth, and are intelligent and hospitable. There are also some Germans who are good citizens and prosperous.

The first settlement in the township was around Cherry Grove, in the southeast part. One of the lone sentinels to the early days of the township who is yet in touch with the affairs of earth is Ambrose Bowers. Though now eighty-five years of age, he has a clear memory of the early struggles of the pioneers. He became a part of the township in 1853. Though he was not the first settler in the township, what he knows about hauling wheat to Davenport overland with oxen, defending himself and his fellowmen against the horse thief and the counterfeiter as a member of the early vigilance committee, and other features of pioneer life, would fill a small book and be interesting reading.

Other names which might be mentioned as being pioneers in this rich agricultural center are: Jonathan Porter, Gideon Peet, John Armstrong, Ira Breed, David Mann, Robert Murfield, Isaac Warren, Valentine Newman, A. Peet, A. S. Miller, John Baird, E. Peet, T. O. Bishop, Jonathan Raver, Amos Kohl, John Kohl, Michael McCann, R. D. Stephens, James Curtis, I. Curtis, Jonathan Goudy, Conrad Mohn, John Arnold and others.

What is now the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railroad, crosses the northern part of the township. This road was built about 1872, and it is safe to say the township and the railroad are of mutual benefit. The town

of Martelle is located in the northwest corner of the township on the line of the railroad.

The township has been well supplied with schools and churches. The United Brethren church in section 34, and the Evangelical church in section 22, aside from the churches in Martelle, have had an important bearing on the training of the younger generations in the paths of morality and rectitude. The district schools have been placed where they would be of the greatest advantage to the greatest number and the patrons in the several districts have taken pride in securing the best teachers.

The early records of the township seem to have passed beyond the discovery of the present township officers. The earliest record to be found begins with the year 1876.

ROSTER OF GREENFIELD TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

1876. Trustees—E. Newman, I. D. Warren, Henry Scott; clerk, J. W. Kirby; road supervisors: No. 1, Geo. Lamb; 2, Adelbert Peet; 3, Solomon Baer; 4, H. D. Keller; 5, Charles Armstrong; 6, John Pieper; 7, Eber G. Peet; 8, John Finnegan.

1877. Trustees—S. R. McConaughy, C. E. Brady, E. G. Peet; clerk, J. W. Kirby; assessor, E. V. Miller; justices—E. V. Miller, G. J. Hakes; constables—D. M. Hubler, Jos. J. Newcomb.

1878. Trustees—E. Newman, Henry Scott, Ira Breed; clerk, G. F. Keller; assessor, R. K. Soper; collector, Frank Hoffman.

1879. Trustees—R. K. Soper, Ira Breed, H. D. Keller; clerk, G. F. Keller; assessor, E. V. Miller; justices—G. J. Hakes, E. V. Miller; constables—Jos. Miller, Isaac Drayor; collector, Frank Hoffman.

1880. Trustees—I. D. Warren, Ira Breed, H. D. Keller; clerk, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. W. Kirby; collector, A. T. McConaughy; road supervisors—District No. 1, W. J. McCleary; 2, E. Newman; 3, S. Baer; 4, H. D. Keller; 5, G. J. Hakes; 6, John Pfeifer; 7, J. S. Murfield; 8, Thomas Davis.

1881. Trustees—A. D. McConaughy, I. D. Warren, H. D. Keller; clerk, Seward J. Smith; assessor, E. G. Peet.

1882. Trustees—H. D. Keller, I. D. Warren, A. D. McConaughy; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, E. G. Peet; collector, A. T. McConaughy.

1883. Trustees—G. W. Meeks, H. D. Keller, A. D. McConaughy; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, F. M. Miller; collector, A. T. McConaughy; justices—E. V. Miller, G. J. Hakes; constables—Jas. West, Eugene Pollard.

1884. Trustees—A. D. McConaughy, G. W. Meeks, H. D. Keller; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, F. M. Miller; collector, J. W. Newman.

1885. Trustees—J. H. Russell, A. D. McConaughy, G. W. Meeks; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, F. M. Miller; road supervisors—District No. 1, N. G. Mer-shon; 2, E. Newman; 3, Sol Baer; 4, Jos. Miller; 5, C. R. Armstrong; 6, Henry Kohl; 7, A. R. McConaughy; 8, John Finnegan.

1886. Trustees—E. G. Peet, J. H. Russell, A. D. McConaughy; clerk, S. J. Smith; assessor, E. V. Miller; constables—W. H. Miller, Geo. Pattee.

1887. Trustees—C. W. Chapin, E. G. Peet, J. H. Russell; clerk, J. S. Hall; assessor, E. G. Peet; justices—E. E. Sawyer, G. J. Hakes.

1888. Trustees—A. W. Brokaw, C. W. Chapin, E. G. Peet; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; constable, J. R. Breed.
1889. Trustees—H. F. Kohl, A. W. Brokaw, C. W. Chapin; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck.
1890. Trustees—J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl, A. W. Brokaw; clerk, A. H. Newman; road supervisors—1, G. W. Lamb; 2, E. Newman, 3, C. R. Armstrong; 4, C. R. Colyer; 5, H. F. Kohl; 6, S. J. Smith; 7, A. C. Burroughs; 8, Henry Zimmerman; 9, A. Bauer.
1891. Trustees—D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck.
1892. Trustees—H. F. Kohl, D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck; constables, Joseph Miller, O. P. Miller.
1893. Trustees—J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl, D. H. Pieper; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck; justices—A. C. Burroughs, G. J. Hakes; constables—Jas. S. Terry, Alonzo Burroughs.
1894. Trustees—D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong, H. F. Kohl; clerk, A. H. Newman; assessor, C. D. Peck.
1895. Trustees—John P. McPherson, D. H. Pieper, J. H. Armstrong; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; assessor, C. D. Peck; justices—J. M. Brokaw, W. M. Arnold; constables—O. P. Miller, R. H. Russell.
1896. Trustees—D. H. Pieper, J. P. McPherson, J. P. Ellison; clerk, C. H. Ormsby.
1897. Trustees—J. P. Ellison, J. P. McPherson, A. C. Burroughs; clerk, J. S. Armstrong.
1898. Trustees—E. D. McCann, A. C. Burroughs, J. P. Ellison; clerk, J. S. Armstrong.
1899. Trustees—J. P. Ellison, E. D. McCann, A. C. Burroughs; clerk, J. S. Armstrong; assessor, Uriah Barr.
1900. Trustees—R. S. Russell, J. P. Ellison, E. D. McCann; clerk, J. S. Armstrong; assessor, Uriah Barr; justices—C. E. Pollard, Philip Mohn; constables—J. E. Wood, Marion Hemy; road supervisors: 1, A. D. McConaughy; 2, C. W. Chapin; 3, H. F. Kohl; 4, John Thimmes.
1901. Trustees—E. D. McCann, R. S. Russell, J. P. Ellison; clerk, H. S. McConaughy; assessor, Uriah Barr.
1902. Trustees—E. D. Armstrong, E. D. McCann, R. S. Russell; clerk, H. S. McConaughy, assessor, Uriah Barr; constables—Thomas J. Kinney, Allen Siver.
1903. Trustees—Emerson Shotwell, E. D. Armstrong, E. D. McCann; clerk, H. S. McConaughy; assessor, Uriah Barr.
1904. Trustees—R. H. Russell, Emerson Shotwell, E. D. Armstrong; clerk, H. S. McConaughy; assessor, U. Barr.
1905. Trustees—Earl McConaughy, R. H. Russell, Emerson Shotwell; clerk, John Bodenhofer; assessor, Uriah Barr; justices—Chas. Pollard, C. H. Brown; constables—W. C. Litzenberger, Ben Hemy.
1906. Trustees—Emerson Shotwell, Earl McConaughy, R. H. Russell; clerk, John Bodenhofer; assessor, Uriah Barr.

1907. Trustees—C. E. McConaughy, Louis Kohl, R. H. Russell; clerk, C. H. Brown; assessor, Uriah Barr; justices—C. E. Pollard, C. E. Miller; constables—J. R. Munn, J. W. Baer.

1908. Trustees—Louis Kohl, Harry Peet, John Wurzbacher; clerk, C. H. Brown; assessor, Uriah Barr.

1909. Trustees—Louis Kohl, John Wurzbacher, Harry Peet; clerk, C. H. Brown; assessor, Uriah Barr; justice, F. N. Rathbun.

THE TOWN OF MARTELLE.

The busy and enterprising town of Martelle is snugly located on the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, in the northwest corner of Greenfield township, and within a short distance of the Linn county line. The village began its historic existence in the fall of 1872 when the railroad was being built through the township.

THE FIRST MERCHANT.

The first store building erected in Martelle was the present store structure occupied by Frank Hoffman. This same merchant began to supply his customers with coffee, sugar and other necessaries of life at Christmas, 1872, and is yet in business at the same stand. It is needless to say that he has always given his numerous customers the full measure of satisfaction. His first stock of goods was brought into town before the trains began running regularly. Mr. Hoffman is the oldest continuous merchant in the county. Thirty-seven years is a long period of time to stand behind the counter in the same place. This merchant is not yet an old man by any means, nor has he lost the art of serving his fellowmen in positions of trust and confidence. He has served as a member of the town council, and has been its treasurer since the village took on the robes of cityhood in 1899. He has also served in the same capacity in his school district for a number of years, as well as serving as a township officer a number of terms. He is a director in The Farmers Savings Bank. There can be no question about the citizenship or character of Mr. Hoffman.

THE TOWN PLATTED.

The town of Martelle was first platted in November, 1872. We are informed that C. W. Ormsby laid out the town, and that J. P. Ellison has long been known as "the father" of the town. East Martelle was platted in November of the same year. Musson's Addition became a part of the village in December, 1873. In May, 1892, Ellison's Addition was platted. Hubbell's Addition was platted in March, 1897, and Ormsby's Addition added to the territory of the town in August, 1899.

SOME EARLY MERCHANTS.

Among the first merchants of Martelle were: Frank Hoffman, groceries and general merchandise; Amos Merrill, general merchandise; Jacob Newland, shoes; G. A. Bollis, blacksmith; C. W. Ormsby, postmaster.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

Among the first settlers in the community were: Robert Pieper, Billy Kohl, Danny Kohl, Dan Moore, Fred Staft, John Farley, Andrew Bettle, Tom Mason, Samuel Ellison, Jas. Scott, E. V. Miller, Joe Miller, Peter Kane, Abe Miller, Joseph Curtis, Tom Hempty and others.

MARTELLE INCORPORATED.

Early in the year 1899, the city bee began buzzing merrily in and around the thrifty village of Martelle, and it was not long until relief was sought through the proper channel. The village had arrived at the point where its population was sufficient to justify the district court in granting the people of the village self-government, and the importance of the place as a business center would have justified this action several years previously.

Since the date of the incorporation, the affairs of the town have been managed by the council elected by the people. The expenses have been kept down to the lowest limit consistent with good management and consequently the tax levy has been kept within reasonable bounds. There is no city indebtedness and no municipal burden to worry the people.

MARTELLE OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1899—Mayor: D. E. Williams; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; street commissioner, A. H. Strother; council: A. Bauer, J. W. Brown, R. P. Lacy, C. E. Pollard, C. M. Onstott, J. W. Newman.

1900—Mayor: C. E. Pollard; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: T. J. Kinney, Frank Hoffman, A. Bauer, C. M. Onstott, R. P. Lacy, J. E. Wood.

1901—Mayor: C. E. Pollard; clerk C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: C. E. Garretson, T. J. Kinney, A. Bauer, C. M. Onstott, O. P. Miller, R. P. Lacy.

1902—Mayor: C. M. Onstott; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: C. E. Pollard, C. E. Garretson, F. D. Curttright, R. P. Lacy, A. Bauer, T. J. Kinney.

1903—Mayor: F. D. Holcomb; clerk, C. H. Ormsby; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; council: R. P. Lacy, C. E. Pollard, C. E. Garretson, J. W. Newman, J. A. Williams, F. D. Curttright.

1904—Mayor: F. D. Holcomb; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, T. B. Smith; council: W. G. Brock, J. W. Brown, J. A. Williams, W. G. Kohl, C. E. Pollard, J. W. Newman.

1905—Mayor: F. D. Holcomb; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, T. B. Smith; council: W. G. Kohl, S. Robbins, J. W. Newman, J. W. Brown, W. G. Brock, J. A. Williams.

1906—Mayor: C. E. Garretson; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: Harry Holcomb, J. W. Newman, W. G. Kohl, W. G. Brock, S. Robbins, J. W. Brown.

1907—Mayor: C. E. Garretson; clerk, C. W. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: Wm. Brock, S. Robbins, J. W. Brown, Harry Holcomb, W. G. Kohl, J. W. Newman.

1908—Mayor: A. B. Caffee; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: W. G. Kohl, E. C. McCann, J. W. Newman, Harry Holcomb, W. G. Brock, Samuel Ellison.

1909—Mayor: A. B. Caffee; clerk, C. H. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; assessor, J. F. Brown; council: W. G. Kohl, W. G. Brock, J. W. Brown, O. P. Miller, J. W. Newman, Samuel Ellison; marshal, A. B. Caffee, Jr.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first person commissioned in Martelle to receive the mail and perform the duties of postmaster, was C. W. Ormsby. Mr. Ormsby received his commission December 9, 1872. Mr. Ormsby's successor was E. E. Tathwell, June 27, 1881. The next man to cancel the stamps officially was our pioneer merchant, Frank Hoffman, beginning September 2, 1885, and he was followed by C. H. Ormsby June 22, 1889. The complexion of the political checker-board again changed and we find Frank Hoffman once more placing the postmark on the out-going mail July 10, 1893. Following him, F. E. Ormsby, the grandson of the first postmaster, took up the reins of office December 9, 1897. Then came the present incumbent, A. H. Strother, June 28, 1902. The present postmaster has presided at the delivery window for 10, since the days when the present dominant political party began its long administration. Mr. Strother is giving all the people general satisfaction and he may well be called a popular Nasby.

The rural mail route was established about seven years ago. C. S. Peet is the present messenger who goes out on the route daily delivering the mail to whomsoever has it to receive.

THE CREAMERY.

This dairy headquarters, though not located quite within the incorporated limits of the town of Martelle, is close enough to be considered a part of the industry of the town. The creamery was built and established by a man named Hill. It is said that he solicited the funds for the founding of the plant from the farmers, asking them to subscribe a sum equal to one dollar for each cow in their herd. The creamery was later operated by a son of the founder who later sold out the business to John Newman and Eber Peet. Newman & Peet were succeeded by J. R. Moore & Co who later sold the business to James Sinclair. The present proprietor, S. C. Batchelder, purchased the creamery in 1898. The present output of the creamery is about three thousand, six hundred pounds of butter each week. A number of cream routes have been established, the churning being done at the creamery. The creamery is a profitable industry to the dairymen in the community. The proprietor believes in practicing the "square deal" and this has added to the popularity of the proprietor and the contentment of the patrons.

BANKING.

The pioneer banker of Martelle is J. P. Ellison. He was also a merchant of the town, and conceived the idea that the business necessities of the merchants and the community demanded some medium of exchange in the money market.

In 1901, Mr. Ellison established the Martelle Bank with Harry Holcomb behind the desk as cashier. This popular young man continued in this capacity until something over a year ago when Ed. C. Gotch became cashier. The bank has enjoyed a substantial patronage and has made an honest effort to meet the demands of the people. The Martelle Bank is a private institution of which J. P. Ellison is the president and proprietor. The bank has good backing and its affairs are in a healthy condition.

The Farmer's Savings Bank is young in years and is strong for its age. Its record began December 12, 1908, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. There are thirty-five stockholders, all being farmers with but few exceptions. This institution with this number of substantial farmers as stockholders, was destined to meet with success from the start. The last published report to the state auditor shows over forty thousand dollars in deposits and total resources of fifty thousand dollars. This bank is a state institution and was chartered on the date above given.

The directors are: Frank Hoffman, C. J. Murfield, Abner Lacock, A. J. Baird, S. C. Batchelder, J. E. Barner, A. R. Weaver. The officers: president, Frank Hoffman; vice-president, C. J. Murfield; cashier, C. H. Brown.

The officers and directors are all local men who have long enjoyed a reputation for rugged honesty and business ability. The cashier has had experience in business and is a very pleasant man to meet. His popularity and ability has had much to do with the prosperity of the bank.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first record of the Martelle School so far as we found, began March 20, 1876. The school was then called "The Independent District of Martelle, of Greenfield Township." J. V. DeWitte, A. H. Musson and W. R. Leonard qualified as directors, W. R. Leonard being secretary and C. W. Ormsby being treasurer.

The secretary's minutes, the record of April 3, 1876, states that out of the applicants for the summer school, the board decided to employ Miss Emma Arnold of Fairview at twenty dollars per month. The board further decided to rent Leonard's Hall for six months' school, three months' summer and three months' winter. The cost of providing seats for the hall for twenty-eight scholars was reported to be fourteen dollars.

The minutes of the secretary show that Miss Nancy Hakes was employed to teach the summer and winter school of 1877 at twenty dollars per month.

In the minutes of February 25, 1878, we find this record: "Moved and seconded that we recommend to the qualified electors of this school district at their next annual meeting, to authorize the board of directors of this district to issue

bonds to the amount of eight hundred dollars for the purchase of site and erection of a schoolhouse."

The proposition carried and it was decided to erect a schoolhouse twenty-four by thirty-six feet on lot 2, block 3 of the original town. The lot was purchased for fifty dollars.

The proceedings of the school board contain nothing of moment until March 22, 1897, when the record states: "On motion the secretary was instructed to call a special meeting of the electors of the district April 1, 1897, for the purpose of voting on the question of bonding the district for one thousand five hundred dollars to build a new schoolhouse."

This proposition also carried. Lots number 11, 12, 13 of Hubbel's First Addition of Martelle, were purchased from C. M. Hubbel for two hundred dollars. The contract for the erection of the new school building was awarded O. P. Miller for one thousand, one hundred and ninety-four dollars. A bell weighing three hundred and fifty pounds was purchased from Scott Brothers, of Anamosa, the purchase price given in the record being thirteen dollars and seventy-five cents.

Those who have served the district as directors have been:—T. O. Bishop, John Pollock, J. V. DeWitte, A. H. Musson, W. R. Leonard, Ira Breed, R. G. Robinson, G. J. Hakes, William Breed, C. H. Ormsby, H. Williams, Frank Hoffman, O. P. Miller, J. E. Barner, A. H. Strother, T. O. Moore, W. G. Kohl, James Sinclair, R. P. Lacy, S. V. Onstott, Philip Bobst, F. E. Port, A. Bauer, J. E. Wood, F. E. Ormsby, O. P. Miller, F. S. Myers, T. B. Smith, H. L. Peet, A. B. Caffee, W. G. Brock, F. W. Linebaugh.

The present school board:—president, A. B. Caffee; secretary, J. W. Brown; treasurer, Frank Hoffman; F. S. Myers, W. G. Brock, Harry Peet, F. W. Linebaugh.

The teachers as found from the record are: Emma Arnold, Nancy Hakes, Miss Craighead, George Baldin, E. S. Kenington, Miss E. P. Anderson, Ida Fullerton, Harry Porter, Etta Miller, May Miller, Stanter Johnson, Lillie Joseph, Miss Bixler, Miss Mead, Miss Chipman, Minnie Kyle, J. W. Bowman, Jennie Coleman, Elnora Yates, John Brokaw, Belle Courtney, Miss Andrews, C. C. Clark, Anna Connery, F. Cutler, Ida Bradd, E. S. Handley, Lulu Fish, J. M. Strauss, G. W. Carper, Miss Outland, Georgia Boxwell, William C. Cummings, F. D. Curttright, G. W. Johnston, Howard Young, Lena Wood, None Cavanaugh, Mattie Carson, Hattie Hibbin, Mae Phelps, Ida Lake. Miss None Cavanaugh has been principal during the past three years or more. The teachers for 1909 are: J. T. Fackler, principal; Miss Maud Dumont, primary.

The course of study is sufficient to give the pupils a good working education. The academical branches, and such as are beyond the capacity of the school or the pupils, are given no place in the curriculum. The public schools are considered to be in a good condition, and good work is being maintained.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY, 1909.

Frank Hoffman, general merchandise; J. P. Ellison, general merchandise; C. E. Garretson, groceries; H. D. Miller, groceries; A. B. Caffee, meat market; Beers Brothers, restaurant; J. W. Brown, harness; A. R. Weaver, drugs and

stationery; W. G. Brock, farm implements; F. W. Linebaugh, lumber and coal; C. S. Peet, grain, coal and feed elevator; Brockman Sisters, hotel; O. P. Miller, carpenter; G. C. Newland, painter; A. H. Strother, postmaster; J. E. Tracy, depot agent; J. F. Brown, insurance; D. L. Stearns, blacksmith; John McDonald, livery and feed stable; J. G. Wienland, physician; S. C. Batchelder, creamery; Farmer's Savings Bank, cashier, C. H. Brown; The Martelle Bank, cashier, Ed. C. Gotch; Christian church, pastor, Rev. W. L. Post; Methodist Episcopal church, pastor, Rev. John Olson.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, WHITE ROSE LODGE, No. 279. This flourishing society of Martelle was chartered August 13, 1891, with the following charter members: C. R. Armstrong, C. H. Ormsby, O. A. McCall, I. J. McConaughy, Frank Hoffman, A. E. Holcomb, James Sinclair, J. M. Brokaw, H. S. McConaughy, Ed Holcomb, J. H. Armstrong, F. M. Miller. This order now enjoys the society of seventy members and owns its own lodge rooms over the store of C. E. Garretson. The present officers are: C. R. Armstrong, C. C.; C. S. Peet, V. C.; Ray Hester, P.; A. B. Caffee, M. of F.; Frank Hoffman, M. of E.; V. J. Peet, K. of R. and S.

PYTHIAN SISTERS, WHITE ROSE TEMPLE, NO. 111. This order of ladies was chartered August 10, 1899, with the following officers: Mrs. Dell Armstrong, chief; Mrs. Jennie Ormsby, Senior C.; Mrs. Mabel Brown, J. C.; Mrs. Dora McConaughy, manager; Mrs. Winnie Williams, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. Caroline Hoffman, M. of F.; Miss Maud Armstrong, P.; Miss Dosha Rundell, G. of O. T.; Mrs. Cornelia Ormsby, P. C. The society numbers thirty-five members at present, the meetings being held in the Pythian Hall over C. E. Garretson's store. The present officers are: Mrs. H. F. Kohl, P. C.; Mrs. W. G. Brock, C.; Mrs. J. G. Weinland, Sr.; Miss Edna Newman, Jr.; Miss Rosebud Hoffman, manager; Mrs. C. R. Armstrong, M. of R. and C.; Mrs. C. E. Garretson, M. of F.; Mrs. F. S. Myers, P.; Mrs. F. W. Linebaugh, G. of O. T.; trustees—Mrs. J. E. Barber, Mrs. Frank Hoffman.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, CAMP No. 4158. This hustling insurance society was organized August 22, 1896, with the following officers: J. F. Brown, C.; J. W. Brown, clerk; T. O. Moore, banker; F. W. Kinney, adv.; O. E. Clemans, esc.; A. J. Reed, wman.; A. E. Mitchell, S.; J. W. Brown, del.; D. E. Williams, physician; managers: C. H. Brown, E. C. Newland, A. A. Price. The Woodman lodge now number thirty-two members in good standing, with the following officers: F. W. Linebaugh, C.; J. W. Brown, clerk; S. C. Batchelder, banker; C. H. Brown, escort; J. English, adv., C. E. Garretson, S.; W. J. Wallace, W.; J. G. Weinland, physician; managers: G. C. Newland, C. E. Garretson, J. F. Brown.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA, VICTORY CAMP, No. 5858. This camp of ladies came into existence just in time to get into history. The camp dates from July 16, 1909, with the following first officers and charter members: Mrs. Amelia Tracy, O.; Mrs. Nina Hinds, V. O.; Mrs. Louisa Newlands, P. O.; Mrs. Clara Myers, C.; Miss Elzoe Brown, recorder; Miss Hazel Boxwell, receiver; Miss

Florence Vernon, M.; Willis Brown, asst. M.; Mrs. Mary Boxwell, I. S.; Miss Rosa Vernon, O. S.; managers—Mrs. Emma Batchelder, Mrs. Emma Vernon, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Cora Dripps, J. F. Brown, C. M. Plummer, Miss Florence Kline, Mrs. Della Kidwell, Mrs. Katie Eye, J. W. Brown, Mrs. Nettie Wallace, Mrs. Ava Brown, Mrs. Rozella English.

THE CHURCHES.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. The church building of this religious society was erected in 1896. The organization however existed several years prior to this date, the services being held in what is now the Christian church. The church at present is in the Viola circuit. Very little could be learned of the early organization of the class, or of its early struggles. The present officers of the church are: Rev. John Olson, pastor; class leader, J. W. Brown; trustees—A. H. Newman, C. H. Brown, J. W. Brown, E. D. Armstrong, B. J. Clark, Milo Lacock, C. E. Garretson. Stewards—A. H. Newman, J. W. Brown, E. D. Armstrong, Milo Lacock. Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. A. H. Newman; organist, Miss Elzoe Brown; president Epworth League, Miss Rosebud Hoffman.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. The present pastor of this church is Rev. W. L. Post. Regular services are held. A comfortable edifice on the south side of the village was erected and remodeled several years ago. Our efforts to secure a history of this organization was not successful. The organization is entitled to more than this passing reference.

HALE TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in Hale township was made south of the river. The locality which is known by the colloquial name of "Nigger Point" but more properly called Pleasant Hill, was settled by Daniel Garrison and wife in 1838. There is a tradition that a character named "Nigger Dick" was the first settler of Hale township and that he built a shack a short distance east of Pleasant Hill church, but the best informed residents declare the name of Nigger originated from the fact that Daniel Garrison who settled in the neighborhood was a strong abolitionist.

The first dwelling was built by Horace Seeley in 1837, but never was occupied. In 1839 the house was rebuilt and Mr. Seeley with his family moved into it.

Francis Sibbals settled on what is now called Sibbals Creek, July 1, 1838. His nearest neighbor, Daniel Garrison, was four miles away. Mr. Sibbals at one time owned three hundred acres of land south of Pleasant Hill, and eighty acres west of Olin.

In the fall of 1839, L. A. Simpson moved into Hale township. He afterwards became county surveyor. M. Q. Simpson settled about 1842. He became sheriff

of Jones county in 1844. Benjamin Freeman and family made Hale township their home in 1854.

The first death in the township was the wife of M. Q. Simpson. The funeral services were conducted by Elder Rathburn of Cedar county. The next sermon was preached by Wm. Farbs of Indiana. The first marriage in the township was in 1839. The name of the groom was James G. Blone, but the name of the bride was not learned. An effort was made to stop the marriage, but the birds had flown too swiftly and the knot was tied before interference arrived.

From 1848 to 1856 M. Q. Simpson, W. S. Simpson, and Silas Garrison did some preaching in the private homes of the settlers. The first church built in the township was the Free Will Baptist church at Pleasant Hill in 1868, though the society was organized in 1855. The Diamond Methodist Episcopal church located about two miles south of Pleasant Hill was built the same summer. This church was moved away a number of years ago. The first school taught in the township was by Daniel Garrison and wife in 1848. The first schoolhouse built was called Union School and was located in Pennsylvania neighborhood in 1854. This neighborhood is about two miles east of Pleasant Hill. The first saw-mill was built and operated by Norman Seeley on the Wapsie about a mile west of the present Hale bridge in the year 1847.

The settlement on the north side of the river was not made as early as on the south. Philip Lewis and William Cronkhite were the first and came about 1850. After them came Clement Lane, Robert Brown, William Vrooman, William Sweet, John Gorman, Robert Inglis, Burt Smith, John Fradenburg, George Thurston, Harvey Campbell, Clement Guthrie, William Walston, John Brigham, J. C. Austin, George Lewis, J. B. Mullett and others.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Hale township was organized in July, 1851, and was named after Hon. J. P. Hale at the suggestion of Mrs. Simeon W. Cole now residing in Olin. The first township election was held at the house of Joseph Bumgardner. The board of election consisted of L. A. Simpson, Joseph Bumgardner and Daniel Garrison. The first justices of the peace were Samuel Holden and Daniel Garrison.

AN EARLY INDUSTRY.

An industry of some importance was begun near Hale bridge in the latter part of the '60s or early '70s in the manufacture of lime. The site of the old lime kiln is yet seen on the road to the Hale bridge. Quite a few men obtained employment during the flourishing days of the industry.

THE BRIDGE.

The first bridge across the Wapsie in Hale was built in the latter part of the '60s. The present substantial structure was built in 1879, and is yet in good condition.

THE VILLAGE OF HALE.

The history of this little embryo city begins with the advent of the railroad about 1872. In that year J. C. Austin & Chase opened the first store of the village. This was located east of the present store of S. W. Reyner. Prior to this store, J. C. Austin had a temporary store in a shack north of the depot. A man named Sharkey had the first blacksmith shop. George Lewis built the first residence. This residence is now occupied by John Kruse.

The story is told of a wag of an Irishman, Wm. Ross, who was a character generally admired in the early history of the village. He was section boss, but that hindered not in the flow of his wit, and the flow of his poetry. This ability to make rhymes was proverbial, and the sides of the grain elevator used to be covered with his poetic effusions. In Mr. Austin's store was a placard reading, "Notary Public and County Conveyancer," which the imitable Billy at once read before the crowd of evening traders, "Notorious Republican and County Surveyor."

The oldest resident of the village is J. B. Mullett. Kind of heart, and cheerful of disposition, he is spending his days with all the comfort of his limited means.

The Hale school building was erected about 1900 by the citizens of the village, and by them presented to the school district.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice in Hale was established February 28, 1872, and on that date Arthur O. Dickinson was commissioned to perform the duties of postmaster. On November 19th of the same year, Edmond F. Austin was appointed to this position which he held until April 30, 1877, when F. E. Husten was named in a commission from Washington, but on May 31st of the same year, another commission was issued with the name of Frank E. Austin written upon its face. This, however, did not suffice, and on November 9th, also of the same year, Rufus B. Chase became the postmaster by proper appointment. On February 28, 1879, George Lewis was found with the proper credentials as postmaster. And on November 7th of this same year, F. M. DeLarme succeeded to the office. Jeremiah C. Austin was appointed to the office January 12, 1880, and he was succeeded by Mrs. Hathaway January 5, 1883, and on the 8th of the next month, Burton A. Demoney became the man who signed the money orders. The office had been named Hale Village, in its beginning, but in the spring of this year the name was changed to Hale, and upon the change being made Mr. Demoney was reappointed to the office June 20, 1883. W. J. Mills was appointed postmaster July 28, 1886, and things being now apparently settled, he continued in the office for nearly nine years, when on May 1, 1895, Joseph Bluthe was appointed. The commission to Charles E. Walston as postmaster was dated April 17, 1899, and for nearly ten years, Mr. Walston was the obliging Nasby of the village. In the transfer of business interests, rather than in any political upheaval, Mr. Walston asked to be released from these confining duties, and on March 25, 1909, Samuel W. Reyner took up the reins of office under Uncle Sam, and is now performing the duties of the office with all the dignity and obliging manner of an old hand at the business.

HALE CHURCH.

The Hale church was built in 1874, and while it was the intention that it should be a Union church, the Methodist Society have had general control of the building. The building was erected under the ministerial supervision of Rev. Jenkins, and was dedicated by Elder Paxton. The records of the organization of the Methodist Episcopal church have been mislaid, and for this reason the record cannot be given complete. Among the first members were Mrs. John Campbell, Mrs. Geo. Taylor, W. N. Walston and wife, Mr. and Mrs. Berwell, C. E. Walston and Lizzie Walston.

During all of the thirty-five years of its existence, the church organization has been maintained. During its existence it has had its Epworth League and its Junior League, and its Temperance League organizations. It has had a live membership. The attendance has been good, and the song services have been a source of religious enjoyment.

In the early history of the church, it was in the Oxford circuit but several years ago, it was transferred to the Olin charge, and the Methodist Episcopal minister at Olin now ministers to the spiritual wants of the Hale charge. The class leaders of the church have been John Deming and Wm. Giddings. E. L. Barber was financial steward for a number of years.

The present trustees of the church are: C. O. Woodard, Albert Switzer, C. W. Iosty; C. E. Walston is financial steward. The Sunday school is well maintained with the following officers: superintendent, John Inglis; secretary and organist, Miss Bertha Woodard; librarian, Miss Margaret Inglis. Robert Inglis, who is yet an attendant, but enfeebled with age, was the Bible-class teacher almost since the organization of the church. Although a Presbyterian, he and his entire family have been liberal supporters of the church and Sunday-school, both in attendance, personal work and financial assistance.

The Hale church has wielded a wide influence in the maintenance and development of a high standard of morality in the community, and around it will cluster many precious memories of the days past and gone.

HALE BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

Present business roster of Hale Village: S. W. Reyner, general merchandise, postmaster; John Schledetsky, hardware, agricultural implements, lumber; F. W. Rummel, barber shop and pool room; Sam Conley, blacksmith; Mrs. Sam Conley, restaurant; Frank Herlitzka, shoemaker; Henry Kruse, live stock, grain, insurance; J. B. Mullett, broom maker; Ray Knight, depot agent.

VILLAGE PLATTED.

The village of Hale was platted by J. C. Austin, in April, 1876, and included blocks 1, 2, 3 and 4, located south and west of the present location of the Hale postoffice. Preston's Addition to Hale was platted August 30, 1898, by C. A.

Preston, C. E. Walston, D. C. Merritt and J. J. Merritt and others, and included the land north and west of the present postoffice corner.

THE CREAMERY.

The Hale Creamery, for a number of years was one of the most prosperous industries in the township. It was built about the year 1894 by a stock company promoted by W. J. Mills and C. E. Walston. This stock company operated the creamery with good success for about four years when it was then sold to a Cooperative Company. Two years of experience was sufficient for the new owners, and it was then resold, and after some minor changes in ownership, the creamery became the sole property of Walston & Merritt, C. E. Walston, W. J. Mills and A. G. Alden. The business was continued, almost without interruption, and was finally destroyed by fire on the morning of July 4, 1907. There was no insurance. Though the creamery was a profitable institution, it was not rebuilt.

HALE LODGES.

HALE CAMP, No. 4083, OF THE MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, was organized at Hale, July 27, 1896, with the following charter members: W. J. Mills, C. E. Walston, F. D. Cruise, P. L. Markey, J. F. Iler, Fritz Kruse, J. W. Woorder, A. E. Mullett, George Briggs, W. H. Brownell, C. J. Miner, William Martin, E. Horton, C. W. Huston, M. E. Woorder, H. A. Mills, B. F. Curley, H. E. Coon, O. E. Thornton, G. W. Schledetsky, D. L. Smith, John Burch. The officers were: C. E. Walston, C.; P. L. Markey, adv.; W. J. Mills, clerk; F. D. Cruise, banker; J. F. Iler, esc.; C. W. Huston, W.; H. A. Mills, S.; Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick, physician; F. Kruse, delegate. Managers—E. Horton, O. E. Thornton, J. W. Woorder. There are sixty-seven members at present with the following officers: Michael Souhrada, C.; Freeman Mason, clerk; C. E. Walston, banker; M. E. Woorder, adv.

WAPSIE CAMP, No. 1488, ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA was instituted at Hale, April 5, 1899, with forty-eight charter members as follows: Mrs. Fannie Clay, oracle; Mrs. Mary Horton, V. O.; Mrs. Anna Iler, rec.; Mrs. Minnie Cruise, receiver; Mrs. Lizzie B. Giddings, chan.; Mrs. Clara B. Freeman, marshal; Mrs. Mary Martin, O. S.; Mrs. Kate Kruse, I. S.; Frank W. Port, physician; J. W. Woorder, N. L. Sweet, Anna Henak, Nora Mills, Addie Starry, Clara Shankland, Minnie L. Anderson, Sadie Patton, Nellie Mills, Mary E. Walston, C. E. Walston, F. A. Byerly, Carrie Biggart, Nina Byerly, Viola Brownell, E. C. Freeman, C. C. Wood, J. W. Patton, D. E. Vrooman, Wm. Martin, W. H. Brownell, Ora Thornton, Louie M. Wood, Maggie Mullett, F. W. Stange, Ida Shumaker, A. Shumaker, Wm. Henak, H. A. Mills, Cora Woorder, Ollie M. Blahney, J. F. Iler, Frank J. Miner, I. K. Shankland, E. Horton, Fred Cruise, Bert Clay, Melton Tubbs, Cora Tubbs. There are thirty-six members in this camp at the present time. Regular meetings are held, and the camp is in a prosperous condition. The following are the officers for 1909: Mrs. Kate Kruse, oracle; Mrs. Emma Warner, vice oracle; Miss Elva Conley, recorder; Mrs. Charles Woodard, receiver; Mrs. S. M. Conley, chancellor.

PLEASANT HILL CHURCH.

One of the first settlements in Hale township was in the beautiful grove known to the first settlers as "Nigger Point" later changed to the name of Pleasant Hill, the name by which it is known at the present time. Daniel Garrison was the first white settler, coming from the state of Indiana in June, 1838. Soon after others were attracted by the beautiful grove, among them was the Simeon Cole family who settled in the grove in the early spring of 1850.

Mr. Cole was a devout man, and as the settlement grew, conceived the idea of organizing a church. Accordingly a meeting was called in the early fall of 1855. The meeting was held in Simeon Cole's log house, Elder Reeves, of Tipton, preaching the sermon. At this meeting the first church society in Hale township was organized, the church now known as the Pleasant Hill Free Will Baptist church. There were nine united with the church at this meeting, including Simeon Cole, Senior, and wife, Henry Cole and wife, John Cole and wife and M. N. Phillips and wife, the names of the other members not being definitely known. Meetings were held regularly thereafter in Simeon Cole's house, excepting when the weather would permit them being held in the grove near the house, until the schoolhouse was built in 1865, when the meetings were held therein. The schoolhouse soon became inadequate to hold the pioneers of this rapidly growing colony, and the people began to talk of building a church. The needs of a church building became so apparent that a meeting was held on the 3d day of February, 1868, to consider the matter. The meeting was largely attended, and it was unanimously decided to build a new church.

About this time Rev. O. E. Aldrich, of Wyoming, became the pastor, and to him was delegated the authority to draw up the incorporation papers, which he proceeded to do. They were submitted to Squire Roger, Rome, for an opinion. Mr. Rogers pronounced them all right, and they were adopted. Henry Cole, Jackson Simmons and Jesse Finch were elected as the first board of trustees, M. N. Phillips was the first clerk.

The members went to work at once to get the material for the new church on the ground. Henry Cole donated the rock for the foundation, which was hauled from the quarry without expense. The contract was let to H. Rummel and Jacob Harbaugh, for five hundred and fifteen dollars, and seven teams went to Muscatine for the finishing lumber. The work of building the new church was commenced in the early spring of 1869, and the early fall found the building completed and ready for use. The building was thirty by forty feet, with a high cupola, surmounted with a dome and ball of tin, gilded with gold. The building stands on the highest point of land in that community, and can be seen for miles in almost every direction. The building is located near the southeast corner of section 21 of Hale township.

Shortly after the completion of the new building Rev. O. E. Aldrich held the greatest revival ever known in the county at that time. Sixty-four were converted, and with but few exceptions all were baptized and became influential members of the church. Under the pastorate of Rev. Aldrich, who was one of the best known pioneer preachers, the church continued to grow stronger, and in the early seventies was the strongest church in eastern Iowa.

Among the early members of the church were Simeon Cole and wife, Henry Cole and wife, John Cole and wife, Fred Cole and wife, S. W. Cole and wife, George Phillips and wife, Mrs. Nelson Garrison, William Buckley and wife, B. H. Scriven and wife, D. A. Clay and wife, Jesse Finch and wife, Aaron Gearhart and wife, H. P. Chatterton and wife, I. B. Southwick and wife, Jackson Simmons and wife, Joseph Bleasdell and wife, and B. A. Smith and wife.

The church continued to prosper under the pastorate of O. E. Aldrich until the latter part of the seventies, when a man by the name of Rathbun, claiming to be a minister of the gospel came into the community, exposing secret societies, and more especially Masonry, causing a division of the church, finally resulting in the matter of the control of the church being taken to court. After this, for a number of years, Elder Curtis was pastor of the church, but the church never fully recovered from the division.

Among the former pastors have been: Revs. O. E. Aldrich, D. C. Curtis, Maxon, Blackmar, S. Sumerland, Tompson, B. F. Butterfield, R. R. Whittaker, Sanders, Frank Piersol, E. H. Turner, and the present pastor, Frank Piersol.

The present officers of the church are: clerk, Mrs. Mae L. Chatterton; organist, Mrs. Nettie Glick; librarian, Frank L. Phillips; treasurer, Milo G. Phillips; deacons—Geo. A. Phillips, Cyrus H. Smith, Hosea Ballou, Geo. R. Clay; trustees—G. A. Phillips, Hosea Ballou, D. A. Clay, George R. Clay; Women's Home Missionary Society—president, Mrs. Mae Chatterton; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Nettie Glick; Sunday-school superintendent, Rev. F. Piersol.

Regular preaching services are held, and the society maintains its organization.

OFFICIAL ROSTER HALE TOWNSHIP.

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It is unfortunate that the records of Hale township cannot be found. It is possible that when some of the useless documents of the township were being destroyed, the clerk's records were included. The earliest record found, is a recent one beginning in 1902.

1902—Trustees: John Inglis, Elwood Kirkpatrick, H. P. Chatterton; clerk, Emmons Horton; assessor, A. Schumaker.

1903—Trustees: Elwood Kirkpatrick, H. P. Chatterton, John Inglis; assessor, A. Schumaker; clerk, Emmons Horton.

1904—Trustees: Jesse Ballou, John Inglis, Elwood Kirkpatrick; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1905—Trustees: Elwood Kirkpatrick, Jesse Ballou, John Inglis; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1906—Trustees: John Inglis, Jesse Ballou, Elwood Kirkpatrick, clerk, Henry Kruse.

1907—Trustees: Hans Rohwedder, Elwood Kirkpatrick, John Inglis; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1908—Trustees: Elwood Kirkpatrick, John Inglis, Jesse Ballou; clerk, Henry Kruse.

1909—Trustees: John Inglis, Jesse Ballou, Elwood Kirkpatrick; clerk, Henry Kruse; assessor, Hans Freeman; justice, C. E. Walston.

JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Jackson township was among the later townships to become the abode of the white man in the county. The earliest settlement was in the southern part along the timber lands on the Wapsipinicon River. As was usual with the earliest settlers, the broad prairies did not have the attractiveness they now possess. The timber sections possessed the necessary element of shelter from the cruel, merciless winds of winter, as well as providing fuel near at hand, and timber from which to split rails for fencing. It was here the hard labor of clearing a small field of timber and stumps took place for the cultivation of the soil and the raising of corn and wheat. The early buildings were log cabins hewn from the timber logs, the crevices plastered with clay, with perhaps one small window left for light. But the latch string was always out. The older residents even yet tell of the hospitality of the time. Every stranger was welcome to the same accommodations as the rest of the family, and frequently the stranger would remain a week or more at a time, without money and without price. This was the unconventional and general custom of pioneer and frontier life. Jackson township upheld her reputation in a remarkable degree. The large Byerly families, the Hays families, the Monroe families and others whose posterity yet inhabit the land, and are numbered among the upright, hospitable and broad minded citizens of the county, are deserving of praise and honor for the part they have taken in the educational, religious and agricultural development of the township.

THE FIRST SCHOOL.

The first school in the township was taught by Andrew Byerly, son of Francis Byerly who settled in the township in 1846. The primitive school building was a slab shanty joining Adam Overacker's house at Newport in 1850. Later a log schoolhouse was built but this burned, and then a frame building was erected as the educational center of the neighborhood.

THE FIRST SETTLEMENT.

The first settlement in the township was around where Newport was later located. James Sherman and Adam Overacker are said to have been the first settlers about 1839. Overacker settled in the Newport region, while Sherman located in the eastern part, and in the early history of the township was a justice of the peace. David German was also an early settler in the eastern part. Levi Cronkhite, David Myers and Anthony Overacker settled near Newport.

A PIONEER FAMILY.

In 1846 Francis Byerly with his wife and six sons and two daughters, made Jackson their home. The sons were Michael, Jacob, Andrew, John, William, and Adam, all of whom have passed to their reward except Adam who now lives in

Minneapolis, Minnesota. Michael Byerly's sons, Milton, John W. and William M. are now numbered among the prominent citizens and residents of Jackson township. John W. Byerly is the oldest continuous resident in the township, now living. He has the record of never having missed an election ever held in the township, although he was not a voter during the first years when he attended the elections. John W. Byerly and his brother, Hon. Wm. M. Byerly are the only residents in the township who have made this garden spot their home continuously since the territorial days of the state.

OTHER EARLY SETTLERS.

Others of the early settlers were: Samuel Spear, 1845; David Myers, 1845; Wm. Jeffries, 1849; Daniel Slife, 1849; S. M. Johnson, 1854; Isaac Hay, 1848; David Tallman, 1851; Hassan Monroe, 1855; Barnard and Anthony Waggoner, 1853; Oliver Potts, 1849; Jas. and Edward Strawman, 1851; David, Joseph and John Emmett, 1856; Kramer family, 1864; Reuben Hay, 1848; James and Edward Stevenson, 1851; John Brown, Wm. Alspaugh, Joseph Apt, Chas. Brown, L. B. Smith, Houseman family, Jos. and Chas. Beam, Orville Cronkhite, Valentine Slife, Reuben Bunce, Brickley, Tarbox, Benadom and Stivers families, W. C. Monroe, Harve Monroe, Hollingsworth family.

The population grew and increased rapidly. Jackson township had a larger population in 1865 than it has in 1909. The people are prosperous and enjoy comfortable homes.

VILLAGE OF NEWPORT.

Two villages have struggled for an existence in Jackson township, and both efforts were without avail. The first village was Newport and this early settlement was dignified and distinguished by being selected as the county seat. This was in 1846. In a county seat contest with Dale's Ford, Newport was victorious, although it was said that not over a dozen votes altogether were cast at the election.

LOCATION OF VILLAGE.

The ground on which this county seat was located was donated by Adam Overacker, and was a ten-acre tract described as lot 2, section 33, township 84, range 3 west. Here the town was duly platted in July, 1846, by G. G. Banghart, Adam Kramer, and Adam Overacker. At the sale of the lots the same month, twenty-eight were sold at an average of less than eleven dollars per lot, the highest price paid was twenty-six dollars. The residence of Adam Overacker was the county seat and official headquarters, one room having been rented by the commissioners for county purposes. Some logs had been prepared for the erection of a log courthouse, but nothing further was done. When Judge Wilson came from Dubuque to Newport to hold court, he found one log shanty, amid tall trees and waving grass. He passed on. No term of court was ever held at this historic spot. The county seat was changed to Lexington, now Anamosa, the next year.

THE NEWPORT MILLS.

The Newport Mills were erected in 1866 by Cooper and Hollingsworth. This soon became a prosperous business center. Corn and wheat were ground. The mill changed hands frequently. Henry High, the present proprietor, has operated the mill for the past twenty years or more. One of the substantial iron bridges spans the Wapsie at this point. There was never any postoffice at Newport, so far as can be found of record.

VILLAGE OF ISBELL.

The village of Isbell was located at the intersection of sections 13 and 14, and 23 and 24, the land we understand is now owned by Frank Ireland. There were a house or two and a store. A postoffice was established September 1, 1857, with James Hays as postmaster. On June 11th of the following year, Albert N. Denison represented Uncle Sam in the postoffice. He was followed by Chester H. Johnson, December 21, 1860, and on October 4, 1861, Ezra M. Denison was commissioned to take charge of the mail. No further change was made until April 5, 1865, when Mrs. Almira Luce was appointed. February 27, 1866, Daniel M. Matteson became postmaster. The Isbell postoffice was discontinued January 29, 1867. With the discontinuance of the postoffice, the hopes of the young village to become a prosperous town, fled, and the record of the village is all that is left to tell the story of its existence.

AN EARLY MILL.

The gurgling waters of the Wapsie was the power which operated another mill in Jackson in an early day. Tom Goudy had established a mill on the Wapsie south of where J. W. Byerly now lives. This mill changed hands frequently. Foust, Stamburgh and Reynard were successive proprietors. During a flood about 1860, the dam was washed away and the mill was then abandoned.

CEMETERIES.

The first cemetery in the township was laid out south of the Newport schoolhouse in 1846. During the early history of the township, this was the leading burying ground. Very few burials are now made on this God's acre. The Antioch burial ground was laid out in the early '60s. The first burial in this hallowed ground was Mrs. Fred Ambrose in October, 1866.

A LATE SPRING.

Some long and severe winters are recorded in the memory of the early inhabitants of Jackson township. On April 10, 1842, logs were hauled down the Wapsie on ice by oxen. Snow fell October 20, 1846, and remained until the latter part of the March following. During either 1863 or 1864 there was frost every month of the year.

Michael Byerly was the first of the early settlers to break away from the timber settlement and locate on the prairie land. The story is told of him, and also illustrating some of the difficulties of the pioneer life, that the fire in his hearth had gone out, and being without matches, he was obliged to go to his nearest neighbor a few miles distant to secure some live coals. In the meantime his wife, who was an adept in such emergencies, had placed some powder in a skillet, put in a piece of tow, struck the powder with a steel file, made a fire and had breakfast ready when her husband returned.

There have been creameries in Jackson township, but there are none at the present time. The evolution of the dairy industry is felt in this township as well as elsewhere, and cream routes are now established and the cream is gathered from every part of the township.

THE ANTIOCH CHURCH.

The Antioch church, located northwest of the central part of the township, is the oldest church in the neighborhood. It is a neat brick edifice, and has had its influence in establishing and maintaining the high standard of morality in the township. The church was erected by the Christian denomination in the winter of 1864-5. Rev. J. H. Johnson was the minister in charge when the building was started. Rev. Nathan Potter was the officiating minister at the completion and dedication of the building. Rev. W. C. Smith was later the minister who looked after the spiritual wants of the church. The Christian denomination has held no regular services in the church for several years. Rev. Beaver of the Congregational church at Anamosa now preaches every second Sunday. Lem Streeter and Mrs. Mary Waggoner are the present trustees of the Christian denomination.

RIVERSIDE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

This is possibly the youngest religious organization in the county. This neat little country church is located in a beautiful oak grove on the north bank of the Wapsie river, in Jackson township, about five miles north of Olin, and its existence is a part of the fruits and labors of Rev. E. Ackley, a former pastor of the United Brethren church of Olin.

In the fall of 1908, F. M. Glenn and Raleigh Houstman, farmers in that vicinity, invited Rev. Ackley to organize a Sunday school in the Pleasant Hill schoolhouse, and also to preach every alternate Sunday. Rev. Mr. Ackley seeing the needs of this community which was apparently ripe for religious effort, complied with the request, and as a result a large Sunday school was soon a fixture in the community.

Mr. Ackley began revival meetings in the schoolhouse about December 1, 1908, and at once the dormant spirit of religious activity was aroused, and a commendable interest was taken in the meetings. About thirty-five were reclaimed and received a new vision of the higher mission of life. A class was organized, and by act of the quarterly conference at Olin in February, 1909, this charge was made a part of the Olin circuit.

At once a movement was started to build a church edifice, and during the early spring of 1909, the sum of eight hundred dollars in subscription was secured for this purpose. The work of construction was begun as soon as spring opened, and at the time of the annual conference, March 17th, the building was well under way.

Rev. D. C. Violet succeeded to the pastorate of this church in May, 1909, and took up with enthusiasm the work that had been so well begun. The building was completed and on June 27, 1909, the edifice was dedicated by Rev. I. A. Holbrook, superintendent of Iowa conference.

The supporters of this church are a worthy people, and have given largely and liberally of their means for its erection and maintenance. The furniture for this little church and beautiful shady nook on which it stands, was the gift of Joseph Glenn and wife of Olin. J. M. Glenn, F. M. Glenn, Jed Brickley, Frank Porter, Thomas Crane and others have likewise contributed cheerfully and liberally.

Mrs. F. M. Glenn is superintendent of the Sunday school, and is doing a good work in that capacity. The school is well attended. The new church organization promises to be a strong and permanent company of Christian workers.

The trustees of Riverside United Brethren church are: president, Joseph Glenn; secretary, D. D. Byers; treasurer, F. M. Glenn; J. H. Brickley, and Frank Porter.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, JACKSON TOWNSHIP.

The early records of Jackson township cannot be found. The earliest record begins with the year 1870, and this is incomplete, the minutes being very meager and rather disconnected. So far as the clerk's minutes are concerned, there has never been an election of officers in Jackson township.

1870—Clerk, D. B. Bills; road supervisors: A. Hayden, H. Kramer, J. Stivers, H. H. Monroe, Wm. Byers, E. M. Denison, A. Waggoner, J. W. Meek.

1871—Clerk, A. W. Hay; supervisors: A. Hayden, Wm. Alspaugh, Robert Nunn, D. B. Bills, John Blahney, E. M. Denison, Anthony Waggoner, J. W. Meek, L. B. Smith, M. Neville, Jacob Weiss.

1872—Trustees: Isaac Hay, M. Neville, V. Slife; clerk, A. W. Hay.

1873—Trustees: Michael Neville, Isaac Hay, Valentine Slife; clerk, A. W. Hay; supervisors: D. W. Grafft, Isaac Hay, Jas. Stivers, Matthew Porter, John Blahney, J. N. Merrill, Jacob Waggoner, J. M. Streeter, L. B. Smith, M. Neville, John Bennett.

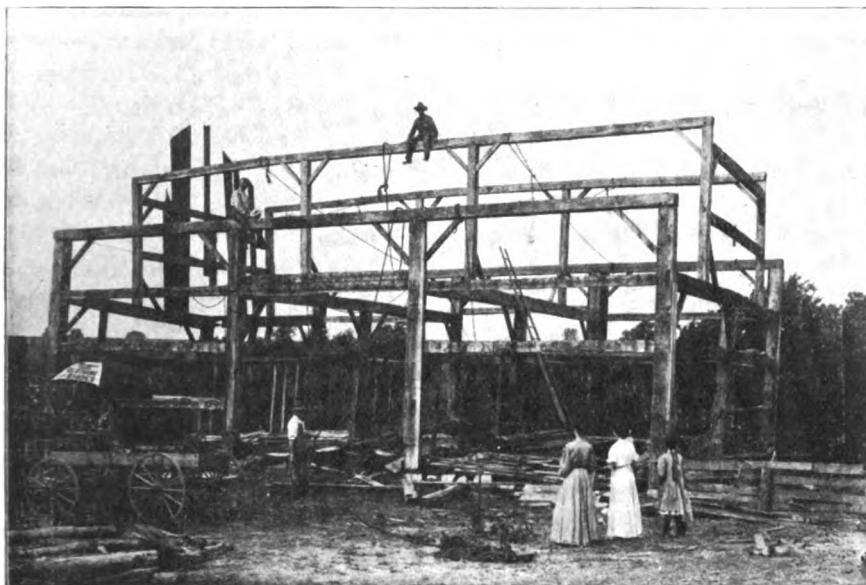
1874—Trustees: Anthony Waggoner, Jas. Stivers, Nathan Potter; clerk, J. A. Tarbox; justice, A. W. Hay.

1875—Trustees: Geo. Stivers, Anthony Waggoner, S. D. Hale; clerk, Milton Byerly; assessor, Jas. Stivers; supervisors: Wm. Hollingsworth, Isaac Hay, Philip McNally, S. D. Hale, John Blahney, I. H. Meek, Anthony Waggoner, J. W. Brickley, Edward Smith, M. Neville, John Bradley.

1876—Trustees: Geo. Stivers, Anthony Waggoner, S. D. Hale; clerk, Milton Byerly; assessor, Jas. Stivers.

1877—Trustees: Manville Tarbox, A. Waggoner, S. D. Hale; clerk, Nathan Potter; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

- 1878—Trustees: J. W. Brickley, M. Neville, Manville Tarbox; clerk, W. A. Hay; assessor, Milton Byerly.
- 1879—Trustees: M. Neville, J. A. Hopkins, Wm. Strickell; clerk, W. A. Hay; assessor, Milton Byerly.
- 1880—Trustees: Matthew Porter, J. A. Hopkins, M. Neville; clerk, Geo. W. Byerly; assessor, Milton Byerly; constables: Jas. Benadom, R. W. Johnson; supervisors: Wm. Byerly, J. I. Hay, Jas. Stivers, M. C. Porter, D. W. Grafft, Walter James, O. Drinville, R. W. Johnson, Emory Mowery, M. Neville, Jas. Bradley, L. E. Brownell, John Ford.
- 1881—Trustees: M. Neville, J. A. Hopkins, M. Porter; clerk, Jas. W. Beam; assessor, Milton Byerly; justice, S. D. Hale; constables: J. W. Brickley, Jas. Benadom.
- 1882—Trustees: M. Neville, J. B. Johnson, M. Porter; clerk, J. W. Beam; assessor, Milton Byerly; justice, D. B. Bills; constable, Allison Hopkins.
- 1883—Trustees: J. W. Meek, M. Neville, J. B. Johnson; clerk, J. W. Beam; assessor, J. A. Hopkins.
- 1884—Trustees: J. B. Johnson, Matthew Porter, M. Neville; clerk, J. W. Beam; assessor, J. A. Hopkins.
- 1885—Trustees: John Blahney, M. Neville, Nathan Potter; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly; supervisors: J. S. Benadom, Isaac Hay, M. Tarbox, Nathan Potter, Geo. Blahney, F. P. Ireland, Milton Byerly, J. M. Streeter, John E. Snyder, M. Neville, Thos. Flaherty, Jos. Baldwin.
- 1886—Trustees: A. W. Hay, John Blahney, J. I. Hay; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.
- 1887—Trustees: Milton Byerly, John Blahney, A. W. Hay; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.
- 1888—Trustees: T. O. Hines, John Blahney, A. W. Hay; clerk, A. D. Corcoran; assessor, W. M. Byerly.
- 1889—Trustees: M. C. Porter, T. O. Hines, John Blahney; clerk, W. Hopkins; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.
- 1890—Trustees: S. P. Slife, M. C. Porter, T. O. Hines; clerk, A. W. Hopkins; assessor, W. M. Byerly; supervisors: J. W. Byerly, Adam Kramer, M. Tarbox, Jas. Carter, G. W. Blahney, Isaac Merrill, J. W. Hines, J. W. Brickley, D. M. Strawman, J. W. Beam, Thos. Flaherty, Lewis Leek.
- 1891—Trustees: John Morrisey, S. P. Slife, M. C. Porter; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, A. D. Corcoran.
- 1892—Trustees: S. P. Slife, John Morrisey, D. L. Beam; clerk, Geo. W. Johnson; assessor, A. D. Corcoran.
- 1893—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, John Morrisey, C. C. Hopkins; clerk, Geo. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly.
- 1894—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, C. C. Hopkins, John Morrisey; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly.
- 1895—Trustees: James Carter, J. L. Streeter, John Morrisey; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly; supervisors: C. D. Stivers, Frank Wright, T. Brickley, J. Waggoner, Frank Reside, T. Platner, Walter Steckel, F. M. Glenn, D. M. Strawman, R. B. Johnson, John Bailey, Frank Bailey.



FIRST FRAME BARN ERECTED IN JONES COUNTY

1896—Trustees: John Morrisey, James Carter, I. H. Meek; clerk, G. W. Johnson; assessor, Milton Byerly.

1897—Trustees: Frank Wright, Jas. Carter, I. H. Meek; clerk, F. M. Glenn; assessor, John Landis.

1898—Trustees: N. A. Sohrt, Frank Wright, I. H. Meek; clerk, F. M. Glenn; assessor, John Landis; justice, Chas. Stivers.

1899—Trustees: Stacy Miller, N. A. Sohrt, Frank Wright; clerk, Walter Johnson; assessor, J. M. Byerly.

1900—Trustees: C. D. Stivers, M. J. McNeilly, Stacy Miller; clerk, Walter Johnson; assessor, J. M. Byerly; supervisors: C. D. Stivers, C. C. Hopkins, A. Neilson, Nathan Carter, G. H. Blahney, I. H. Meek, Milton Byerly, J. L. Streeter, D. M. Strawman, Frank Steckel, John Bradley, P. Bailey.

1901—Trustees: M. J. McNeilly, Chas. Stiver, Stacy Miller; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, G. James.

1902—Trustees: Stacy Miller, M. J. McNeilly, Chas. Stivers; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, G. D. James.

1903—Trustees: R. B. Johnson, M. J. McNeilly, Stacy Miller; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, T. L. Power.

1904—Trustees: M. J. McNeilly, Stacy Miller, R. B. Johnson; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.

1905—Trustees: R. B. Johnson, Stacy Miller, M. J. McNeilly; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, Wm. M. Byerly.

1906—Trustees: Frank Porter, M. J. McNeilly, R. B. Johnson; clerk, O. W. Hay; assessor, W. M. Byerly.

1907—Trustees: John Landis, Nathan Carter, Frank Porter; clerk, W. G. Ristine; assessor, A. B. White.

1908—Trustees: Nathan Carter, John Landis, Frank Porter; clerk, W. G. Ristine; assessor, A. B. White.

1909—Trustees: John Landis, Frank Porter, John Robertson; clerk, W. G. Ristine; assessor, A. B. White.

LOVELL TOWNSHIP.

The history of Lovell township begins with the year 1898, at which time the township formerly called Monticello township, was divided, that part within the incorporate limits of the town of Monticello was continued by the name of Monticello township, and that part of the former territory of Monticello township outside of the incorporate limits of the town, was called Lovell township. The history of Lovell township, being the history of Monticello township, will be treated under the history of that township.

The official roster herewith given, is properly the roster of Monticello township down to the year 1898, after which the roster of Lovell township proper begins.

LOVELL TOWNSHIP ROSTER.

(ALSO MONTICELLO ROSTER.)

The first records of the township are not available, because of being misplaced or destroyed, and consequently we are unable to present a roster of officials prior to 1872. This is to be regretted, as the roster of the early officials make interesting and valuable historical data.

1872—Trustees: S. R. Howard, A. H. Hanken, T. J. Peak; clerk, D. E. Pond; road supervisors: A. Rice, W. B. Hanken, D. R. Lee, Z. Farwell, John P. Dodge, James Skelley, S. Calkins. John Herrick, Rank Eilers, Thomas L. Williams, James Fuller.

1873—Trustees: S. R. Howard, A. H. Hanken, M. R. Gurney; clerk, J. R. Stillman; assessor, Robert Wilson; collector, D. E. Pond; justices: M. M. Moulton, M. W. Herrick, C. W. Gurney; constables: B. B. Ryan, A. S. Cummings, D. F. Magee.

1874—Trustees: H. J. Averill, G. W. Miller, F. J. Tyron; clerk, J. R. Stillman; assessor, David A. White; constables: Nicholas Maurice, P. J. Wright, Louis Hauessler; road supervisors—No. 1, J. B. Ross; 2, R. M. Hicks; 3, H. Sandhouse; 4, T. L. Williams; 5, John Dodge; 6, David Ralston; 7, Norman Starks; 8, Robert Blake; 9, J. Sloan; 10, H. D. Smith; 11, John Herrick; 12, Rank Eilers; 13, D. M. Hall.

1875—Trustees: H. J. Averill, G. S. Eastman, A. D. Kline; clerk, W. W. Calkins; assessor, Fletcher Burnight; collector, Geo. H. Jacobs; justices, Bradley Stuart, T. J. Peak, M. W. Herrick; constables: P. J. Wright, F. A. Whittemore, A. S. Cummings.

1876—Trustees: John McConnon, John White, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. A. Chandler; collector, Wesley Calkins; assessor, Alexander Lewis.

1877—Trustees: Thos. A. King, John Skelley, H. H. Starks; clerk, J. A. Chandler; assessor, Alexander Lewis; collector, W. W. Calkins; justices: J. R. Stillman, M. W. Herrick, G. W. Birdsall; constables, A. S. Cummings, A. C. Chesterfield, Mark eKnyon; road supervisors—No. 1, J. A. Miller; 2, C. F. Crane; 3, Wm. Cline; 4, Wm. Adams; 5, John Dodge; 6, R. Ralston; 7, J. C. French; 8, Robert Blake; 9, James George; 10, H. D. Smith; 11, A. D. Kline; 12, Rank Eilers; 13, D. M. Hall.

1878—Trustees: H. H. Starks, J. W. Skelley, W. W. Calkins; clerk, J. A. Chandler; collector, Isaac Rigby; assessor, Frank Dawson.

1879—Trustees: W. W. Calkins, G. H. Jacobs, P. A. Miller; clerk, J. H. Bacher; collector, T. J. Peak; assessor, Alexander Lewis; justices, A. J. Monroe, Bradley Stuart; constables: D. F. Magee, Joseph Campbell, A. S. Cummings.

1880—Trustees: S. F. Bentley, W. W. Calkins, A. L. Miller; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Alex Stephenson; road supervisors: No. 1, W. B. Cowan; 2, Robert Hicks; 3, H. Wernimont; 4, Wm. Woods; 5, J. Voorhees; 6, G. W. Fisher; 7, D. Ralston, Jr.; 8, James George; 9, J. Fry; 10, Louis Reiger; 11, A. D. Kline; 12, R. Eiler; 13, G. Eiler.

1881—Trustees: H. H. Starks, D. M. Hall, L. A. Miller; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Frank Dawson; collector, R. P. Smith; justices: J. W. Doxsee, J. R. Stillman, I. H. Dawson; constables: Isaac Rigby, James Black, D. F. Magee.

1882—Trustees: F. M. Hicks, D. M. Hall, H. H. Starks; clerk, J. H. Bacher; collector, Bradley Stuart.

1883—Trustees: G. W. Curtis, F. M. Hicks, D. M. Hall; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Cecil Hosford; collector, T. J. Peak; justices: J. W. Doxsee, Benjamin White, Bradley Stuart.

1884—Trustees: C. E. Little, F. M. Hicks, G. W. Curtis; clerk, J. H. Bacher; justices: A. J. Monroe, Geo. E. Wood.

1885—Trustees: S. R. Howard, C. E. Little, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. H. Bacher; assessor, Cecil Hosford; justices: A. S. Cummings, George E. Wood, David Gardiner; constables, D. Magee, A. Rodman, Chas. Dorritty; road supervisors: No. 1, Wm. Brazelton; 2, Wm. Cline; 3, John Frye; 4, Peter Dress; 5, John L. Clark.

1886—Trustees: Henry Hanken, C. E. Little, S. R. Howard; clerk, J. H. Bacher.

1887—Trustees: Henry Hanken, Wm. Cline, J. H. Bacher; clerk, J. B. Smith; assessor, H. Wernimont; justices, D. T. Gardner, M. Bell, F. J. Tyron; constables: D. F. Magee, A. Rohn, Jr., Jas. Graves.

1888—Trustees: J. H. Bacher, Wm. Cline, A. H. Hanken; clerk, J. B. Smith.

1889—Trustees: J. H. Bacher, Geo. Rettig, Wm. Cline; clerk, J. B. Smith.

1890—Trustees: Anton Matthiesen, Wm. Cline, Geo. Rettig; clerk, J. B. Smith.

1891—Trustees: C. M. Brown, Anton Matthiesen, A. P. Jennings; clerk, C. A. King; assessor, Henry Wernimont; justices, G. W. Condon, O. R. Ricker, C. E. Little; constables: D. F. Magee, W. H. Samels, F. Stockwell.

1892—Trustees: A. P. Jennings, C. M. Brown, A. Matthiesen; clerk, C. A. King; constables, J. D. Graves, J. Arduser.

1893—Trustees: Chas. Brown, A. P. Jennings, H. H. Hanken; clerk, J. G. Suter; justices, C. E. Little, W. W. Weir, G. W. Condon; constables, W. W. Young, A. Mueller, J. Arduser; assessor, H. G. Wernimont.

1894—Trustees: W. A. Overing, A. P. Jennings, H. H. Hanken; clerk, J. G. Suter; justices, D. E. Pond, John C. Rueger.

1895—Trustees: A. Matthiesen, A. H. Hanken, W. A. Overing; clerk, J. G. Suter; assessor, A. Calkins; justices, D. E. Pond, O. R. Ricker, C. M. Brown; constables: D. F. Magee, Isaac Rigby, Mart Rodman.

1896—Trustees: W. A. Overing, A. Matthiesen, N. Rice; clerk, J. G. Suter.

1897—Trustees: W. A. Overing, A. Matthiesen, N. A. Rice; clerk, A. B. Tucker; assessor, C. M. Brown; justices: D. E. Pond, O. R. Ricker; constables: H. S. Lee, Isaac Rigby.

1898—The trustees at the election in the fall of 1897 were elected to fill vacancies caused by the division of Monticello township, and the officers elected at this election were the first officers of Lovell township proper. Trustees: J. M. Hofacre, C. A. Schatz, H. A. Hanken; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, J. L. Arduser; justices: G. Eilers, J. M. Stephenson; constables: Frank Hass, G. Null; road supervisors: No. 1, Henry Freese; 2, J. M. Hofacre; 3, J. M. Hall; 4,

Peter Dress; 5, A. Gudenkauf; 6, Ed Rice; 7, P. M. Like; 8, Gerd Kammerman; 9, C. D. Hosford; 10, John Eden.

1899—Trustees: H. A. Hanken, J. M. Hofacre, Carl Schatz; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, J. L. Arduser; justices: A. Hanken, H. K. Fuller; constables: Frank Hass, August Rohn; road supervisors: Henry Freese, J. M. Hofacre, F. E. Hall, Peter Dress, Henry Wernimont, N. A. Rice, P. M. Like, John Eden, Alonzo Hosford.

1900—Trustees: John H. Bacher, H. A. Hanken, J. M. Hofacre; clerk, H. Wernimont; assessor, J. L. Arduser; justice, J. L. Graves; constables: P. M. Like, Bert Hubbard; road supervisors: Henry Freese, J. M. Hofacre, Peter Matthiesen, Peter Dress, H. Wernimont, N. A. Rice, P. M. Like, J. H. Eden, Alonzo Hosford.

1901—Trustees: Douglas H. Smith, John Bacher, H. A. Hanken; clerk, Louis Lang; assessor, N. A. Rice; justices: P. M. Like, C. A. Thomas; constables: E. G. Brazelton, E. B. Hubbard.

1902—Trustees: Carl Schatz, D. H. Smith, J. H. Bacher; clerk, H. Wernimont; assessor, N. A. Rice; justices: J. H. Bacher, J. M. Hofacre; constables: Fred Kellogg, W. R. French; road supervisors: Henry Freese, W. S. Sandhouse, Peter Matthiesen, Peter Drips, H. Wernimont, Ahab DeWitt, P. M. Like, J. H. Eden, Alonzo Hosford.

1903—Trustees: J. L. Arduser, C. A. Schatz, D. H. Smith; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, H. Wernimont; justices: J. M. Hofacre, Henry Eilers; constables: Reuben Drips, Gerhard Eilers, Jr.

1904—Trustees: J. L. Arduser, C. A. Schatz, W. H. Hanken; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, H. Wernimont.

1905—Trustees: Peter Matthiesen, C. A. Schatz, W. H. Hanken; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, Henry Wernimont; justices: J. L. Graves, H. J. Lang, Sr.; constables: Alva Like, Fred Starks.

1906—Trustees: Peter Matthiesen, W. H. Hanken, C. A. Schatz; clerk, F. N. Voorhees; assessor, Henry Wernimont.

1907—Trustees: C. A. Schatz, Peter Matthiesen, W. H. Hanken; clerk, Herman Harms; assessor, H. Wernimont; justices: W. S. Sandhouse; constables: Merle Matthiesen, Reuben Dress.

1908—Trustees: C. A. Schatz, Peter Matthiesen, W. H. Hanken; clerk, Herman Harms; assessor, Henry Wernimont.

1909—Trustees: Henry Eiler, W. H. Hanken, C. A. Schatz; clerk, Herman Harms; assessor, Henry Wernimont; justices: Reuben Dress, J. M. Hofacre; constables: J. J. Bailey, Merle Matthiesen.

MADISON TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Madison township was organized from the southwest portion of Clay township, January 1, 1855, and was formerly included in what are now Clay, Scotch Grove, Madison and Wyoming townships.

The first actual settlement in Madison township of which we have any record, was made by Harrison Brown, who commenced improvements in Section 26 about the first of June, 1852. The first prairie was broken by John Bender, June 2, 1852, on the property owned by Harrison Brown on the southeast quarter of section 26. Mr. Bender now resides in Wyoming, a retired and highly respected man. He and his good wife celebrated their golden wedding anniversary on July 21, 1909. The property on which the first sod was turned, is now owned by J. M. French.

About two years afterward, in 1854, Jacob and Thomas Bender, Horace Fay and John Lockard entered the township and settled in the central part. The first residents of the northern part of the township were Daniel and Leaveritt Brown, C. C. Himebaugh, John G. Krouse, Barnett Lewis, L. C. Minard, James McCorkle, Amos Gilbert, Alex Clark, D. Scriven and M. O. Felton. Among the early settlers in other parts of the township were, Enoch Worthington, Seth Tozier, John Niles, Gould Dietz, Seyborn Moore, John Wasson, H. Barto, John McDonald, Andrew McDonald, William McDonald, Abner Kimball, A. W. Pratt, Elijah Day, William Hawley, Henry Cross, Riley Calkins, Jacob Parks, John Anderson, Nathan Arnold, Robert McCalmant, Isaac Bissell, Daniel Bissell, Joshua Crawford, Griswold Hay, David Kling, T. M. Burch, Sol Smith, R. B. Hanna, J. A. LeMaster, David Lyon, Chas. B. Gridley, William H. Alden, John Connemey, James Tuttle, Philo Norton, Daniel Colby, Farnum Colby, M. H. Hogeboom, M. B. Corcoran, Henry Dockstader, James Stephenson and J. A. Blakely.

But we find it recorded that there are other things as important as the cultivation of land in Madison, i. e. marriages and births.

FIRST MARRIAGE.

The first bride led to the hymeneal altar in Madison was Miss Anna M. Krouse, and the bashful bridegroom was M. O. Felton, the master of ceremonies was the gallant and honorable, John E. Lovejoy. The groom of this occasion is yet the same bashful fellow that he was on that eventful August 29th, 1854, and enjoys relating the events of that period. He is a hale and hearty optimistic resident of Center Junction at the advanced age of eighty-two years. The bride and companion of his joys is also one of the substantial women of her day and generation.

FIRST BIRTH.

The first promising youth ushered into the life of Madison was Orlando E. Countryman, son of Nicholas and Katherine Countryman. This happy event occurred May 21, 1853, in a log cabin on what is now the Buckholtz farm just west of the Bender schoolhouse. Mr. Countryman now lives at Canova, South Dakota and bears his honors lightly.

The first girl born in the township was born in the same log cabin as was the first boy, the girl was Miss Kate Hawn, daughter of Jacob and Lana Hawn. This birth is dated July 16, 1853. This blushing maiden now lives in Wyoming and is the wife of Jeff Close. It is a peculiar coincidence that the two first births

in the township, being from different families, should have been in the same cabin. This was in section 27.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Madison township as it now is, was organized at the January session of the Jones county court, 1855. Those early liberty-loving friends were not long in assuming the power given them, and on April 2, 1855, held the first election. A. W. Pratt and Henry Cross were elected to fill the office of justices of the peace. The trustees were Thomas Bender, Horace A. Fay and James Tuttle. The first clerk was John Lockard and the first assessor, C. C. Himebaugh.

The importance of education was not forgotten, and notwithstanding the many demands upon their time and money, a schoolhouse was erected on the farm of C. C. Himebaugh, the ground being donated for that purpose. The first school in south Madison was located about one hundred rods east of the present residence of Fred Storm in section 27. This was in 1854.

THE VILLAGE OF MADISON.

The first village in Madison township was naturally called Madison village. This historic spot was laid out into town lots November 25, 1856, by John and Sarah Niles, Horace and Eleanor Fay, George and Eliza Reed and Griswold N. Hay, and was located on the south half of the southwest quarter, and the southwest quarter of the southeast quarter of section 20, and the north half of the northeast quarter of section 29.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Madison village postoffice was established November 6, 1855, with Horace A. Fay as postmaster. The mail was carried on the stage line from Maquoketa to Anamosa. The next postmaster was Gould P. Deitz, whose commission was dated October 10, 1856. On March 6, 1860, John W. Niles was empowered to perform the duties of postmaster, and on November 13, 1866, he was succeeded by Isaac Vandervort. No further change was made in the representative of Uncle Sam until January 21, 1873, when Purviance Ireland was commissioned postmaster. This was a short administration and on March 31, 1873, Alex. McGregor became the obliging Nasby of the village. On the 17th of November, 1873, the office was discontinued.

BUSINESS CENTER. AN "INN" INCIDENT.

The postoffice was kept in the store. There was also a wagon shop which stood about where Elias Anderson's fine residence now stands. The village blacksmith was Jacob Bender whose duties began in 1854. Seyborn Moore was the wood worker. T. M. Burch and wife were the proprietors of Madison Inn. It is related of this inn during the period when Mr. Burch and his wife were in control, that no liquors of any kind were kept or sold. This was not the usual

custom in the early days. Hence one warm sultry day, some travelers came along and casually asked Mrs. Burch if they could get a drink, to which the accommodating landlady replied, yes sir. The callers had meant one kind of drink, while Mrs. Burch had meant another; so it was with a smile of satisfaction that she brought a pitcher of clear water from the well and offered it to the dry travelers, and it was likewise received with all the good nature of a joke. Mr. and Mrs. Burch now reside in Anamosa and are yet noted for their genial hospitality and kindness of heart.

Nothing remains of the thriving little village today except the land upon which it stood and the memories of the place as retained by those who once knew it. The Madison Village school is now on the next road north.

It is said that there is no stony soil in Madison township. Bear Creek Valley in the southern part, is one of the most fertile valleys in the county. There is not much timber. The farm houses are good and a general air of prosperity prevails.

MADISON TOWNSHIP ASSESSMENT IN 1859.

By chance, the assessment book of Madison township for 1859, has come under our observation, and the figures shown by this ancient record will prove of interest and value from a historical standpoint. This assessment was taken by C. C. Himebaugh, township assessor, just fifty years ago. The total valuation of the land in the township in that year aggregates the sum of eighty-five thousand eight hundred and sixty-five dollars. The assessed value was approximately three dollars and eighty-five cents per acre. There were one hundred and fifty-three horses valued at six thousand, six hundred and forty-one dollars. Five mules valued at three hundred and forty dollars. Seven hundred and sixty head of cattle, value, seven thousand six hundred and fifty-nine dollars. Sixty-eight sheep, valued at one dollar per head. Five hundred and forty-two swine, value, seven hundred and five dollars. Eighty-five carriages, value one thousand eight hundred and sixteen dollars. Three hundred and fifteen dollars in moneys and credits. Fifteen dollars taxable household furniture. Three hundred and ninety-two dollars in other property not enumerated. Total personal property, seventeen thousand, nine hundred and forty-nine dollars.

No land in the township was assessed at a higher valuation than six dollars per acre.

We also give herewith the names of the residents of the township who were subject to county poll as they appear on the assessment roll: Nathan Arnold, Philip G. Alberry, John Anderson, Thomas Bender, B. F. Bedford, Clinton Barto, D. C. Blakely, H. H. Bissell, H. S. Byres, Jacob S. Byres, Daniel Bugh, L. L. Burlingame, Jacob Bender, J. Bennett, Farnum Colby, Alexander Clark, John Clark, Michael D. Corcoran, Joshua Crawford, B. W. Curtis, Henry Cross, William J. Cross, Daniel Colby, Albert H. Day, Elijah Day, William Dockstader, Henry Dockstader, Fred H. Dockstader, Ezra Dockstader, George E. Delevan, G. P. Deitz, M. O. Felton, Joseph S. Fuller, Horace A. Fay, Hiram Fay, Amos Gilbert, John Gorman, H. C. Gleason, William Hawley, Ogden Horton, C. C. Himebaugh, Marcus Hogboom, B. M. House, Alvin M. House, T. J. Holmes, John Herron, Henry Kenison, George Krouse, Abner Kimball,

Thomas Lyans, James Lane, Barnet Lewis, Emmons Leonard, Israel Luce, John Lockard, John Livingston, Robert McCalmant, Guy Merrick, Lewis C. Minard, John McDonald, Evans Moore, John Niles, Lyman C. Niles, Harvey Niles, Martin Nichols, Elisha Newell, Philo Norton, William Newell, W. S. Niles, J. F. Parks, A. H. Persons, A. H. Wilson, Rufus Perry, J. M. Price, George Preston, Addison W. Pratt (land valued at four thousand, three hundred and seventy-five dollars), L. K. Rose, J. D. Raymond, Joseph Sherman, Solomon Smith, Peter Smith, Richard Slocum, Aaron D. Slater, Matthias Scriven, John H. Smith, Peter C. Smith, Peter Strong, David Sherill, Henry Simmons, James Stevenson, Eli Sawyer, Morris Simmons, Barnard Sealls, George W. Sones, Asa R. Thomas, Seth M. Tozier, James Tuttle.

A MADISON BEAR OF 1861.

The quiet and peaceful community which is now Madison township gives no evidence that at one time bears, black fighting bears, once tramped over the prairie and camped in the woods. This fact must be left for memory to verify and history to record. We always like to think of the transition of a county from its wild state to a condition of high civilization and the presence of the wild beasts of the forest vivifies the impression of the country being wild and uncivilized. This is not really true of Madison township, hence the fact that a bear was chased in the township and killed, adds spice to the early traditions of the township.

It was about in the month of February, 1861, John McDonald had about finished his chores in the morning, when his attention was called to the fact of a huge black bear in the barnyard. With that hunting instinct fully aroused, Mr. McDonald was all attention. He had guns, but alas, no bullets. It was the work of a short time to procure some lead and mould some bullets. The boys started after the bear, and John followed on horse back. The bear was found, and when discovered, started to run. The morning was cold, there was snow on the ground, and the long grass interfered with traveling. The bear had gone westward. When near the McNeilly farm, John took a shot at the bear, but had the comfort only of seeing the snow toss up near the nose of the bear. The bear was chased as far as where Amber now is. Here the bear's pursuers changed their course. In the chase, the bear and Mr. McDonald's horse met in the brush. The bear bit the horse on the knee, and the horse charging, fractured some ribs for Mr. Bear. The bear went up into Wayne to the William Sanford farm, then plunged east to Edinburgh into the brush. Mr. McDonald fired, or tried to fire several shots, but in the dampness, the caps snapped. After several attempts to get the gun to fire, John was about to give up in disgust. He was cold and disgusted, and told the boys with him to take his gun and hunt if they wanted to, but he was going home. But feeling in his pocket, our bear hunter, as luck would have it, found another cap. With his gun Mr. McDonald followed the tracks of the bear into the brush, and soon found Mr. Bear lying in the brush facing his pursuer. When close enough, John took aim and fired, and the bear had tramped his last tramp. Not a hole could be found in his hide, for he had been shot straight in the eye. The bear was

brought home on a sled and the hide removed. The carcass was taken to Dubuque and sold. There was quite a spirited rivalry among the hide fanciers to get the bear claws to hang on the bell rope. The hide was hung up in the barn. The moths got into it and destroyed it. Mr. McDonald, now lives at Center Junction at the age of eighty-five years, and his eye yet sparkles with the luster of a genuine sportsman, as he relates his bear chase and the true aim which brought its tragic end.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, MADISON TOWNSHIP.

1855—Trustees: James Tuttle, Thomas Bender, Horace A. Fay; clerk, John Lockard; assessor, C. C. Himebaugh.

1856—Trustees: Thomas Bender, Lewis C. Minards, Enoch Worthington; clerk, Seth Tozier; assessor, C. C. Himebaugh.

1857—Trustees: L. C. Minard, Daniel Colby, Joshua Crawford; clerk, Enoch Worthington.

1858—Trustees: Joshua Crawford, Amos Gilbert, Farnum Colby; clerk, S. M. Tozier.

1859—Trustees: M. O. Felton, H. C. Gleason, Philo Norton; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, C. C. Himebaugh; justices, George Sutherland and John H. Smith.

1860—Trustees: Daniel Colby, John Lockard, Thomas Lyons; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, Philo Norton; justices: H. A. Fays, G. P. Deitz.

1861—Trustees: L. C. Niles, John Lockard, Emmons Leonard; clerk, M. O. Felton; assessor, M. B. Corcoran; justices, John Niles and M. H. Hogeboom; constables: Hiram Little and Henry Dockstader; road supervisors: No. 1, A. Clark; 2, E. A. Nichols; 3, H. Crop; 4, Hiram Little; 5, J. F. Parks; 6, Jacob Bender; 7, M. D. Corcoran; 8, F. O. Gleason; 9, Abner Kimball, 10, G. W. Halsey.

1862—Trustees: Emmons Leonard, J. A. Blakely, L. C. Niles; clerk, M. O. Felton; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1863—Trustees: M. O. Felton, Emmons Leonard, J. A. Blakely; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1864—Trustees: E. Leonard, Nathan Arnold, _____; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1865—Trustees: Asa R. Thomas, Alvin M. House, Robert Somerby; clerk, Thomas Bender; assessor, Michael Corcoran; justices, J. A. Blakely, M. O. Felton; constables: W. S. Niles, Jr., and David M. Scriven.

1866—Trustees: A. R. Thomas, Ervin Green, G. E. Osborne; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, M. D. Corcoran.

1867—Trustees: Erwin Green, G. E. Osborne, C. VanSlyke; clerk, R. Somerby; assessor, A. W. Pratt; justice, W. J. Brainard; road supervisors: John Wasson, C. VanSlyke, J. Sherman, N. Day, T. Bender, R. Hanna, E. Vernon, G. W. James, W. Alden, J. A. Blakely.

1868—Trustees: George E. Osborne, L. G. Ransom, Christopher VanSlyke; assessor, M. O. Felton; clerk, R. Somerby.

- 1869—Trustees: Alvin M. House, William H. Alden, L. G. Ransom; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, M. O. Felton.
- 1870—Trustees: William H. Alden, M. O. Felton, Alvin M. House; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, George E. Osborn.
- 1871—Trustees: W. H. Alden, A. G. Pangborn, G. E. Osborne; clerk, R. Somerby; assessor, M. O. Felton.
- 1872—Trustees: A. G. Pangborn, S. M. Graves, M. G. Burch; clerk, Robert Somerby; assessor, M. O. Felton; road supervisors: J. M. Scrivens, C. Van Slyke, A. Black, John H. Bratton, P. G. Alberry, H. C. Preston, M. O. Felton, L. K. Rose, A. M. House, H. Monroe, R. B. Hanna, J. C. Austin, Daniel Colby.
- 1873—Trustees: M. G. Burch, S. M. Graves, Thomas Lyons; clerk, M. O. Felton; assessor, G. E. Osborn.
- 1874—Trustees: Thomas Lyons, S. M. Graves, M. G. Burch; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, G. E. Osborn.
- 1875—Trustees: J. H. Smith, Thomas Lyons, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, Robert W. McCready; assessor, E. C. Meek; road supervisors, James Brutzman, William Story, E. C. Meek, W. Curtis, A. N. Reade, E. A. Thomas, M. Strayer, W. H. Alden, L. D. Van Wormer, M. O. Felton, Eli Sawyer, J. Richardson.
- 1876—Trustees: L. G. Ransom, Joshua Crawford, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, Robert W. McCready; assessor, E. C. Meek.
- 1877—Trustees: L. G. Ransom, John Wirt, G. E. Osborne; clerk, J. W. Strayer; assessor, E. Tate.
- 1878—Trustees: J. H. Smith, L. G. Ransom, William H. Alden; clerk, E. C. Meek; assessor, M. O. Felton.
- 1879—Trustees: A. G. Pangborn, Thomas Lyons, M. G. Burch; clerk, J. M. Paul; assessor, M. O. Felton.
- 1880—Trustees: M. G. Burch, Thomas Lyons, A. G. Pangborn; clerk, J. M. Paul; assessor, Andrew McDonald.
- 1881—Trustees: Samuel Alexander, A. G. Pangborn, M. G. Burch; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, Andrew McDonald; road supervisors: H. H. Himebaugh, R. J. Espy, Thomas Lyons, Jr., S. M. Graves, D. G. Lyons, John Bender, G. W. James, Jacob Stingley, C. H. Leamon, Charles Gridley, William Stingley, George Evans, W. W. Dodge.
- 1882—Trustees: W. H. H. Reade, Samuel Alexander, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. W. McCready, assessor, Andrew McDonald.
- 1883—Trustees: D. H. Sherrill, Samuel Alexander, W. H. H. Reade; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, A. McDonald; collector, S. L. Gilbert.
- 1884—Trustees: Samuel Alexander, W. H. H. Reade, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, A. McDonald.
- 1885—Trustees: John Wirt, W. H. H. Reade, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, N. B. Noyes.
- 1886—Trustees: D. S. McDonald, P. C. Smith, D. H. Sherill; clerk, R. W. McCready; assessor, N. B. Noyes.
- 1887—Trustees: D. H. Sherrill, P. C. Smith, D. S. McDonald; clerk, Robert W. McCready; assessor, N. B. Noyes.

1888—Trustees: D. S McDonald, D. H. Sherrill, P. C. Smith; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, N. B. Noyes.

1889—Trustees: P. C. Smith, D. H. Sherrill, D. S. McDonald; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, William Davis.

1890—Trustees: D. S. McDonald, P. C. Smith, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, W. H. Davis.

1891—Trustees: P. C. Smith, D. S. McDonald, D. H. Sherrill; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, W. H. Davis.

1892—Trustees: J. A. Overly, P. C. Smith, Warren Dodge; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, W. H. Davis.

1893—Trustees: J. A. Overly, P. C. Smith, Warren Dodge; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1894—Trustees: E. P. Thompson, J. A. Overly, Warren Dodge; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, M. O. Felton.

1895—Trustees: Warren Dodge, J. A. Overly, E. P. Thompson; clerk, George G. Platner; assessor, S. L. Davis.

1896—Trustees: J. A. Overly, Warren Dodge, E. P. Thompson; clerk, R. G. Lyans; assessor, S. L. Davis.

1897—Trustees: J. A. Overly, Warren Dodge, J. F. Brown; clerk, W. O. Shaffer; assessor, S. L. Davis; justices: S. L. Gilbert, G. W. Evans, Z. W. Montague; constables, George Hogeboom, W. H. H. Reade, A. J. Lewis; road supervisors: Henry Welch, R. G. Lyans, S. K. Thompson, B. A. Woodworth, F. D. Cromwell, John Bender, L. L. Ireland, J. W. Glenn, P. C. Levsen, William L. Overly, Ben. Johnston, N. Day, A. J. House.

1898—Trustees: H. P. Barber, J. F. Brown, Warren Dodge; clerk, W. O. Shaffer.

1899—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. F. Brown, H. P. Barber; clerk, Charles Saxon.

1900—Trustees: H. P. Barber, J. F. Brown, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, A. W. McDonald; assessor, George McDonald.

1901—Trustees: J. F. Brown, H. P. Barber, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, A. W. McDonald; assessor, George D. McDonald; road supervisors: H. Welch, E. E. Overly, H. D. Story, S. K. Thompson, B. A. Woodworth, Robert J. Moncrief, John Thomsen, E. Anderson, J. B. Christopherson, L. B. Woodard, Charles Sherman, Clifford Wood, W. H. Preston; justices: R. G. Lyans and G. W. Evans; constables: L. J. McDonald, A. J. Lewis.

1902—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. F. Brown, H. P. Barber; clerk, A. W. McDonald; assessor, George D. McDonald.

1903—Trustees: J. N. Smith, H. P. Barber, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, R. G. Lyans.

1904—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. N. Smith, William McDonald; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, R. G. Lyans.

1905—Trustees: J. W. Glenn, C. E. Bruntlett, J. N. Smith; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1906—Trustees: J. N. Smith, J. W. Glenn, C. E. Bruntlett; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1907—Trustees: A. E. Porter, C. E. Bruntlett, J. W. Glenn; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1908—Trustees: C. E. Bruntlett, J. W. Glenn, A. E. Porter; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, Charles Saxon.

1909—Trustees: H. G. Manuel, C. E. Bruntlett, A. E. Porter; clerk, George D. McDonald; assessor, S. L. Davis.

CENTER JUNCTION.

This quiet and modest town located in the northern part of Madison township, began its existence in October, 1871, when its proprietors, James A. Bronson, S. W. Johnson, John M. Squires and Kinsey Elwood had the town site surveyed and laid out into lots and blocks. Later Mr. Squires purchased the interests of his co-tenants in the town property and became the sole owner.

It was about the same year that the Midland branch of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad, and what is at present known as the Davenport and Monticello branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad completed their lines into and through the youthful village. The town being located near the geographical center of the county, and being at the junction of the two railroads, it very naturally took the name of Center Junction.

THE FIRST BUILDING.

The first building erected in town is the residence now occupied by Dr. T. B. Kent and was erected and used by George Bradfield as a boarding house. This was in 1871. The second building began its historic existence on the spot where Gus Ehlers' store now stands. It was then used for a saloon. The building was later moved back and soon lost its identity.

EARLY MERCANTILE INTERESTS.

William Slocum built and conducted the first hotel in 1871. Nathan Clark in 1871, became the first village blacksmith. In 1872, Dr. Carlisle came to minister to the physical necessities of the people and became the first and leading physician of the place. Dr. Carlisle and Nathan Clark had been previously established in Johnsontown, a pioneer village of the county, located about five miles to the northeast. The first church services were held in the hall over what is now M. G. Alsever's store in the winter of 1871-1872. Rev. Z. R. Ward was the missionary who exhorted the people to live in right relations with their fellow men and with their Maker. Dr. Z. G. Isbell conducted the first drug store. J. C. Houser opened up the first dry goods and grocery store in the village. A man by the name of Sanborn came from Maquoketa and opened up a grocery store.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster was John E. Lovejoy, appointed November 20, 1871. He is spoken of as a man of more than ordinary intelligence, as well as a

man who was economical in anything which required physical exertion. The next man to represent Uncle Sam was Dr. Z. G. Isbell, May 7, 1875 and following him T. E. Carty became the obliging Nasby on May 1, 1893. When Mr. Carty laid down the reins of office, O. O. Watson received the commission to become postmaster and now holds this official position, his commission being dated February 24, 1906.

THE VILLAGE IN 1879.

The history of 1879 in speaking of Center Junction says: "There are two general stores, one drug store, one hardware store, two restaurants, one millinery store, two blacksmith shops, one wagon and repair shop, one tin shop, one hotel, one creamery, two depots, two express offices, one harness shop, two grain warehouses, stockyards, two doctors and no saloons."

The present business roster will also state that there is no saloon. The people are a quiet, hospitable, law abiding class and merit the respect and esteem of all who meet them. The inhabitants at present are largely an English speaking people, and are intelligent and industrious.

THE VILLAGE FIRES.

The business portion of the town has met with several severe reverses by fires. In November, 1900, the store building occupied by George and O. J. Felton, caught fire and burned to the ground. Very little was saved. Again on June 4, 1902, the Schultz meat market, J. W. Bahm's drug store, J. C. Smith's grocery and dry-goods store and O. O. Watson's barber shop and confectionery store met a similar fate, entailing a total loss of about twelve thousand dollars. Since this latter date, the fire god has been good to Center Junction and the onward march of the town has not been further hindered by the fire demon.

THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

In 1885, the village was commissioned to exercise the rights and privileges of local self-government, and in May of that year, the administration of town affairs was placed in the hands of officials elected by the people, for the people. Mr. J. E. Coder was elected to preside over the deliberation of the official body as the first mayor. Mr. Coder also enjoys the distinction of being one of the few who have resided in the town since its first history began. At the writing of this history, he is again the mayor of the town, and is well worthy of the respect and esteem of his fellow men, full of good works and of the charity which builds up men's souls.

WATER WORKS ESTABLISHED.

In July, 1908, a special election was held to give the people an opportunity to vote on the proposition of issuing two thousand dollar bonds for the purpose of putting in a system of water works for the use and protection of the

town. Only three votes were recorded against the proposition. The well has been drilled on the hill in the southern part of the town, and it is proposed to build a large reservoir and lay water mains through the various parts of town. The natural pressure will furnish fire protection and also be sufficient to provide water in all parts of the lower portion of the town.

Center Junction has good shipping facilities, being at the junction of two railroads. The town is surrounded by a rich farming community and the stock shipped to market each year numbers several hundred carloads. The freight receipts will average well with any town of its size in the county.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

The present business roster includes the following lines: Two general stores, conducted by M. G. Alsever on the north side, and by Gus Ehlers on the south side; one drug store and confectionery, by Harr, Gibbs Company; one hardware and agricultural implement store, by Charles Preston; one livery and feed barn, by W. F. Kellogg; one wagon maker, wheelwright and general repair shop, by T. Dawson; one meat market, by Henry Ehlers; O. O. Watson, barber; Thomas Dawson, lumber and building material; J. E. Coder & Son and Hal and A. G. Smith, carpenters; J. E. Coder, undertaker; Orrin Freeman, landlord of Freeman House; William Tomlinson, blacksmith and also grinding; Mrs. William Tomlinson, boarding house; L. E. Moats, blacksmith; Thomas Dawson, proprietor of Center Junction Clay Works; Mills & Kershaw, proprietors of creamery; physicians, Dr. T. B. Kent and Dr. J. M. Young; postmaster, O. O. Watson; Earl Stingley, agent at Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul depot; Ira Schieb, agent at Chicago & Northwestern Railroad depot; two churches, a Presbyterian and a Methodist.

THE CREAMERY.

The first creamery organized in the village was a company of farmers who conducted the plant on the cooperative plan. The building was erected about the year 1877. The business was carried on under the direct supervision of the farmers for a number of years, and was then transferred to private parties. A. F. Hanna, J. P. Younger and perhaps one other have been proprietors since the farmer's organization. Mills and Kershaw now conduct the business and buy milk and cream.

THE COUNTY SEAT QUESTION.

A history of Center Junction would not be complete without referring to its struggle to become the seat of county government. Its geographical location was its strongest argument, and in fact it was an imposing factor which the opponents of the centrally located little city could not easily overcome. Anamosa fought bitterly, and with Colonel W. T. Shaw and other influential and prominent men, backing the efforts of the shire town to retain its head as capital of the county, the strife became bitter at times. The friends of Ana-

mosa had grave fears of the result of the contest waged in October, 1874. Pending the vote by the people on the county seat question, Anamosa in its corporate capacity, appropriated three thousand dollars and private citizens subscribed two thousand dollars more, and from other sources one thousand dollars additional was pledged. Center Junction was ready to do just as much or more, and had picked out the site for the new courthouse, which was to be located where the residence of Dr. Young now stands. In fact Center Junction was ready to do anything within reason to secure the coveted plum. The vote, however, stood one thousand, nine hundred and ninety-three to one thousand, five hundred and ninety-two, in favor of Anamosa.

CENTER JUNCTION CLAY WORKS.

This industry was established in the spring of 1904 by James Leech. Mr. Leech had become satisfied from his own experience that the clay on the hill southwest of the Milwaukee depot, would make good tile and building brick, and to better satisfy himself, he had the clay tested by competent parties. The plant was erected and the work began, and the quality of the product vindicated in every particular, the judgment of Mr. Leech in establishing the clay works. Mr. Leech operated the plant until early in 1907, when he sold a half interest to M. G. Alsever. Later in the same year, Mr. Leech transferred his remaining half interest to Thomas Dawson. In the winter of the same year, Mr. Dawson became the sole proprietor and has since operated and yet owns the property.

A forty horse power engine furnishes the power for the operation of the plant. Three inch, four inch, five inch and six inch tile are manufactured, and also brick of the best quality. The plant has a capacity of six thousand three-inch tile finished product per day, and twelve thousand tile per day of the raw material. Two large kilns are in daily use, one with a capacity of twenty thousand tile and the other with a thirty thousand capacity. Seven men are given steady employment. Even when running at full capacity, the clay works is unable to fill all its orders. The industry is an important one for Center Junction.

THE TELEPHONE COMPANY.

The first telephone company in Center Junction was under the management of a few of the town's people and business men, the franchise being granted in the spring of 1902. Later the farmer' lines installed a switchboard in town, and about this time, the local organization began to lose its identity, the farmers company gradually absorbing the local company and assuming control of the business. The Midland Mutual Telephone Company is the name of the present organization with central and switchboard at the home of Mrs. C. Moses. Other farmers' lines also connect, and the switchboard and expenses of operation are sustained mutually.

CENTER JUNCTION ORCHESTRA.

The best musical organization in the town is this orchestra. At one time the town enjoyed the distinction of having a cornet band, but on account of the

members moving away, the band ceased to exist. The members of the orchestra are: violinist, O. O. Watson; clarionet, E. W. Beck; cornet, Edward Tomlinson; piano, Gustie Dreibilbis.

CENTER JUNCTION SCHOOLS.

The public schools of Center Junction, though perhaps not as large as the schools in the larger towns, are doing good work without any boasting and without apparent display. Little has been written in history of the schools of this place or in Madison township.

The old records have been destroyed and contradictory statements been given as to the first school work in this place. As far as can be determined, the first school was held in an old log house near the present home of Frank Peterson in 1858. The following year, school was held in an old house belonging to Thomas Lyans until a building was erected near the site of the present ward school in 1858. Thomas Lyans was subdirector at that time. Miss Livingstone was the first teacher, but during the winter of 1861, M. O. Felton was the "country schoolmaster." It was then the "banner school" of the township, having an enrollment of nearly fifty pupils. The names of the teachers after this time have not been determined.

During a part of this time, a select school had been held in town in a vacant building on Main street. In 1872, the old Ward school was moved to the site where the opera house now stands, the intention being to use the building for a shop and a new building erected in its stead. But as there was no schoolhouse in town, it was finally decided to use this building until the much agitated question as to where the new schoolhouse should be built, had been determined.

In the spring of 1873, Miss Adell Isabel (Mrs. McKelvey) was hired as teacher. It was finally decided to build the new building upon the hill—the beacon light to knowledge for the rising generation. On this promontory it now stands. It was built by McFarland of this place and Brainard & Eastman of Wyoming in the year 1874.

The first independent school board under the new law were: John E. Lovejoy, J. C. Houser and John Smith. The addition was built by contractor, Robert J. Espy. The addition was taken for the "big room" and the main part of the building was used for the smaller children under Miss Anna Winner. This arrangement lasted until the new part would not seat all the pupils—then it was changed and the main part used for the large scholars as arranged at present.

A few years after this, the people of the village were awakened one night by the vigorous ringing of school bell coupled with the excited cry of fire! fire! James Carson had given the alarm and in a short time every household was awake to find the cause of alarm was located in the schoolhouse. After many a Jack and Jill had climbed the hill with a pail of water, the willing hands had extinguished the blaze which had been started by some kindling that had been left on the top of the old fashioned box stove to dry.

It was an ungraded school until 1890, when S. C. Smith petitioned the board for a graded school of ten grades. The petition was granted. The first class to graduate was in 1892, under the principalship of S. C. Smith. Miss Belle Sutliff presided over the smaller pupils at that time.

Since that time the principals in the high school were: J. Torney, Leslie Mitchell, F. D. Curttright, Frank Hicks, Frank Fowlie, Oscar R. Gillilan, Charles Bratton, W. W. Crawford and F. W. Jones, the present principal. The primary teachers were: Alice Dawson, Carrie Paul, Sara Buck, Mary Coder and Nellie White. The eleventh and twelfth grades were added to the course of study under the principalship of W. W. Crawford.

Ten classes, numbering fifty-one pupils in all, have been granted diplomas of graduation. Of these all are living except Miss Eva White of the class of 1894. The following are the graduates:

1892—Sadie Alexander, Jennie Gilroy, Helen Montague, Alice Dawson, Howard Dawson.

1894—Lizzie Shipley, Bertha Stingley, Eva White (deceased), Charles Sutherland.

1896—D. L. Young, Vernon Dawson, Burritt Kent, Maude Stingley, Mary Coder, Lee Coder, Judson Leggett, Robert Carson.

1897—Bertha Pangburn, Alta Davis, Gertrude Shipley, Margaret Sutherland, Martha Carson, Nellie White, Arthur Young.

1899—Myrtle Dreilibis, Edna Davis, Nellie Livingstone.

1901—Elsa Coder, Jennie Shipley, Minnie Dawson, Earl Stingley, Leo Courtney.

1902—Arthur Lincoln, Viola Lincoln, Ross Young, Mabel McNeilly, Minnie Livingstone, May Overley, Fred Overley.

1907—Mabel Collier.

1908—Mildred Williamson, May Kent, Lizzie McDonald, Myrtle Livingstone, Ina Leggett, Earl Cook, Roscoe Stingley, Harvey Fowler.

1909—James McNeilly, Rose Berry, Frank Livingstone.

The members of the present school board are: president, J. E. Coder; O. O. Watson, Thomas Dawson, Frank Peterson, Philip Norris; secretary, William Stingley; treasurer, Howard Leech. The Ward School located about two miles southeast of the town, is also under the jurisdiction and supervision of this school board. Frank Jones is principal of the town school and Miss Nellie White primary. Leo Courtney teaches the Ward School.

THE CENTER JUNCTION CALL.

The geographical hub of the county was the seat of a newspaper publication in its history, though but little remains of the publication except the memory. The Center Junction Call sprung up like a mushroom in the night about the year 1895. R. B. Curtis was the name by which the publisher was known locally. He came from no one could tell where, who he was could not be determined. The Call was a small sized newspaper, both in subject matter and in the size of the sheet. The publication continued for a number of weeks when the publisher removed to Anamosa and started up a daily paper. From Ana-

mosa, the editor disappeared as mysteriously as he had appeared at Center Junction. Mr. Curtis, alias several other names, was obliged to spend a few years in Anamosa Penitentiary to meditate upon the number of hearts he had broken and torn. The Call was the first paper published in Center Junction. The paper died a natural death.

THE CENTER JUNCTION VISITOR.

In October, 1895, Harry Davis began the publication of The Center Junction Visitor, with some of the same press outfits used by R. B. Curtis in his Center Junction and Anamosa publications earlier in the year. Mr. Davis soon sold out to James Hall who issued a few editions of the Visitor, then the Visitor visited no more.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The early records of the church are not very complete, but from them the following items have been selected, as being the more important and the more interesting ones.

The first preaching in the town was by Rev. Z. R. Ward, who used a hall over one of the stores, and began his work sometime in the early part of the year 1872. The class was organized on May 12th of that year. The Fourth Quarterly Conference of that year, held July 27th, appointed G. V. Winner as steward for Center Junction. The First Quarterly Conference of the ensuing year was held at this place November 24, 1872, Rev. S. Y. Harmer being the pastor. At the Second Quarterly Conference, a committee was appointed to see about the matter of the erection of a church building. And at the Fourth Quarterly Conference, held August 11, 1873, the following board of trustees was elected, viz: Z. G. Isbell, G. V. Winner, William McIntyre, George Krouse, M. Nichols, E. S. Carlisle, M. Strayer. There seems to be no record as to the time when the building was begun, completed or dedicated. In the summer of 1873, the old parsonage at Johnsontown was sold, after the proper steps had been taken, and the proceeds used in the building of the present parsonage, Rev. W. N. Chaffee being pastor. The parsonage was completed that fall, and the new pastor, J. F. Wilcox, was its first occupant.

The class was organized with fifteen members, and from it the church has grown to the present class of about seventy-five resident members, and a few living at a distance. Through all these years the church has been doing well the work of saving souls and fitting them for the Kingdom of God.

The church at present has as auxiliary organizations, a Sunday school, superintendent, E. Ray Young; Epworth League, president, H. E. Stingley; Woman's Home Missionary Society, president, Mrs. Ardella Dawson.

The board of trustees: William Stingley, J. H. Courtney, H. Collier, Charles Preston, Thomas Dawson; board of stewards: Mrs. Lou Murphy, H. Collier, James Young, J. M. Young; class leader, William Stingley.

The following is a list of the pastors who have been on the work since the beginning of the church in Center Junction, the year given being the one in which they were first appointed to the charge: Z. R. Ward, 1871; S. Y. Harmer,

1872; W. N. Chaffee, 1874; J. F. Wilcox, 1876; M. T. Smedley, 1877; C. P. Mather, 1878; Rev. Mather died in August, 1880, and G. W. Rogers filled out the remainder of the year; Rufus Ricker, 1881; S. Goodsell, 1882; G. B. Crinklaw, 1885; W. E. McCormac, 1887; A. W. Smith, 1892; W. E. Van Buren, 1897; H. F. Wyatt, 1900; Farnum Ellis, 1902; T. H. Sheckler, 1903; Joel Hilburn, 1904; T. P. Potter, 1907; H. F. Dorcas, 1908.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

On the 8th day of January, 1878, a petition was prepared and submitted to Rev. A. K. Baird, Synodical Missionary of the Synod of Iowa, north, signed by twelve members of the Scotch Grove Presbyterian church, desiring to have a Presbyterian church organized in Center Junction, Iowa. On the 18th of January, 1878, the first meeting was held with the petitioners by Rev. A. K. Baird, at which meeting, the petitioners were duly certified as members of the Scotch Grove Presbyterian church, and at their own request, dismissed to unite as a new organization by a committee of the session of the Scotch Grove church, consisting of elders Alexander McKean, William Clarke, Thomas Lyans.

On the 20th of January, 1878, a communion service was held by Rev. A. K. Baird, assisted by Rev. John Rice, when the petitioners were duly organized into a Presbyterian church in connection with the General Assembly of the Presbyterian Church of America.

The petitioners who became the charter members of the new church were: Thomas Lyans, Rebecca Lyans, Sophia Jane Lyans, Robert G. Lyans, Joanna Lovejoy, Justus C. Houser, Martha Houser, Mary Jane Espy, Robert J. Espy, Amanda Ella Lyans, Minerva Isabel Lyans, Thomas Lowry Lyans. At the meeting for organization on the 18th of January, 1878, Mr. Thomas Lyans having been a member of the session of the Scotch Grove church, was elected elder, and on the 14th of April, 1878, Mr. J. C. Houser was also elected elder and ordained by Rev. D. Russell. Thomas Lyans was installed as elder. This constituted the session.

The twelve charter members having been members of the Scotch Grove church, the new church might well be called one of the children of the Scotch Grove church. During the year 1878, a number of new members were added, as follows: John Brown, Mary Brown, John Ellinwood Lovejoy, Thomas H. McKelvey, Peter C. Smith, Helen Smith, Casper Knittle, Jane Leech, Sarah Wilson, David C. Wilson, Samuel T. Wilson, Anna E. Wilson, Albert G. Wilson, Amanda R. Hemmingway, Mrs. Eliza Smith.

Those who have been elders in the church: Thomas Lyans, Justus C. Houser, Peter C. Smith, Everett J. Lyans, John H. M. Thompson, Matthew John McNeilly, William S. Pangburn. The last three named, are the present members of the church session.

List of pastors who have served the church: Daniel Russell, 1878 to July, 1882; James L. Wilson, July, 1882—December, 1885; William Gay, January, 1886—October, 1888; A. W. McConnell, January, 1889—October, 1891; Hugh Robinson, October, 1891—October, 1894; J. M. Bolton, February, 1895—July,

1898; from July, 1898 to June, 1899, supplied by students from McCormick Seminary (Chicago); Thomas W. Hine, July, 1899—December, 1901; J. C. Orth, September, 1902—September, 1903; J. A. McKay, September, 1904—September, 1905; Robert A. Brough, July 9, 1905, the present pastor.

The present membership of the church is about forty, and among the number are included a number of very loyal and faithful supporters and attendants. A Sunday school is maintained, Samuel G. Thompson, Jr., is the superintendent.

The church at the present time is supplied by the same pastor as the Scotch Grove church, the pastor residing at the latter place, and during six months of the year, preaching Sunday mornings at Scotch Grove and the afternoon at Center Junction, and vice versa, the other six months.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA, FERN CAMP, NO. 1863. This local order was organized October 3, 1899, with a good membership as follows: Oracle, Mary Kent; vice oracle, Mary Leech; recorder, Mary Smith; receiver, Freda Magoon; past oracle, Della Dawson; marshal, Jennie Felton; I. S., Lavina Carson; chancellor, Mary Livingston; physicians, Drs. T. B. Kent and J. W. Richards; managers: Della Dawson, Hattie Pangborn and George Platner; and also the other members as follows: Ida Smith, Louisa Pries, James Leech, J. F. Livingston, Fred Preas, J. McDonald, W. S. Pangborn, E. E. Overly, Gertrude Shipley, Jessie Kent, Maggie McDonald, Eliza Shipley, Thomas Dawson, George Felton, Nellie White, Anna Cook and Mary Bohler. Deaths and removals have reduced the membership at present to about fourteen. The following now hold the reins of office: Oracle, Rilla McNeilly; vice oracle, Elsie Scofield; past oracle, Mary Livingston; chancellor, Hattie Pangborn; recorder, Della Dawson; receiver, Mary Leech; marshal, Kitty Overly; sentinel, Sarah Coyle; physicians, Drs. Young and Kent; managers: Elsie Scofield, Rachel Smith, Mary Livingston.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, CAMP NO. 892. This flourishing fraternal insurance society was born March 28, 1899, with the following as guardians: Consul, C. M. Overly; advisor, S. W. Underwood; banker, C. W. McMahon; clerk, E. M. MacCormac; escort, W. F. Overly; watchman, W. A. Stingley; sentry, H. W. Shipley; physicians, Drs. W. A. Scott and E. G. Leffler; managers: R. Williamson, H. S. Richardson and Z. W. Montague.

The following officers now minister to the official wants of the camp: Consul, Leo Courtney; advisor, F. W. Jones; clerk, William Stingley; escort, Lyman Moats; watchman, Elmer Baldwin; sentry, Frank Morris; banker, Thomas Dawson; physicians, Drs. J. M. Young and T. B. Kent; managers: O. O. Watson, T. I. Platner and F. L. Serbousek.

I. O. O. F. LODGE, NO. 245. This lodge was instituted in the year 1872, and was one of the first, if not the first lodge organized in the new village. But very little can be found of the history of this organization. It came to a natural or rather an unnatural end about the year 1886, when the charter was surrendered and I. O. O. F., No. 245, ceased to exist.

I. O. O. F., NO. 711. This is the second edition of Odd Fellowism in Center Junction, the certificate of its birth having inscribed thereon the date of April

24, 1905. It has maintained the vigor of its youth, and is now in the strength of good fellowship. The first to minister to the official wants of the lodge were: N. G., J. F. Brown; V. G., F. L. Serbousek; recording secretary and also financial secretary, J. A. McDonald; treasurer, O. O. Watson; R. S. N. G., O. E. Robertson; L. S., Guy McDonald; warden, H. O. Dixon; conductor, O. N. Cook; R. S. S., C. W. Preston; L. S. S., F. C. Preas; I. G., N. R. Espy; O. G., W. Watson; chaplain, H. Atwood; R. S. V. G., A. G. Smith; L. S., George McDonald. At present the lodge has a membership of thirty-six members in good standing and the following are the officers: N. G., W. F. Smith; V. G., ——————; recording secretary and financial secretary, E. L. Tomlinson; treasurer, O. O. Watson; R. S. N. G., F. L. Serbousek; L. S., W. H. White; warden, H. O. Dixon; conductor, Guy McDonald; R. S. S., T. I. Platner; I. G., J. A. McDonald; O. G., J. F. Livingston.

MYSTIC WORKERS, LODGE No. 183. This organization began its existence in Center Junction, October 29, 1898, when worthy J. M. George, acting as master, and worthy Johnson acting as secretary, installed the following as its first officers: President, Thomas Dawson; vice president, Reilla McNeilly; secretary, Frank Fowlie; banker, C. E. Magoon; physician, Dr. T. B. Kent; attorney, E. E. Overly; conductor, R. L. Rose, sentinel, Tobe Hendricks; picket, Charles Leggett; managers, F. McNeilly, J. W. Bahm, T. Hendricks. The lodge so well begun, has retained a good membership, though death has removed some and others have cast adrift. There are thirty-six members at present, several of whom now reside in distant states. The officers who now preside are: President, T. Dawson; vice president, Edward Duncan; secretary, Flora Smith; banker, Flora Smith; marshal, A. G. Smith; watchman, Guy McDonald; sentinel, Ernest Wright; physician, Dr. J. M. Young; supervisors, Lyman Moats, W. M. White, Sr., Bessie Watson.

A. O. U. W. LODGE, No. 160. This lodge was established in Center Junction in the spring of 1878, and maintained a flourishing existence for several years. But the lodge met with much the same problems as several other lodges of the same order in other parts of the county, and about the year 1895 or earlier, there was not enough left to call an organized society.

PEERLESS REBEKAH LODGE, No. 562. This lodge was organized at Center Junction on June 1, 1905, the degree being conferred by Evangeline staff of Anamosa. The following were the first officers and charter members: N. G., Lucia Watson; V. G., Eva Espy; secretary, Lucy Robertson; treasurer, Bessie Watson, warden, Sarah Coyle; conductor, Ollie Rawson; O. G., O. N. Cook; I. G., Mary Atwood; R. S. N. G., Ida McDonald; L. S. N. G., Alzina Tomlinson; R. S. V. G., Louisa Preas; L. S. V. G., Helen Ward; chaplain, Anna Cook; Wilber Watson, A. E. Robertson, Mr. and Mrs. J. A. McDonald, Guy McDonald, Mr. and Mrs. James Livingston, Fred Preas, E. L. Tomlinson, N. R. Espy, Harvey Atwood, Ida Leggett. The local lodge has entertained the Rebekah convention and has also enjoyed the distinction of having had one of the best staffs in the county. The present membership is about sixty, with the following officers: N. G., Alzina Tomlinson; V. G., Belle Moncrief; secretary, Ida McDonald; treasurer, Mabel Tomlinson; warden, Mary Atwood; conductor, Elva Collier; O. G., E. L. Tomlinson; I. G., Ida Andrews; R. S. N. G., Flossie Carson;

L. S. N. G., May Livingston; R. S. V. G., Josie Moses; L. S. V. G., Mrs. A. Preston; chaplain, Mrs. C. Sutherland.

THE K. K. CLUB.

THE K. K. CLUB is an organization composed of a number of the younger ladies of the town for the purpose of literary improvement and for the cultivation of their tastes for fancy work. The club was organized October 6, 1908, and meets every two weeks at the homes of the several members. The present officers are: President, Alice Young; vice president, Mrs. F. W. Jones; secretary and treasurer, Flora Smith.

OFFICIAL ROSTER.

1885—Mayor, J. E. Coder; recorder, R. G. Lyans; assessor, Z. G. Isbell; trustees, Martin Nichols, E. P. Chapin, F. E. Bills, J. L. Hall, E. S. Carlisle, David Clark.

1886—Mayor, J. E. Coder; recorder, R. G. Lyans; assessor, Z. W. Montague; trustees: E. P. Chapin, Martin Nichols, T. Dawson, J. L. Hall, G. E. Reyner, F. E. Bills.

1887—Mayor, J. E. Coder; recorder, W. W. Hunter; treasurer, F. E. Bills; assessor, Z. W. Montague; trustees, C. E. Reyner, F. E. Bills, J. L. Hall, E. P. Chapin, Peter Smith and Martin Nichols.

1888—Mayor, Z. G. Isbell; recorder, Z. W. Montague; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; assessor, William Stingley; trustees, William Pangborn, E. P. Chapin, F. M. Magee, F. E. Bills, J. L. Hall and Peter Smith.

1889—Mayor, C. W. McMahon; recorder, T. Dawson; assessor, William Stingley; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, Peter Smith, E. P. Chapin, William Pangborn, J. E. Coder, J. L. Hall and James Gilroy.

1890—Mayor, C. W. McMahon; recorder, T. Dawson; assessor, William Stingley; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, J. E. Coder, T. E. Carty, W. A. Scott, William Pangborn, James Gilroy and J. L. Hall.

1891—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, T. Dawson; assessor, William Stingley; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, J. E. Coder, William Pangborn, T. E. Carty, James Gilroy, J. L. Hall and W. A. Scott.

1892—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, T. Dawson; assessor, H. S. Richardson; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, James Gilroy, C. A. Hall, Thomas White, William Pangborn, T. E. Carty and J. E. Coder.

1893—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, Thomas Dawson; assessor, H. S. Richardson; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, C. A. Hall, A. McDonald, Thomas White, C. Scofield, J. E. Coder and William Pangborn.

1894—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, Thomas Dawson; assessor, E. J. Lyans; treasurer, H. S. Richardson; trustees, T. B. Kent, H. W. Shipley, B. C. Mackrill, C. A. Hall, A. McDonald and Thomas White.

1895—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, Thomas Dawson; assessor, E. J. Lyans; treasurer, T. E. Carty; trustees, A. McDonald, Thomas White, George Felton, T. B. Kent, B. C. Mackrill and H. W. Shipley.

1896—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, E. J. Lyons; marshal, F. M. Magee; council, George Platner, Charles Magoon, H. Shipley, James Leech, George Felton, T. B. Kent.

1897—Mayor, Z. W. Montague; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; marshal, A. Wright; street commissioner, H. Shipley; council, T. B. Kent, George Felton, C. E. Magoon, James Leech, George Platner, B. B. Smith.

1898—Mayor, T. Dawson; clerk, F. L. Coder; assessor, E. J. Lyans; treasurer, J. S. Smith; marshal, A. J. Lewis; street commissioner, Hezekiah Shipley; council, C. E. Magoon, James Leech, T. B. Kent, B. B. Smith, George Platner, H. W. Shipley.

1899—Mayor, Thomas Dawson; clerk, F. L. Coder; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, E. J. Lyans; council, O. N. Cook, H. W. Shipley, George Platner, J. T. Leech, N. R. Espy.

1900—Mayor, D. S. McDonald; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, E. J. Lyans; marshal and street commissioner, A. Wright; council, O. N. Cook, H. W. Shipley, James Leech, C. E. Magoon, C. H. Murphy, N. R. Espy.

1901—Mayor, D. S. McDonald; clerk, William Stingley; assessor, Lee Coder; treasurer, J. S. Smith; marshal and street commissioner, A. Wright; council, James Leech, M. L. Coyle, O. N. Cook, C. E. Magoon, H. W. Shipley, C. H. Murphy.

1902—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; assessor, Lee Coder; treasurer, J. S. Smith; council, C. E. Mills, N. R. Espy, T. Dawson, M. L. Coyle, H. W. Shipley, C. H. Murphy.

1903—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, J. S. Smith; assessor, Lee Coder; marshal, F. M. Magee; street commissioner, Howard Leech; council, T. Dawson, D. S. Ward, James Leech, N. R. Espy, H. W. Shipley.

1904—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; marshal, E. E. Wright; street commissioner, William Bohler; council, T. Dawson, H. W. Shipley, D. S. Ward, N. R. Espy, O. O. Watson, James Leech.

1905—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; council, A. G. Smith, L. C. Rawson, D. S. Ward, T. Dawson, H. W. Shipley, O. O. Watson.

1906—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; treasurer, H. Leech; assessor, Howard Leech; council, T. Dawson, O. O. Watson, N. R. Espy, L. C. Rawson, H. W. Shipley, A. G. Smith.

1907—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, William Stingley; assessor, Howard Leech; treasurer, Howard Leech; council, C. W. Preston, Merlin Moses, A. E. Robertson, E. E. Wright, A. G. Smith, Thomas Dawson.

1908—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, E. L. Tomlinson; assessor, H. Leech; treasurer, Howard Leech; council, Thomas Dawson, C. W. Preston, Merlin Moses, E. E. Wright, A. E. Porter, F. B. Loomis.

1909—Mayor, J. E. Coder; clerk, Edward L. Tomlinson; assessor, H. Leech; treasurer, H. Leech; council, M. G. Alsever, T. Dawson, C. W. Preston, E. E. Wright, A. E. Porter, Merlin Moses.

MONTICELLO TOWNSHIP.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

The early settlement of Monticello township is so fully covered in the succeeding pages in the writings of people who were on the ground while the history was being made, that further mention is unnecessary. Monticello township, as known at the present time, in its political divisions, is not as extensive as in the earlier days of its history. Monticello was organized as a township June 10, 1847, from Richland township, and included all the territory south of the Maquoketa River, being most of the territory now occupied by Monticello, Lovell, Wayne, Cass and Castle Grove. Cass and Wayne townships were separated from Monticello and attached to Fairview, April 21, 1848. Castle Grove was separated from Monticello and organized as a separate township, January, 1855. Lovell township was organized in 1898, and separated from Monticello township, and included all that part of Monticello township not included within the incorporate limits of the city of Monticello. The city of Monticello is now co-extensive with the township of Monticello.

A PROSPEROUS CITY.

The city of Monticello is conceded to be one of the most prosperous of all the towns of Jones county. Its business district indicates thrift and prosperity along commercial lines. Its fine residences and well kept lawns indicate home comforts and a commendable degree of civic pride. Its elegant church edifices, its enlarged school buildings, its public library, give the visitor an impression of moral intelligence, and of culture and refinement among the inhabitants. The total municipal indebtedness does not exceed the sum of seven thousand dollars, and in the present prosperous condition of the municipal affairs, this indebtedness will be entirely wiped out in a few years.

DEATH OF S. S. FARWELL.

In the death of Hon. S. S. Farwell on September 21, 1909, the city of Monticello, as well as the entire county, has lost one of her first citizens, and a man of large affairs and of recognized business and literary ability. For many years, this large hearted man has been a part of the civil affairs of the city, and has borne his part of the burdens which fall to the lot of the patriotic citizens, nobly and well. Unselfish in his service in behalf of the public, generous in the performance of his duties, public and private, honest and straightforward in his dealings with his fellow men, he has abundantly performed his duties as a man, a citizen and a public benefactor, and endeared himself in the hearts of the community. His last public act was his gift of the Soldier's Monument and its dedication in the Monticello Cemetery on May 31, 1909. The services of Major Farwell in the war of the Rebellion in behalf of the Union, and his services in congress as a representative from this congressional district, have been with a strict regard to his duties as a citizen and with proper respect for the demands

of his constituents. Though ripe in years and in usefulness, his removal has meant a great deal to the charitable, benevolent and public interests of the city of Monticello, and its inhabitants, and leaves a vacancy which few can fill. History will record the passing of a good man.

EARLY HISTORY OF MONTICELLO.

The following in reference to the early history of Monticello, is largely compiled from the writings of John Blanchard, editor of the Monticello Express, and from the "History of the City," written by M. M. Moulton, mayor of Monticello for the year 1869, published the same year by G. W. Hunt, editor of The Express at that time. This was taken from the history of 1879 and is well worthy of a place in this history.

"The fall of the year 1836, Daniel Varvel and William Clark made the first settlement upon the present site of Monticello. Young and hopeful, they had pushed far away from the settlements to the outer verge of civilization, to make their fortunes and found for themselves new homes.

"The scene spread out before the sturdy pioneers was one of surpassing loveliness. It was that of a fertile wilderness, instinct with beauty and pregnant with promise. The wide prairies 'stretching in airy undulations far away,' their sunny ridges and fertile slopes glowing beneath the brilliancy of the autumn sky, the beautiful Maquoketa and the smaller, but not less beautiful Kitty Creek, gliding beneath the overshadowing bluffs, and bordered with forests, upon the foliage of which the early frosts had spilled their golden stain. It was as the garden of Eden lapsed into primeval wilderness and solitude, with no man to till the soil. Those were among the times of frontier life that characterized the settlement of this vast region between the Mississippi and Missouri rivers. Those times that tried men's souls are, for the most part, passed away. The trail of the Indian no longer marks the native prairie, and the smoke of the wigwam is no more seen along our bluffs. No more will the twang of the bow-string or the crack of the rifle startle the solitude of the wilderness; for a new race and a greater civilization have come in. We question if it entered into the anticipations of the pioneers, Varvel and Clark, that before they passed the prime of life, they would see spring up in that primitive wilderness a flourishing little city, with busy streets, imposing business blocks, elegant private residences, railroads, telegraph, mills, and all the elements and evidences of an enterprising and growing community.

"By the time the winter had set in, Varvel and Clark were comfortably lodged for the season in a log cabin, prepared to bid defiance to tempest and frost, to savage and wild beasts. The entire winter was spent in lonely and monotonous seclusion; but as both were experienced and ardent hunters, and game plentiful, it is to be presumed that their situation was not without its compensation. We venture to say that they were not likely to forget their first winter's experience in what is now the rich and flourishing county of Jones, then an inhospitable and wild region.

"Mr. Varvel was a native of the state of Kentucky and Mr. Clark of Ohio. Both men worked for some time in the lead mines in the vicinity of Dubuque

before locating here. Early in the following spring, 1837, Richard South settled here, his wife, who accompanied him, being the first woman who came to soften the rude hardships of frontier life with domestic comfort and home feeling that only woman's gentle presence can bestow.

"During the following summer, T. J. Peak, B. Beardsley, James McLaughlin and Thomas Gilligan moved hitherward, settling in this vicinity. The first breaking was done this year, Mr. Varvel being the first man to upturn the virgin soil of the rich prairie land in this section.

"During the summer of 1838, T. J. Peak was married to Miss Rebecca M. Beardsley, this being the first marriage solemnized in the young colony, and the first in the county. (Other records show the date of this marriage to have been on Christmas day, 1839.—Editor.) In that early day circumstances and conditions were far from favorable to those who would a-marrying go. Obstacles were to be overcome, such as the devotees at the shrine of Hymen, in these later times of easy marriages—and equally easy divorces—little dream of. In this case, the ardent bridegroom was compelled to journey to Sugar Creek in Cedar county, a distance of sixty-five miles, to procure a license. Mr. Peak is an honored citizen of Monticello still, and both he and his excellent wife now rejoice in the results of their early labors. (Mr. T. J. Peak died at Monticello, January 8, 1900, and Mrs. Peak died at the same place, December 24, 1907.—Editor.)

"On the 7th day of December, 1838, a preliminary meeting was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore, of 'Bowen's Prairie, to consider the best method of securing a regular county organization. The object of the meeting was not, however, accomplished until the 24th day of January, 1839.

"In the same year, 1839, occurred a noteworthy episode in the history of the settlement, or, as Artemus Ward would have said: 'two episodes.' We refer to the birth of twins in the family of Mr. Richard South, already mentioned. The children were of opposite sexes, healthy and promising, and their advent was considered, under all circumstances, a happy omen, auguring a rapid growth and gratifying prosperity for the little colony. In this year, also the first contract for carrying the mail between Dubuque and Iowa City, via Monticello, was secured by Hon. Ansel Briggs, who afterward became the first governor of Iowa upon its admission into the sisterhood of states. By this route, settlers occasionally received intelligence from the outside world, but the place had not yet attained the distinction of a postoffice, and the mail was distributed directly from the pocket of the carrier.

"On December 15, 1840, Daniel Varvel then twenty-nine years of age, was married to Margaret E. Beardsley, twenty-two years of age. This was after the organization of the county. On July 26th of the same year, Edmond Booth was married to Mary Ann Walworth, and on November 10th, James Dawson and Emily A. Wilcox were married. These were the only marriages in the county that year.

"The first postoffice was established here in 1841, and William Clark was appointed postmaster. Monticello was particularly favored in the matter of mail facilities, considering its tender age, there being a weekly mail from Dubuque to Iowa City, the latter at the time the capital of the Territory of Iowa.

The seat of government was located there in 1839, by the commissioners appointed by the territorial legislature to make the selection. It was in 1841 that Mr. James Skelley moved into the settlement. During the year 1839, the famous highway known as the 'military road' was surveyed, built and bridged and put into excellent condition, entirely at the expense of the national government. (The completion of the work took one or two years.) During the year 1844, Frink & Walker, the great stage firm, put on a four-horse daily coach between Dubuque and Iowa City. In the year 1849, the first doctor, W. B. Selder, of Indiana, came and settled in Monticello. The first schoolhouse was erected in the year 1849, the lumber being hauled from Dubuque, and the house built by five of the leading citizens, to-wit: Daniel Varvel, John Stevenson, Joseph Clark, Dr. W. B. Selder and George Gassett. The first blacksmith shop was started in 1852 by a Mr. Dunlap. From that date to 1854, the settlement grew apace. Men of intelligent foresight and enterprise were added to the rapidly increasing population. The county which in the year 1838 had but two hundred and forty-one inhabitants, in 1854 numbered six thousand and seventy-five. In the year 1853, Monticello may be said to have begun its existence as a separate and distinct community, though previous to this time it had become a village of some note and considerable promise.

"The credit of organizing, i. e., first platting the village into town lots, laying off streets, and so forth, belongs to G. H. Walworth and Daniel Varvel. The village at the time of which we write, was located along the military road, considerably east of the site at present occupied by the business portion. D. S. Dewey moved to Monticello from Waukegan, Illinois, this year, and commenced the erection of a dam and sawmill, adjoining the site occupied later by the East Monticello Grist Mills. This year also, A. Holston built the Monticello House, and John W. Moore opened a small store. The original plat (September, 1853), contained sixty-three lots, Mr. James Finton, now deceased, becoming the purchaser of lot number one. The price of the lots at the time was but a small portion of what is now asked and received. During the year 1855, T. C. West erected a building for the sale of dry goods, groceries, and such general merchandise as is required in a country store. In the summer of the same year, John Tabor was made the first justice of the peace, he receiving his commission from the county judge. In this year also, Dewey's sawmill was burned. In 1856, D. C. Quimby was appointed the first notary public. In 1857, the first wagon shop was started by Frank Reiger. Changes were going on continually and the town was rapidly growing in importance and repute. The year 1858 was one of the most memorable in the history of the embryo city. It was during this year that the question of building the Dubuque & South Western Railroad was first brought before the enterprising, wide-awake, and far-seeing business men to whose industry and intelligent forethought Monticello owes much of its later prosperity and importance. The most liberal and substantial support was accorded the important project, and through the energy and spirit of the people along the route through the country, it was pushed actively forward, so that the work was actually begun in the same year in which the enterprise was first suggested to the people. As will be readily supposed, the inauguration of such an enterprise and the sure prospect of the speedy opening

of a public thoroughfare of such inestimable value and importance gave a wonderful impetus to the town. Immediately, a new addition to the town was surveyed and platted, called the Railroad Addition, November, 1858. Lots were taken with astonishing rapidity and at figures largely in advance of former prices. New buildings were erected in all directions; a lumber yard was started by J. L. Davenport; work was begun upon East Monticello Flouring Mills by Mr. Dewey, already mentioned; the township was organized into a school district, under the school law of the state; Monticello Lodge, No. 117, I. O. O. F., was instituted; activity was the order, 'go-ahead' the watchword, pride in the town and perfect faith in its future, the prevailing sentiments of the day.

"The year 1859 was signalized by the completion of the railroad to this point. Trains, however, did not commence to run regularly across the bridge until the next year, the first freight being delivered in the month of January, 1860, in the shape of several carloads of lumber. This event was rendered additionally noteworthy by the arrival of a class of emigrants whose introduction could very easily have been dispensed with. We refer to the rats which were brought from Dubuque in those freight cars, the first of the long-tailed, troublesome species of the genus 'varmint' ever seen in Monticello. The main part of the old school building was erected that year. Fred Grassmeyer started the first tinshop in the basement of a dwelling house on Main street. Peak & Hogg opened a dry-goods store west of the railroad and near the depot. The first grain warehouse was erected this year by E. B. Kinsella & Brother. C. E. Wales also came on and opened a dry-goods store in company with William Merriam. In August of this year, the first attorney, A. J. Monroe, settled in Monticello. He was later city attorney for several terms. The prosperity of the town was now assured—changes were frequent and the population rapidly increasing.

"In 1864, Bradstreet's Addition was laid out and platted, July 7th, with fifty-nine lots; Turck's Addition, platted October 6th, with forty-six lots. In 1866, Varvel's Addition was platted with twenty-eight lots, making in all at that time two hundred and seventy-five lots in the city. In May of the same year the second New Railroad Addition was platted. Bradstreet's Second Addition was added in March, 1871. Burrough's Addition of Out-lot 3 of Varvel's Addition was platted the next month. There were three Davidson's Additions, numbers one, two and three, platted in April, 1889, May, 1889, and January, 1891, respectively. Hefner's Addition was added to the town in July, 1900."

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The Monticello Express of November 15, 1867, contains the following reference to Daniel Varvel, the first settler in Monticello:

"The first settler in Monticello was Daniel Varvel, a generous, whole-souled, rollicking Kentuckian of the old school, one of that class of men whose soul is as large as a meeting house, and whose hospitality is as boundless as the meanness of Andrew Johnson. He came to Dubuque in 1833 and after remaining there three years among the Indian squaws and papooses, came to this point and built a log shanty within the limits of the present city of Monticello.

"He was the first white settler that ever located in this vicinity, and strange to say he came alone, being an incorrigible old bachelor then, but having reformed, is now the head of a large and enterprising race of sons and daughters. Many are the tales that he relates of those early days of privation, want and hardship, of predatory bands of Indians who went roaming up and down the land begging and stealing, of summer shakes and winter snows.

"Upon one occasion, the members of the first territorial legislature slept all night upon the floor of his cabin while he cooked their meats with his own hands, without money and without price.

"The next settler was Mr. Levi Gassett. He also built a log cabin and cultivated a few acres of ground with the limited capital he had at his command.

"No dry-goods, or groceries were to be obtained at any point nearer than Dubuque, while for many years the mail was brought through once a week on horseback from that place. Not a house was visible on the broad expanse between.

"Herds of deer gambolled within sight of the cabin of our squatter, and flocks of wild turkeys were in the habit of daily appeasing their appetites at his corn crib. One day he stood in the door of his cabin and killed two at one shot, the entire weight of which was thirty-seven pounds. This, however, instead of frightening them off, rather seemed to embolden their attacks, until he was compelled to cover up his corn to prevent their taking the whole of it."

HOP CULTURE.

In the early days of Monticello's history, the raising and culture of hops was one of the leading industries. It is interesting in this distant day to look back and see the extent of the industry and appreciate the profit to be made in the cultivation of this product. The following short sketch taken from The Monticello Express of November 15, 1867, will give the reader some idea of this industry.

"It may not be generally known that there are several very flourishing hop yards in this vicinity, and that the great question which at present agitates the good people of Monticello is the raising and culture of hops. The experiment was commenced two years ago by a few progressive citizens and has since ripened into an abundant success, and quite a large revenue is already derived from their growth and exportation.

"In 1866, S. Y. Bradstreet planted six acres of ground to hops and was soon seconded in the enterprise by H. H. Starks who also planted six acres. For this he paid sixty-five dollars per acre, and the total expense of the first crop, including planting, picking, poles, twine, drying and pressing ready for market, amounted to two thousand, four hundred and seventy dollars. The crop yielded six thousand pounds which Mr. Starks sold to Lewis and Chamberlain of Dubuque for five and one-half cents per pound, amounting to three thousand and ninety dollars, leaving him a net profit of six hundred and twenty dollars.

"During the past season, forty acres have been cultivated and the crop has been sold at fifty cents a pound, amounting to five hundred dollars per acre,

and rendering a revenue to the city of Monticello of twenty-five thousand dollars.

"Of course with such large returns in greenbacks, every one is embarking in the enterprise and soon the country surrounding the city will be one vast sea of hop poles. At least one hundred acres will be put in cultivation in another year, and it is anticipated the crop will bring one hundred and fifty thousand dollars."

PERSONAL REMINISCENCES OF THE EARLY DAYS IN MONTICELLO.

By Mrs. Martha J. Gallagher.

(The above writer is a recognized authority on early historical matters, and the matters referred to in the reminiscences can be relied upon as being authentic—Editor).

With my parents, I landed on the farm now owned and occupied by the heirs of the late James Skelley on the 10th day of June, 1850, about 2 p. m. The farm was then owned and occupied by the parents of the late John and James Skelley (by the way, they were old neighbors of ours back in the Hoosier state). We were welcomed and taken in to stay until we could find some other place to stay.

Their house had two rooms. I don't remember how large they were. Their family consisted of father, mother and six children: John, Mary (Mrs. Tracy), Lucinda, Henry, Lizzie and James, and a son-in-law, Ezra Tracy, and baby Ellen. Our family had father, mother, two brothers and myself. I think we stayed about two months, and were as welcome as the sunshine. Just think of that in this day.

At that time, directly across the creek, near where the Kasper house now stands, was a log hotel built by William Clark and kept by Joseph Clark, commonly known as Joe. This log house stood until a number of years ago, when it was blown down by the tornado. At that time, the Scotch Grove road ran diagonally across where the cemetery now is, by Skelley's, across the creek, to the hotel, or tavern. The military road ran by the hotel, now Main street.

Daniel Varvel lived in a log house on what is now the northeast corner of Grand and Main streets. Mrs. Varvel kept the postoffice. The stage ran every day from Dubuque to Iowa City, then the state capital. They changed horses and drivers at Varvel's, I remember some of their names, two brothers, Bill and Mate Stamates, drove for a long time. Then afterwards, Josh Turner. I don't remember who changed with him.

Dr. Selder lived in a small house where the Chauncey Mead place is, and which was then called the South place. I don't know who owns it now. John Stevenson lived in a small log house in the timber two miles north. I think all the old settlers know where the Stevenson place is. Another house just at the edge of Bowen's Prairie was occupied by a family by the name of Moses. There was also a very small farm house at the east end of the fair grounds and occupied by Charles Rynerson. They moved out sometime in August, and we moved in until we could get our house built. These were all the houses for

some miles around. The nearest house on the military road going south was where Langworthy now is. It was kept, I think, by Roswell Crane, and was called the Buckhorn tavern. I well remember seeing two buck horns on an arch over the gateway.

I think there were two other houses between there and Anamosa, Spencer's and I think Mead's. You might say every house on the military road was a hotel, for no one ever thought of turning a traveler away that asked to stay. Whether he had money or not, it was all the same.

The same summer, Mrs. Ann George (in late years known as Mammie George) came and entered the land where Henry George now lives, and built a small house.

I think a small part of it is still standing. Mr. George at the time was in the gold fields of Australia. Mrs. George's family consisted of herself and four children, and a bachelor brother. Her children's names were Margaret, Sarah, William and James, Henry being a later addition.

The same year my father entered the land and built a house on the place known as the Gerhard Eiler place. The same house is there today in good shape. My father hauled white oak logs from the timber, and hewed all the joists and sills. He then hauled black walnut and white oak logs to Dale's mill, down the river, and had them sawed into lumber for siding, doors, etc. The black walnut was for doors and casings. The shingles he made himself with a draw knife and shaving horse by hard work. I think it was ready to move into some time in November of the same year. Of course it wasn't plastered, as plastering was not in style in Iowa in those days. It was sheeted and weather boarded, and was about as warm as the ordinary barn is now, but we were all healthy and happy.

Nothing eventful happened that I can think of until the next spring, when the neighbors got together and decided they must have a school. They hauled a small frame house from some abandoned claim, and placed it south of Clark's hotel, which would now be at the corner of Main and 3rd streets, and hired Miss Rosalia Bartholomew to teach a three months' term of school. That was my first school, although I could read quite well. I distinctly remember nearly every pupil by name, and if I were an artist I could draw their pictures. Their names were: Margaret McLean, Mary McLean, Lafayette Selder, John Selder, Robert Selder, Fidelia Selder, Martha Selder, Josephine Lamb, Harvey Lamb, Louisa Varvel, Alexander Varvel, Sarah Varvel (now Mrs. Sleeper), Lucinda Skelley, Lizzie Skelley, James Skelley, Sarah George, William George, Martha Phemister, and Charles Phemister.

These are all I can think of and I feel quite sure all there were. The teacher offered a prize for the pupil that obtained the most head marks during the term. Lizzie Skelley and I had equal numbers, so she gave each of us a book. Mine was Peter Parley's "Winter Evening Tales." I have mine yet, and prize it very much. The first two or three years we had only a three months' school in the summer, but after that we had three months in summer and three in winter. Our second term was taught by Miss Hattie Wright, afterward the first Mrs. D. E. Pond. The third term was taught by Miss Ann McLaughlin of Castle Grove, lately deceased. The teachers all "boarded round" among the patrons of the school. I

remember when it was our turn to have the teacher. I felt quite distinguished walking to and from school with her.

Occasionally a colporteur or circuit rider would happen along, and whenever one did, the people at whose house he stopped notified all the neighbors in some way, and by night they all collected together at some one's house, and all had a good time, listening to the preaching, praying and singing, and afterwards visiting, perhaps, over a cup of coffee and something to eat. The preacher was always urged to come again. For a long time Rev. Ira Blanchard came about once in four weeks. He nearly always stopped at Skelley's.

Later on, we had meetings in the schoolhouse. The preacher always gave out that "at early candle lighting the Lord willing, I will preach here again, two weeks from tonight."

Later on Rev. Swerengen came regularly every two weeks. I have seen him come in late, when perhaps we had been waiting an hour or so. He had ridden several miles over the prairies and was so nearly frozen that he would commence preaching with his overcoat on, and by the time he was through he would have nothing on but his shirt and pants. Some twenty years or so, ago, he preached regularly in the Methodist church at Monticello.

The first person that was buried in the Monticello cemetery was Alexander Faragher, Mrs. Ann George's brother. He died in April, 1852, I don't know the exact date, but know that he died on the Saturday before Easter, and was buried the Monday after. In those days there was no such thing as getting any thing ready-made. The neighbors were all undertakers. My mother and Mrs. Skelley went over and made the burial robe on Easter Sunday (and we were told if we would be good children and stay at home, we could cook all the eggs we wanted. I remember we got the largest kettle there was and filled it full of eggs). Mrs. George's hired man came over to our house to get my father to make the coffin. He had some lumber over head that he was drying to finish the house with inside. He took it down, and made the coffin. He made it in the house for it was snowing, and there were no outbuildings. Between eating eggs and watching my father work, we put in the long gloomy day without our mother. He didn't get it quite finished during the day, so it had to stand in the middle of the floor over night. I well remember how creepy my brother and I felt when we had to go around it to go to bed. Perry Miller and James Clark dug the grave on Monday (by the way Mrs. George owned the land where the cemetery is, and she said she would bury her brother there, and start a cemetery. She afterwards gave an acre or more to the cemetery association). Everybody in the settlement went to the "burying" as it was called at that time. There was no minister in miles, so Dr. Selder made a prayer, and they sang some of those old long metered hymns. "Hark from the Tomb a Doleful Sound," or something of that sort. Then we all got onto sleds some drawn by oxen, and some by horses. I remember everybody seemed deeply affected. I think there is a stone on the old George lot yet bearing the name of the deceased.

In the spring of 1852, I think it was, we had very high water, which took away the Maquoketa bridge. There was a great emigration to California that year. The bridge had been pronounced unsafe for some time, but people kept risking it until it fell with a team and two men. The horses I think were killed

or drowned, but the men escaped with a few bruises and a good ducking. It seemed a miracle as the bridge was a heavy wooden structure and covered. Some one built a rude flat boat and towed the emigrants across. I can't remember who ran the boat, but think it was James Clark and * Perry Miller. They ran the wagons on the boat but generally swam the horses across. Some times it took a whole day to get a crowd of emigrants over. The water got much higher after the bridge fell and came up nearly to the schoolhouse and stayed for some time. We school children had a fine time. Some of the big boys built a skiff, and at noon as many as could get in, went. They would row away out among the trees and sometimes over the tops of the small ones. As I look back now, I wonder that there were any of us left to tell the tale. There must have been a guardian angel always near for in those days we seldom ever had a pair of shoes on from the beginning of warm weather until the frost made it necessary, and some were lucky if they got a pair then.

All who lived in that early day will remember how thick the snakes were. I have stepped over many a rattler. They always coiled and rattled before they struck. When he heard a rattle, we made quick steps trying to locate it. We nearly always carried a stick, and seldom ever let one get away. We occasionally knocked a toe nail off on a root or stone or ran a thorn through our foot. We tied up the wound with a piece of fat salt pork and went on with no thought of blood poisoning.

The Skelley and Varvel children, my brother and myself, lived most of the time in and around Kitty creek catching fish, eating wild crabapples, grapes, plums and gooseberries, ripe or green, as they happened to be, all ignorant of the fact that we had an appendix.

We used to get the fever and ague once in a while in summer and our mothers would give us a dose or two of Dr. Jayne's pills, and next day steep up some boneset and dose us a few days, and we were ready for some more grapes and crabapples.

By the way we were here two or three years before I ever saw an apple. This may sound to people, now-a-days, like a hard life, but I doubt if there is a set of children living, anywhere, today, that are enjoying life any better or as well as we did.

The Kitty creek of today is nothing as it was then. It was a beautiful stream, the water was as clear as crystal, with a gravelly bottom of pretty colored stones. It was so clear that you could see to the bottom where it was several feet deep. I felt so disappointed the last time I saw it. The first time I saw it the upper falls had a fall of several feet and the water was churned into a white foam as it fell over the falls. The upper falls are above the bridge; I don't know as the lower falls show at all now.

I think it was in the fall of 1853, that a tragedy occurred in the neighborhood. Two young men came along on foot late in the afternoon, and stopped at Varvel's where they asked some impertinent questions. They then passed on to our house. It was drizzling rain and nearly dark. My father was out doing the chores. They called a halt, and asked him how far it was to the Buckhorn tavern. He told them, and then asked them where they were going.

* Died at Langworthy, May 29, 1909.

They laughed and told him to go to hell. When he came in he said there was something wrong with the fellows who had just passed. He said one of them in particular had a mean look.

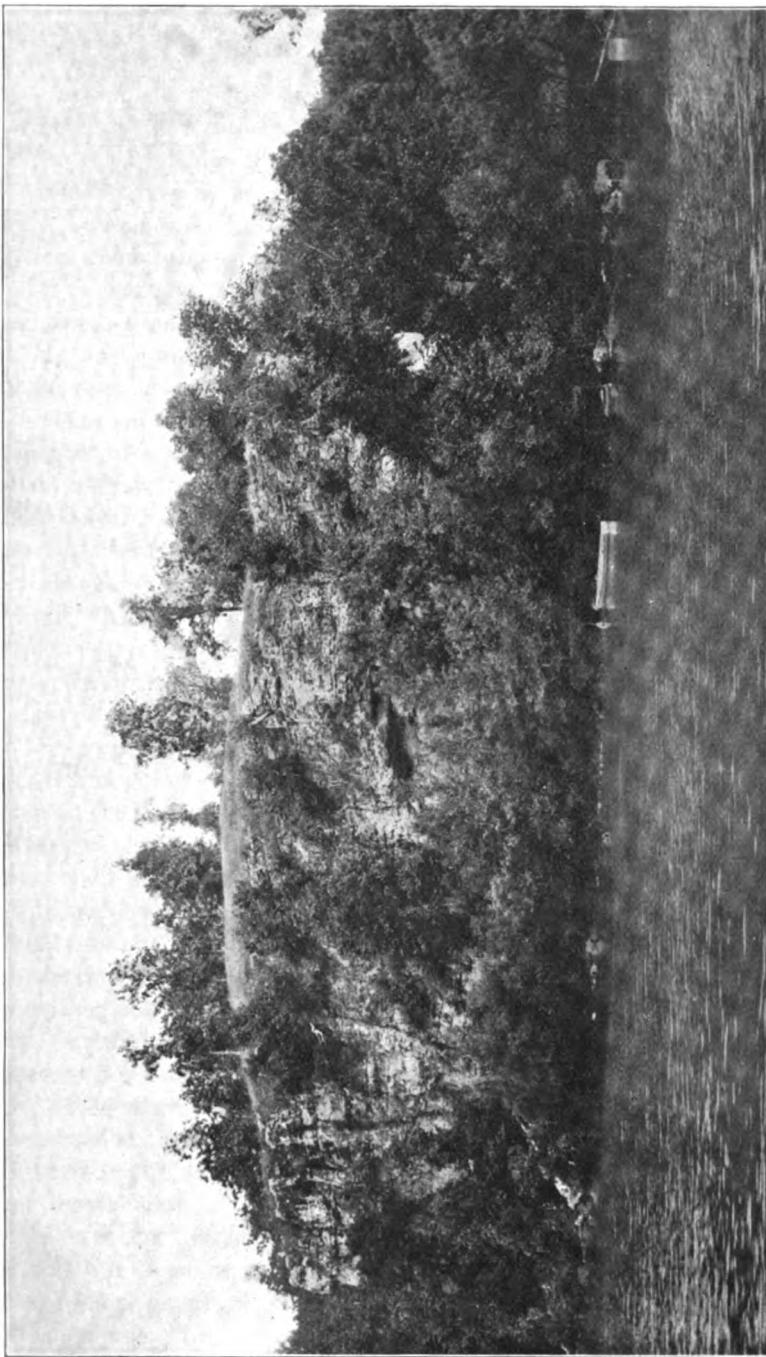
We neither thought or heard any more of them until the next night, shortly after dark, when Hugh Bowen, the first settler in the county, and for whom Bowen's Prairie was named, drove up, and hallooed. My father went out and asked, "what is the matter?" He said, "do you want a dead man?" My father answered "no, have you got one?" He said, "he is not quite dead, but I think he soon will be. I picked him up at Stony Creek bridge."

Mr. Bowen had been to Anamosa to mill. They carried the man in, and by the light it was soon apparent what was the matter. He was covered with blood from head to foot, and blood was oozing from the back of his neck. They asked him questions, and he made out to tell his name and the name of the fellow who was with him. When they got the blood washed off my father recognized him as one of the men who passed the evening before.

He sent word to Varvel, and notified all the neighbors, and by midnight he had a company ready to start after the would-be murderer. Daniel Vance was the name of the injured man and the man who shot him was Edward Soper. His parents lived a few miles west of Anamosa. I don't remember who all went on the man hunt, but Dan Varvel was the leader. They went horseback and each one carried a gun, and Varvel took his big dog. Varvel was a native of Kentucky, so you may know he meant business. They arrived at Anamosa some time in the latter part of the night, woke up the officers and got out papers, and the sheriff went with them. I believe they arrived at Soper's just as the old people were getting up. I can imagine they must have been very painfully surprised. Varvel headed the posse, and demanded to know where Ed. was. His mother said he was up stairs in bed and that she would call him. Varvel said, "I'll do the calling," and at the same time mounted the stairs. He found Soper just getting out of bed. Varvel told him to dress and do it in a hurry. The adjectives they said he used would not look well on paper. He also told him that if he made a move to get away he wouldn't live two minutes. They went back to Anamosa and stopped for breakfast. Then they started for our house with the prisoner, accompanied by all the county officers and nearly all the men of Anamosa. They came in wagons and on horseback, and any way to get there.

Imagine all that crowd coming into a private house that had but two rooms where lay a man at the point of death. By this time Vance could not speak but was conscious. So they pulled the bed out where the men could march around it, and as each man passed by he was to halt and look at Vance. They told him when the man who was with him last, came by, to raise his hand. They left Soper until the last. Vance knew him and raised his hand. Some of the hot headed ones wanted to take him out and hang him right then and there, but they were not permitted to do so. I don't remember all they did, for we had a little summer kitchen outside, and mother kept me out there most of the time, although I would slip in whenever I got a chance to see what was going on.

Everything I saw or heard is as plain to me now as if it had happened yesterday. I know it was nearly night when they got ready to leave. The men were nearly starved. One after another they came out to the shed, and asked



HIGH BLUFF ON THE WAPSI PINICON

for something to eat, until all the bread was gone. Then mother started to making pancakes and kept at it until we hardly had a thing left in the house to eat. There was no place anywhere near to buy anything. This was the first real excitement we ever had.

It appears that after Soper and Vance passed our house on that first occasion they went on until they came to the hill just before Stony creek is reached. At that time the road ran directly over the top of the hill. Soper told Vance that he knew a shorter way by an Indian trail, around under the hill, where the road now runs. Anyone who has passed over that road will remember a shelving rock. When about opposite that rock Soper told Vance he wanted to stop, and for him to walk on, and he would overtake him. That was the last Vance knew until some time towards morning. Soper took Vance's dog with him to the hotel. It was some time after dark when he reached there. The people noticed that he seemed uneasy and nervous, and the dog whined and tried to get out. Soper said he wanted to keep him in for fear he might lose him. The dog finally got out and naturally went back to his master. When Vance who was believed to have been killed regained consciousness, he heard his dog barking and the wolves howling. He said he had no idea where he was or what was the matter. It thundered and lightened all night, and he could see the wolves come up very near him, and the dog would chase them away. This was kept up until daylight. The rain was pouring down and by a flash of lightning Vance saw the shelving rock, and he made out to crawl up under it. But for the faithful dog the wolves would have eaten him. He lay there until nearly night the next day when he became so thirsty he crawled on his hands and knees until he got to the creek. He took off his hat and dipped water to drink. Then he could hear teams going over the bridge above, and he crawled along the banks of the creek to the road. By this time it was getting dark again. He was so exhausted with the effort made in getting there that several teams passed before he could attract their attention. My folks kept him all winter and gave him as much care as if he had been their own son.

The trial was put off until the spring term of court because Vance was not able to appear in court. The county kept Soper at a farm house near Anamosa all winter with a ball and chain to his leg, for at that time there was no jail in the county. In the spring, a short time before the trial, Vance said he wanted to see Soper, and persuaded my father to take him to where he was. Vance and Soper went off by themselves and had a long talk. When court time came and the trial was called, Vance was not to be found. He had left the country and has never been heard of since. We have always thought they had committed some crime together, and that Vance was afraid to appear against Soper.

To go back to the first, and tell the whole story, Soper got dissatisfied with his home, and left to make his fortune. He went over into Illinois, to the village of Pecatonica, where he met Vance, a youth about his own age, and they soon became friends. In about a year he persuaded Vance to come home with him, representing that his people were well off, and they could have a good time. They had money enough to pay their way on the stage to Dubuque. Vance had a trunk and a dog. Soper had nothing but the clothes on his back and they were poor. At Dubuque, Soper asked Vance to let him put on his good suit.

He said he was ashamed to go home with such old clothes; that he had a good suit at home, and would take them off when he got there. They had no way to take the trunk so they left it and tramped the rest of the way. Soper seemed to have no other cause for trying to kill Vance except to get the suit of clothes, and they not very good ones at that.

[Concerning Soper, Dr. W. A. Mirick gives some further information. He says: "This Ed. Soper's father, Isaac Soper, lived near my step-mother's people, and for a time lived in the family of her sister and husband, Andrew Storrs. When he was a young lad, he at one time pretended to put his hands over the spout of a steaming teakettle and inhale the steam. This pretended act induced the little Storrs girl of three or four years to follow his example, which she did. She inhaled the hot steam into her lungs, and died within a few hours in great pain. A few years after the Vance tragedy, Ed. Soper became a horse thief, and he and a man named Gleeson were hanged for this offense near Tipton by the vigilance committee. The rope was put over the limb of a tree and about the necks of the men at sunrise. One of them remarked that he would eat his breakfast in h—. The wagon was driven from under them, and the two were left to strangle. I heard from my mother, when I was a boy of six or seven years, the same story that Mrs. Gallagher has told so well, and also the later events in Ed. Soper's life."—Ed.]

About the year 1853, Daniel Varvel and William Clark conceived the idea of a town and laid out lots on either side of the road as far as their land went. They put about a quarter of an acre in a lot. Varvel owned the land on the east side of the road and Clark on the west. Both sides were a cornfield.

Some time in the summer or fall of 1854. John Moore built a two room house on the lot now owned by Walter Ferguson. They lived in one room and kept a general store in the other. The room was about twelve by fourteen feet. They kept a little of everything from molasses to calico. In a short time their business outgrew the place and they built a frame store building, across the street, about where Proctor's warehouse now stands. Then it was Moore & Christian. Afterward T. C. West had an interest in the store and later Mr. J. C. Lawrence, the father of Orange Lawrence, came from Ohio and bought them out. About this time a man by the name of Wagner built the Monticello house now owned and occupied by Mrs. Fredrieka Hauessler. Abraham and Walter Holston, two brothers, bought the place, and for the first few years, it was the scene of many gay dances and parties. They could both play the "fiddle" as it was called then, and so could get up a dance on short notice. They had half of the upper part of the house done off in one room for a dance hall. When they wanted to have a dance they just cleared the beds out and travelers and boarders had to sit up until the dance was over, which lasted sometimes until near morning.

It was on one of these occasions that Edmund Booth, afterwards publisher of the Anamosa Eureka, with his wife and little daughter, were on their way from Dubuque to Anamosa. They left Cascade some time after dinner, expecting to reach the Monticello house before dark, but there came up a severe blizzard, and it was long after night when they reached the hotel, half frozen. They asked to stay, but were told that there was going to be a dance and that they couldn't possibly keep them. They were informed that half a mile farther

on Henry Phemister lived, and they could get lodgings there. There was nothing left for them to do but push on through the storm, and just as we were going to bed, there came a knock at the door. My father said, "who is it?" for we had locked up for the night. A child's voice answered. My father said, "what can a child be doing out such a night as this" and quickly opened the door. He found a man, woman and child. The child explained that her father and mother were deaf and dumb. (It will be remembered that the elder Booths were mutes.) We gladly took them in and warmed them, as they were nearly perished with the cold. I remember how strange it seemed to me to see them talk to each other with their fingers, also to see them write on their little slates and pass them to my father. They stayed the next day until the storm abated. They sent us the Anamosa Eureka for a long time. I remember how I read it over and over, until I had it nearly all committed to memory, advertisements and all. It will be remembered that books and papers were very scarce in those days.

On July 3rd, 1855, the first flag was raised in Monticello. This date is correct. I am indebted to my old friend and schoolmate, Lizzie Skelley Coulter, for it, as she was married soon after, and has reasons for determining its correctness. The other dates may be somewhat mixed as I have nothing to go by but my memory. The principal persons concerned in the great event of the first flag raising, were the Holsten brothers, Mead, Vaughn, and Newton Coulter. These are all the names I certainly remember, but suppose the rest of the population were pretty much all there, giving advice, if nothing more.

The next day was the "Glorious Fourth" and it was one to us. There was a celebration at Little's Grove on the road to Cascade. The boys got four horses and hitched them to a lumber wagon and got Josh Turner, a stage driver, to do the driving. Talk about having a good time! That was my first time out with the young folks, and we had it. We staid at the grove until after the speaking was over, then hitched up, and drove to Scott's tavern at Scottown. All the old settlers know where Scottown used to be. That was my first meal at a hotel. After dinner we drove around some, and got back to the Monticello house some time before dark. They were going to have a dance. But I had strict orders to be at home before night fall, so my young man had to take me home. Thus ended my first, and I think, my happiest Fourth of July celebration.

During the winter we had dances, kissing bees, candy pullings, spelling school, and later on singing school. We would gather up a big load and drive to Castle Grove or Whitemoretown to a spelling school, and in turn the young people from those localities would come to our school. We drove over the prairies when it was so cold the boys would have to take turns driving so as not to freeze their hands. We all sat in the bottom of the wagon or sled as it happened to be, on straw with quilts spread over us.

I think it was the winter of '56 and '57 that we had the big blizzard. Sunday morning was fair and warm for the time of the year. The day turned out to be beautiful until about four o'clock in the afternoon. Nearly every one that didn't have company went some where. We went to a neighbor's that day, but got home just as the storm broke in its fury. It was all my father could do to get from the stable to the house. On what is now the Hosford farm on the main road, lived an Englishman by the name of Wade. The farm was then owned by

Mr. Walworth. They were our neighbors on the south. They had a family of ten children, the eldest a boy of nineteen and the youngest about a year old. In the morning the father and mother drove out near Langworthy, taking the baby with them, to a Mr. Scrivens', to spend the day and also to bring one of the daughters home with them to do some sewing. They started back while the sun was yet shining. The storm came up so suddenly that in a few minutes it was impossible to see anything before them. Before they reached home they lost their way. The horses couldn't face the storm. They drove 'round and 'round, within a short distance of home until the horses gave out. Then Mr. Wade unhitched the team and spread some quilts down under some willows not far from where Alonzo Hosford used to live. The woman and baby got on them and he spread more over them. Then as we supposed, he started on foot to try to find some place. It wasn't very cold until toward morning then it turned bitter cold with the wind still blowing.

Just as we were getting up the next morning the eldest son came. My father said, "what brings you so early such a cold morning." Then he said his father and mother went away the day before and had not returned yet, and he was afraid they had been lost in the storm. He wanted my father to go with him to look for them. We told him perhaps they had never started home. My father suggested that he go home and get the children up, and as soon as we could get some breakfast and get the chores done, we would come up and see what could be done. We notified some of the neighbors and they in turn told others until all were informed. My father first drove out to Scrivens' to see if they were there. Then as the news of their real loss spread, all the men, and boys too, who were large enough went to look for them. The snow had covered their tracks except on some high places. They hunted all that day and all night and the next day until about noon, before they found any trace of them. Some one saw the corner of one of the quilts sticking out of the snow, and there they found the woman and baby. They then hunted until near night before they found Wade. He had walked and probably hallooed until he fell dead.

They brought them to our house, and we had to lay them around the stove to thaw out, so as to get their clothes off. My mother and some others of the neighbors staid with the children all the time until after the funeral. They found the horses just where he had unhitched them. They had not moved out of their tracks. It took hard work to get them to the house. They lived, but were not able to do any thing the rest of the winter. This happened two weeks before Christmas. Wades had planned to have a big dinner on Christmas and invited several of the neighbors. They had their turkey killed and hung up to freeze. So on Christmas all the neighbors that were expecting to be there, baked up all sorts of good things and took them there, and cooked the turkey and had all the children sit down and eat together for the last time as they had to be separated. All the neighbors that could, took a child to keep until they could do better. One of the smaller ones lived with us for several years. I should have said that the men got together and appraised the stock and household goods and made an auction. And after the funeral expenses were paid divided the balance among the children. There were no legal proceedings, and no one charged any thing for his services although some spent days attending to it.

I should have stated before that our second postmaster was G. W. Lammon. He came soon after the Monticello house was built. He built a small, one story building on the east side of Main street between First and Grand streets. My memory picture of it is as plain as if I were now looking at it. On one side there was a counter and some shelves back of that. At one end there were some pigeon holes for the mail, and the rest of the shelves were filled with different articles, a few pieces of calico, some muslin and denims, and on the lower shelves some shelf hardware, tinware, spices, etc. On the other side of the room was a strong bench running the length of the room that held barrels, one each of sugar, molasses, vinegar and whiskey. Anyone could get from a glass to a gallon. His business outgrew the place, and he moved somewhere near the railroad, and went into partnership with Enoch Jones in the dry goods business. They also kept the wet goods and the postoffice. The venture proved too much for Lammon, and he lost nearly all he had. I don't remember who the next postmaster was.

About this time Jackson Peak, William Hogg and George Bacon built a frame building near the depot and put in quite a nice stock of goods. I remember Mr. Bacon used to say, "This store is run principally by hogs" and pointing to Mr. Hogg would say: "He's a hog and I am the best part of a hog."

I don't remember anything special that happened until the surveyors came to survey for the D. S. W. R. R. from Dubuque to Anamosa. Then we began to prick up our ears for scarcely one of us had ever seen a railroad or a car. The Langworthys of Dubuque were the principal figures in getting stock for the road. James Langworthy was the main one. He induced a great many people to take stock in the road, and made them believe they would be getting dividends as soon as the road got to running. He got them to mortgage a piece of land to secure the purchase price of the stock subscribed for, and afterward the company sold out to another road. After some time the mortgages were foreclosed, and if the land did not bring what the mortgages called for, the parties who were worth it, had to pay the deficiency. No one ever realized a cent from the stock.

James Langworthy came out to collect for some of the stock, and while he was having some excitement about it on the depot platform, he suddenly fell dead. I don't think the stockholders grieved very much, for they all felt very bitter towards him.

I remember that nearly everyone that could walk, went to the depot when the first train came through. Several got on and rode to Anamosa and back. I remember I rode down to Anamosa when it had been running a week or so. My mother almost held her breath until I got home again, she was so afraid the cars would run off and kill all who were on them. She had some reason for her fears, for the first two or three trips they had some serious accidents. Once they killed the conductor and some others. I think there were no others on at the time but the railroad men. The road bed was not sufficiently settled they said.

They only had one coach the first year and on the first Fourth of July, afterward, there was a celebration at Anamosa, so they hitched on some cattle cars and covered them with green branches of trees, and made some rough seats along the sides. I rode in one of them and enjoyed the ride as much as we do now

in a palace coach. Charlie Wales was in the crowd, and kept us all laughing by singing comic songs. I think the road was built in '58 and '59.

Nothing happened that I remember of until 1860, when the stone store known far and wide as Proctor's store was built. The date is cut on a stone on front of the store. Samuel Wales, father of C. E. Wales commonly called "Governor" Wales, built it. That Fourth of July we had about as big a celebration as Monticello ever had. C. E. Wales and the Marvins, I think, were the main ones in getting it up. C. E. Wales got up the dinner and all who know him, know that he never did anything by halves. He hired colored cooks from Dubuque, built brick ovens to do the baking in and had all kinds of fowls and meats, including dozens of baked pigs, besides all other things that go to make up a good dinner. There was a very nice little grove where Proctor's barns and woodyard are now. There the tables were set. There were several very long ones and all were filled many times. After the celebrating he had roast pigs and other things to give away. They had a band from somewhere, and had girls to represent each state carrying flags and marching. I remember I felt somewhat disgraced for they gave me Louisiana, and you know at that time there were quite bitter feelings between the north and south. Andrew Marvin drilled us.

The store building was enclosed and the floors laid, so at night they had a dance on the lower floor as it was all in one room, and made quite a large hall. They carried all the eatables upstairs and had a big supper for all who staid to the dance. I did not stay, but those who did said they had a grand time. This was the last Fourth of July celebration that I took an active part in, for I was married soon after, and for a number of years, was too busy trying to take care of my little family, to do much outside of the household.

In '61 the war was declared, and you know the excitement and sadness we all had to endure. There were many sad scenes as fathers, mothers, wives and sweethearts bade the soldier boys "good-eye." Very many times it was a last good-bye. From this time on, unto the present, there are people living in Monticello who know as much or more than I do of the events that have combined to make the history of the town.

I submit this meager account of the early days at the request of Mrs. Kate Mirick, hoping that it may instruct the younger people in the things of the past.

MARTHA J. GALLAGHER.

THE VILLAGE OF MONTICELLO INCORPORATED.

In the spring of 1867, the good people of Monticello, after having waded through mud and slush and having received a vision of streets lined with substantial sidewalks, and of the benefits to be derived from incorporation, longed to assume the garments of cityhood. It was talked over on rainy days when the people could not go out to cultivate their hops and other crops, it was considered on the street corners and preached from the dry goods boxes, and finally took form in the call for a meeting of the citizens of Monticello in Davenport Hall on Saturday evening, April 13, 1867.

At this meeting, the records disclose the following report:

"At a meeting of the citizens of Monticello in Davenport hall on Saturday evening, April 13, 1867, for the purpose of considering the practicability of incorporating the town, C. E. Wales was chairman and Prof. Allen, secretary. After some general remarks, J. Davidson offered the following:

"*Resolved*, that it is the sense of this meeting that the material interests of the town demand that it should be incorporated.

"Remarks were made by S. Y. Bradstreet, A. J. Monroe, Rev. E. P. Kimball, Dr. Simington, M. M. Moulton and F. J. Tyron, and after reading a portion of the law on the subject, the resolution was adopted.

On motion a committee of three consisting of A. J. Monroe, A. H. Marvin and M. M. Moulton was appointed to draft a proper petition to the county court for incorporation.

"On motion of M. R. Gurney, a committee consisting of C. E. Wales, M. R. Gurney and A. H. Marvin was appointed to circulate the petition for signatures."

From other records we learn that about two-thirds of the citizens signed the petition. The petition was presented to the court and the same was granted. September 17, 1867, was the date set for the election of the first town officers. At this election S. Y. Bradstreet was elected mayor by fifty-three majority; C. E. Wales, N. P. Starks, J. L. Davenport, Stanley R. Howard and P. O. Babcock were elected trustees, and F. J. Tyron, recorder. A newspaper account of this election states that "all the officers are perpendicular republicans." Possibly the citizens of that day would better understand what that term "perpendicular" means. A resident of today states that some of the later officers were not perpendicular republicans, though he did not say they were not honorable men.

Of this election, the editor of The Monticello Express at that time gives the following hopeful view of the future of Monticello:

"Monticello has cast off the swaddling clothes of infancy and assumed the garments of strength and young manhood. She is no longer a country village content with an apple sauce and ginger-bread future, but rather metropolitan in her ideas, tastes and aspirations. Visions of broad sidewalks, Nicholson pavements and horse-railroads, already fit before the mind's eye of her enterprising citizens, and the time when our young city shall count ten thousand people is not far distant.

"If some judicious and systematic plan of improvement be now adopted by our city authorities, our town will be one of the most inviting as a residence in Iowa. Nature has given us a beautiful and healthy location; commodious churches are already erected; our schools have an established reputation for superiority, and a more orderly and peaceful town is not to be found. All that seemed to be wanting was well organized and definite action for grading of streets, building of sidewalks, and general improvements. We now have the legal organization, and if our citizens are alive to their interests, we shall continue on the high road to prosperity."

Since that time Monticello has met with her portion of the prosperity of the county. The residence district was built up with fine residences and comfortable homes, the business district was enlarged, new stores and new industries grew

and flourished. The town was inhabited with a peaceful and happy people, the moral and spiritual side of life as well as the physical was carefully guarded.

In 1895, the population had so increased, that the two thousand mark was passed and the town became eligible to become a city of the second class with all of its incidental advantages and dignities. Accordingly the city was divided into three wards in the year 1896. The population as given by the census since 1870 is as follows: 1870, 1337; 1875, 1587; 1880, 1877; 1885, 1826; 1890, 1938; 1895, 2079; 1900, 2104; 1905, 2156.

THE PRINCIPAL FIRES.

In common with most towns, Monticello has had some thorns with her roses, and her onward progress has been checked by the unwelcome flames at various times during her seventy odd years of existence. We give herewith a record prepared by M. M. Moulton in the History of 1879, supplemented by the principal fires since that time.

The first fire was that of D. S. Dewey's two story frame sawmill, at East Monticello, in March, 1855; loss, four thousand dollars, no insurance.

In April, 1864, the two story shop and horse stable of N. W. Austin was burned. Loss on building, five hundred dollars; contents, horse, one hundred dollars; tools, hay and grain, one hundred dollars; one horse belonging to Mr. Ketchum, one hundred dollars. Total, eight hundred dollars. No insurance. The fire was the work of an incendiary. Mr. Austin had been prosecuting witness in a certain liquor suit, and is supposed to have lost his shop and barn as a result.

In May, 1864, the frame stable of G. Slade was destroyed by fire. It was Sunday evening, just after services had commenced at the M. E. church, that the fire was discovered. Several prosecutions had been commenced against the saloon keepers for the illegal sale of intoxicating beverages.

Some parties had hid a keg of whiskey in the stable where it was found by some boys, who had been taking a "nip" from it daily, and they concluded to take a swig before attending church, and, as it was dark, lighted a match that they might see; the match fell into the dry hay, and the building was in flames in a moment. Loss on building, five hundred dollars; contents, one hundred dollars; one span of horses, two hundred dollars. Total, eight hundred dollars. No insurance.

July 5, 1864, the restaurant and saloon owned and kept by J. P. Sleeper was destroyed by fire, and was a total loss of about two thousand dollars; no insurance. The fire is supposed to have been caused by fire works on the 4th.

A fire occurred on the 26th of July, 1868, and was supposed to be an incendiary fire. The following buildings were totally destroyed: M. M. Moulton's two story building on lot 503; loss two thousand dollars. Loss to Odd Fellows lodge, two hundred dollars; loss of Good Templar's lodge, two hundred dollars. Insurance, eight hundred dollars. H. D. Sherman's butter in the cellar, five hundred dollars; no insurance.

H. M. Wright's book store; loss on building and contents, two thousand dollars; fully insured.

C. A. Whiting's barber-shop; loss on building and contents, two thousand dollars, also fully insured.

October 12, 1869, occurred another incendiary fire, and four buildings were destroyed, viz.: W. E. Berry's saloon, loss two thousand dollars, insured; the building was occupied by Warriner & Monroe, loss to them, two hundred dollars; no insurance. McCormick & Kennedy's store; loss on building and contents, two thousand, five hundred dollars, fully insured. N. M. Smith's drug store and contents, two thousand, five hundred dollars; no insurance. The building owned by Dr. Smith, occupied by J. Davidson with postoffice; loss on contents, two hundred dollars; no insurance. Gardiner & Dunham's building, damaged to the amount of one thousand dollars; fully insured.

December 9, 1869, a partial loss by fire of C. A. Whiting's drug store; loss on building, five hundred dollars; fully insured.

C. J. Conley's loss on contents, one thousand dollars. This fire was supposed to be the result of incendiary causes.

January 23, 1870, C. E. Wales' residence was damaged by fire about one thousand dollars; fully insured.

April 14, 1870, Mr. Reiger's building was damaged about eight hundred dollars; insured.

Damage to Hany building and contents (grocery), one thousand four hundred dollars; insurance, four hundred and fifty dollars.

Meat market of William Peterson, building and contents, one thousand dollars; no insurance.

W. Stambaugh's hardware store; loss on building, one thousand dollars; loss to M. Haran on contents, five thousand dollars; fully insured.

December 12, 1871, E. E. Burdick's tenement house at East Monticello; loss eight hundred dollars; insured.

February 11, 1872, loss by fire of Hibbard, Frost & Wood, of frame flouring mill, fourteen thousand dollars; no insurance.

Dexter Page's foundry and machine shop building; loss one thousand, five hundred dollars; no insurance.

E. B. Kinsella's warehouse burned; loss, five hundred dollars; loss to Pat Hopkins on contents, one hundred and fifty dollars; fully insured.

John Kinsella's ware-house; loss, five hundred dollars; also insured. Langworthy & Holt, contents in same, one thousand five hundred dollars; insured.

Pat Washington's warehouse; loss, seven hundred dollars; no insurance. Hake & Rohn, grain in same, one thousand dollars; fully insured.

A. J. Monroe's barn; loss, one hundred and fifty dollars; not insured.

B. Stuart's barn; loss one hundred dollars; insured for fifty dollars.

W. E. Herrick's tools in mill; loss, one hundred dollars. E. Grissenger's tools in mill, loss, one hundred dollars. The mill was set on fire in the night.

March 28, 1872, A. J. Monroe's barber-shop and law office; loss, five hundred dollars; insured.

April 23, 1872, D. L. Norcross' dwelling house; loss eight hundred dollars; insured.

September 29, 1877, a dwelling that belonged to the estate of David Young, damaged by fire, five hundred dollars; insured.

February 27, 1879, stone flouring mill of H. S. Pope & Bro.; loss, eight thousand dollars; insured for five thousand one hundred dollars.

March 28, 1879, brick residence of D. S. Kinsella; loss, three thousand dollars; insurance, two thousand, five hundred dollars.

June 5, 1879, tin-shop of F. S. Dunham; damage to building, five hundred dollars; damage to contents, three thousand dollars; fully insured.

Dr. W. A. Mirick's office contents, damages, fifty dollars; Dr. Henry's office contents; damages, fifty dollars; no insurance.

Damage to Mrs. Derbin's building, one hundred dollars; damage to contents, four hundred dollars; fully insured.

August 15, 1879, damage to James Young's residence, one hundred dollars; insured.

After this date we cannot find that any record has been kept of the several fires which have visited Monticello. We learn, however, that in the year 1894 there were two destructive fires.

On October 18, 1894, the following losses were sustained: Isaac Rigby, livery, one thousand eight hundred dollars; Miller Brothers, livery stock, three thousand dollars; W. H. Procter, warehouse, one thousand five hundred dollars; John McCommon, stock of feed, one thousand dollars; William G. Wales, agricultural implements, four thousand dollars; Dennis Liddy, blacksmith shop, one thousand dollars; Dr. J. E. Gilmore, barn, three hundred dollars; Abijah Bickford, livery, one thousand dollars; Henry Eilers, livery stock, two thousand dollars; Dr. W. W. Hunter, one thousand seven hundred dollars; Wm. Welch, three hundred dollars.

On December 27, 1894, fire losses: W. F. Rohn, six thousand dollars; Ursula Prader, six thousand, three hundred dollars; Mrs. C. A. Wood, nine hundred and fifty dollars; B. D. Hauessler, two hundred dollars; Anna King, three hundred dollars.

November 30, 1902. This was one of the most destructive fires which ever visited the town of Monticello. The block opposite the opera house was destroyed, the origin of the fire not being fully known, but from the best information obtainable at the time it was supposed to have been from combustion in the coal in the basement.

The following were the losses sustained at this fire: Eastwood & Chase, building and contents, thirty-one thousand dollars; George Stuhler's Sons, goods damaged, eight thousand dollars; Dr. George Inglis, eight hundred dollars; Attorney, E. E. Reed, five hundred dollars; J. M. Sleeper, stock and household goods, four thousand dollars; P. J. Monier, one hundred dollars; Bell Telephone Company, three hundred dollars; Electric Light company, seventy-five dollars; Dr. F. A. Hefner, dentist, one thousand dollars.

There have been several small fires since that date, but we have been unable to secure the amount of the losses sustained. The cold storage plant of the Diamond Creamery Company was destroyed about fifteen years ago, with considerable loss to the company.

The volunteer fire company as organized at present is a potent factor in reducing the fire losses. There is a good water pressure, and the hose is kept in

good working order. Occasional drills keep the fire laddies in readiness for emergencies.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The people of today do not look forward to the arrival of the semi-daily mail any more eagerly, or perhaps with less than one half the eagerness, than the residents of Monticello and vicinity did sixty or seventy years ago. To receive their mail twice a week was among the luxuries of the day. Far from home, relatives and native land, surrounded by the forests, the howl of the coyote, and covered mostly with the blue sky, their meat what nature and a good shot provided, the missive from mother, brother or neighbor far away, and the newspaper with its brief chronicle of national events in those days of stirring progress, these made the arrival of the stage coach a very popular event. The weekly mail from Dubuque to Iowa city, the territorial capital of Iowa, was considered good service.

The first postoffice was established in Monticello in 1847. It has been said that the postoffice was established in 1841, but the official records do not bear out this claim. Tradition also has it that Daniel Varvel was the first postmaster. It may be true that Daniel Varvel performed some of the functions of the postmaster and assumed the dignity of a mail carrier. He carried the mail around in his hat. When he met any enquirer for mail, he doffed his hat, allowed the enquirer to look through the mail for such as was directed to him. The credit for keeping the postoffice while he was postmaster has been given to his wife.

The first postmaster at Monticello was William Clark. His appointment is dated January 4, 1847. On the 8th of November, 1849, the postoffice was discontinued and on January 9, 1850, the Monticello postoffice was re-established and on that date Daniel Varvel was appointed postmaster. Following Mr. Varvel with the dates of their appointment, the postmasters have been: John W. Moore, March 20, 1854; Thompson C. West, December 12, 1855; George W. Lammon, August 24, 1857; Nathan Comstock, April 20, 1861; Edward T. Mellott, March 7, 1864; James Davidson, June 7, 1866; John Blanchard, December 15, 1879; P. O. Babcock, January 15, 1884; L. T. Alexander, March 30, 1887; Marshal W. Herrick, January 8, 1890; L. T. Alexander, October 20, 1893; Daniel E. Pond, the present incumbent, January 10, 1898.

From this early start, which was among the first in the county, as in all other towns, the postoffice has been a much frequented spot. It is now an office of the third class, the salary of the postmaster being one thousand, nine hundred dollars per annum.

There are now four rural mail routes established at Monticello. The first route was established March 15, 1900. This was one of the earliest routes established in the county. Route No. 2 was established December 1, 1902; Route No. 3 on the same date, and Route No. 4, January 2, 1906. The mail carriers on these rural mail routes at the present time are: No. 1, Fred E. Matheson; No. 2, Edgar G. Brazelton; No. 3, Ira M. Rodman; No. 4, Charles A. Cramer. The postoffice at Monticello now receives five mails each day, except Sunday, three in the morning and two in the evening.

JOHN O. DUER POST NO. 176 G. A. R.

It is to be regretted that the history of this veteran organization is not available. It was organized about 1880 with about forty members. Later in its history its membership numbered over seventy-five. There have been no regular meetings for several years. The ranks have been depleted by removals, some in answer to the roll call in the camp of the departed, others to various points of activity.

No Woman's Relief Corps has been organized in Monticello. The ladies have taken an active part in the Decoration day exercises, but have never organized.

HISTORY OF EDUCATION AND MONTICELLO SCHOOLS.

(The following history of the Monticello public schools was condensed from a paper prepared by Mrs. Edward Templeton in 1907 for the Friday club as one of a series of historical essays. The paper is replete with interesting historical data and prepared by Mrs. Templeton after careful research to secure the facts.)

A claim which covered a large part of the ground on which Monticello now stands was entered in the year 1836 by two young unmarried men—Daniel Varvel and William Clark. They were the only white men in the vicinity during the winter of 1836-7, but in the spring other settlers came, and they continued to come in such numbers that on the 7th of December, 1838, a meeting was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore of Bowen's Prairie to form a county organization.

In 1839 a "military road" leading from Dubuque was commenced by the government. In 1841 a postoffice was established and three years later the coach firm, Frank & Walker, put in a four-horse daily coach between Dubuque and Iowa City.

The little settlement grew and soon the need of a school became imperative. Lumber was hauled from Dubuque, a house on the other side of the river was hauled into town and built over, the work being done by Daniel Varvel, John Stevenson, Joseph Clark, Dr. W. B. Selder and George Gassett. This schoolhouse stood at the foot of Third street facing the military road. Miss Rosalie Bartholomew, afterwards Mrs. F. Beardsley, was the first teacher; Miss Wright (Mrs. Pond) the second, Miss Anna McLaughlin the third and Miss Ellen McCannon, afterwards Mrs. Proctor, taught one or two terms in those early years.

The names of the scholars attending the first school, on the authority of Mrs. Gallagher, were, Margaret McLean, Mary McLean, Lafayette Selder, Robert Selder, Martha Selder, Robert Selder, Fidelia Selder, Josephine Lamb, Harvey Lamb, Louisa Varvel, Alexander Varvel, Sarah Varvel, Lucinda Skelley, Sarah George, William George, Martha Phemister and Charles Phemister. The teachers boarded around among the families represented in the school.

These are about all the definite facts that can be learned until after the township was organized into a school district, called the District of Monticello, when the first school record begins.

The first meeting of the board of directors was held May 19, 1859. The directors were: President, Summer Hopkins; vice president, Lucian Rice; secretary, W. H. Walworth; director district No. 1, S. H. Tucker; district No. 2, Michael Hofacre; district No. 3, A. H. Marvin; district No. 4, Chauncey Mead. The directors of each district hired the teacher, so no official mention of such a proceeding is made in the school records.

The first teacher mentioned as teaching in No. 4, Monticello, is Bradley Stuart in 1859. The item in the record reads: "Voted that B. Stuart's wages as teacher in sub-district No. 4 be twenty-seven dollars per month." It was evident that Mr. Stuart had been teaching on an unknown salary, for one month later the board voted him one hundred and seven dollars back pay.

On May 21, 1859, it was "Resolved, that the plan presented for a new schoolhouse be adopted and that proposals for building the same be received in two weeks." These proposals were to include a site and the cost of the building complete, not including seats.

On June 11th, the plan was accepted. The schoolhouse was to be a frame building, two stories high, containing one room below and one above; the building to be thirty-six feet long by twenty-four feet wide. What the cost of this proposed building was to be the records do not say, but it was insured when completed for one thousand, two hundred dollars. On the building committee were W. H. Walworth, H. D. Smith and E. E. Tracy.

It was thought by some conservative minds a wildly extravagant thing to erect such a schoolhouse and predictions were made that there would never be enough children in Monticello to fill it. Only the lower room was finished; the upper room, a big unsealed attic, was let to the Odd Fellows for a hall, and here the school children who brought their dinners congregated at noon and the unfortunate ones who lived so near that they could go home for the mid-day meal rushed breathlessly back to join in the frolic.

It was proposed to make a gift of the old school home to the young Scotch Grove district, but the haughty Miss would not accept her older sister's outgrown garment, so W. H. Walworth was authorized to rent said schoolhouse to the best advantage, the thrifty board stipulating to require rent in advance. This building was finally torn down to make room for a dwelling. After the lower room of the new building was finished, a Mr. McDonald taught for a few weeks but for some reason did not finish the term, it being finished by the Rev. Mr. Kimball. Montgomery Marvin taught the fall and winter terms of 1860-61. Miss Emma Crane, afterwards Mrs. Dan Walworth, taught the summer term of 1861. H. D. Sherman took charge of the school that fall and winter. The school records show that his wages must have been about twenty-eight dollars a month. Board at that time was furnished teachers at one dollar and seventy-five cents. Wood was furnished the school that winter for two dollars and twenty-five cents per cord.

On May 10, 1862, the upper story of the new schoolhouse was ordered finished. A festival was held in the upper room of the finished building for the purpose of buying seats. This social event netted forty-two dollars. That summer Miss Ellen McConnon (Mrs. Proctor) was paid fifty-four dollars for teaching a four months' school. H. D. Sherman taught the fall and winter terms

and Kate Hubbard and Letia Hopkins the following summer. In the spring of 1863 Mrs. Sherman came into the schools. * * *

In the winter of 1865 the low ground where the old congregational church now stands became flooded, and freezing became a fine skating pond for the school children and we can imagine the frantic rush for the school building at the sound of the last bell and the shame-faced culprit who had lingered a little too long, slinking to his seat under the stern glance of the principal.

Pupils from outside the district of Monticello paid a small tuition, and there were scholars from Richland, Castle Grove, Clay and Fairview townships.

These were the years of the Civil war. Company H, Thirty-first Iowa, was organized in the upper room of the school building and many a time this little community must have been shaken to its very heart's core by the victories and reverses of the northern arms, and the sad news of deaths on the battle field, of neighbors and friends. * * * To all this wonderful making of history, but one reference is made in the Monticello school records.

"April 17, 1865.—On motion of Wilson voted that each sub-district be authorized to purchase mourning to drape the several schools." * * * In the spring of 1866 it was found necessary to enlarge the schoolhouse building. An ell was added, giving it now four rooms with a seating capacity of two hundred. * * *

The summer school of 1866 was taught by M. A. Wright, Jane Moore, Lydia Locher and A. H. Brown. This is the first mention of Miss Wright in the school records. * * * She was a young woman of strong character and a personality that commanded respect. She was full of enthusiasm for her work and possessed a gift for teaching and a strong right arm which she did not hesitate to use to enforce discipline. Many a lusty lad did she literally snatch from the wide path of rebellion and insubordination that leadeth to destruction and start him in the straight and narrow way of obedience and respect for authority which leads to good citizenship.

In 1866 the Monticello Academy was organized. Prof. Allen from Hopkinton was in charge assisted by H. D. Sherman, Miss Lobdell, Kate O. Rice and Miss Wright. Mrs. H. D. Sherman and Mrs. James Davidson had charge of the music department and Monticello became an educational center. The following rules were adopted by the board: 1st. Pupils are required to do what is right. 2nd. They are to be punctual at the exercises required by their teachers. 3rd. Swearing and fighting are prohibited. 4th. Students are required to be in school from 9 to 12 a. m. and from 1 to 4 p. m. unless excused by one of the teachers to study in their rooms. 5th. All students are required to be in their rooms from 8 p. m. through the night unless excused by a teacher. Any student either from Monticello or without, who continues, after due admonishing to disregard any of the above rules shall be dismissed from the schools.

The following course of study was adopted: Primary—Spelling to the fiftieth lesson; primary arithmetic; primary geography; reading: first, second and third readers; writing on slate.

Intermediate: Second book Camp's geography; writing in copy book—a fair hand; Ray's mental arithmetic to page 144; Ray's third part through common fractions; spelling to page 155.

High school: writing, reading, mental arithmetic, and all studies above those enumerated in the primary and intermediate departments; spelling from dictionary.

In 1868, *The Little Corporal*, a paper edited by the author, Edward Egger-ton, offered an organ as a prize for two hundred subscriptions. The Monticello high school tried for the prize. Almost the required number of subscriptions were raised. The small sum remaining was made by giving a concert which was a great success in an artistic way as well as financial.

Prof. Allen resigned his position in the schools about this time so that he might travel in the interest of a system of map drawing of which he was the author. A Mr. Wood was hired in his place. He was an eccentric gentleman and did not prove a success, and that splendid disciplinarian, Mr. H. D. Sherman, entered the schools and taught until the fall of 1868 when Prof. Janes was hired. The teachers of 1869-70 were: J. E. Janes, M. A. Lobdell, M. A. Wright, Alice Cool, Jennie Herrick. * * * Prof. Janes remained in the school four years. * * *

The school had now outgrown the old building and a ward school was opened in the old Monticello Bank building, west of the railroad. The necessity of a new building was evident and the old system of a township district was dissolved and Monticello became an independent school district in 1876. The men who were members of the first board of this district were: President, S. S. Farwell; secretary, M. M. Moulton; treasurer, M. L. Carpenter; Col. John O. Duer, Dr. I. H. Phillips, George W. Birdsall, Fred Grassmeyer.

On September 17, 1877, R. P. Smith was elected secretary of the school board, an office he retained for many years.

Professor Luther Foster, now President Foster of the New Mexico Agricultural college of New Mexico, writes of his experience here as follows: "When I took charge of the schools in September, 1873, Monticello formed one of the school districts of the township and was in charge of one director. * * * The old schoolhouse was occupied at that time. It contained four rooms and a recitation room. Miss Matthew's school occupied a store room on First street. * * * The rooms were named as follows: First and second primary, intermediate, grammar and high school. Each room below the high school contained at least two grades and the high school three. * * * During my first year a definite high school course was adopted. * * * It was strong in mathematics and included elementary work in botany, zoology, chemistry and physics. Aside from English, German was the only language offered. * * * Miss Lizzie Burnight was then the banner pupil of the high school and remained such until her graduation in 1875. She was the first graduate of the institution and she delivered her graduating essay in Kinsella hall before a large audience. * * * In 1877 was graduated the largest and best class of my time. It numbered thirteen or fourteen. Among its members were Carrie Dunham, Clara Penniman, Effie Whittemore, Asenath Gibson, Dan Davis, and others. * * * The influential men of the locality included such persons as Major Farwell, J. O. Duer, S. M. Youran, John Blanchard, G. W. Lovell, Captain Carpenter, H. D. Sherman, W. H. Proctor, Harry Walworth and Henry D. Smith. * * * The township was separated into independent districts in 1876, when the new schoolhouse was con-

structed. I had charge of the schools for ten years, lacking ten weeks, and resigned to accept the position of county superintendent. My successor was Mr. A. H. Beals."

The new building was not completed until 1878, although it was occupied before that time. Mr. John O. Duer, Mr. Chandler, Mr. Burdick were members of the building committee. F. M. Ellis was the architect. A. E. Chesterfield was given the contract for stone work. Chesterfield and Fry, brick work. Clark & Hubbard, carpenter work. Chandler & Page, iron work. Fred Grassmeyer, hardware. The finishing of the lecture hall on the lower floor was given to N. W. and M. L. Austin.

A home entertainment was given in the new opera house to help pay for its furnishings April 5, 1878. The title of the play was "Led Astray." Those taking part were Messrs. Wright, Lott, Wing, Allen and Holston, and Miss Lawrence, Mrs. Walworth and Mrs. Price. The music was furnished by Miss Emma Clark, piano, and Mr. Leichardt, violin, and their fine playing was highly praised.

"No complimentaries were issued," says the *Express*, "except to such impeccuous individuals as the clergy and the Anamosa editors." Four hundred dollars were cleared by this entertainment.

The cost of the new building, including the furnishings, was twenty thousand dollars. In 1881 city water was piped into the building and in 1882 a furnace was added. The old building was sold to Mr. Smith, March 20, 1878, for the sum of three hundred dollars.

The teachers employed the first year in the new building were Professor Foster, principal; Mary Farwell, Maria A. Wright, Mary Marvin, Pink Duer, A. Moulton, Mattie Herrick, Anna Moody. Miss Kate Curtis (Mrs. Mirick) was elected assistant in the high school in the year 1878, and held the position until the close of the spring term, 1883.

(From other sources we gain the following additional history of the Monticello schools.—Editor.)

From the secretary's record we find that the following persons have served on the school board of the Monticello schools: S. S. Farwell, Geo. Stuhler, M. M. Moulton, M. L. Carpenter, J. O. Duer, Dr. I. H. Phillips, Geo. W. Birdsall, Fred Grassmeyer, H. M. Wright, C. E. Wales, J. A. Chandler, J. McConnon, H. D. Sherman, J. W. McMeans, John Moody, W. H. Proctor, J. H. Bachar, F. M. Hicks, E. T. Mellett, W. A. Mirick, M. W. Herrick, F. J. Tyron, H. Tiarks, C. M. Prader, C. A. Henry, W. W. Hunter, F. A. Coyle, E. E. Hicks, S. E. Sarles, R. C. Stirton, C. W. Hosford, Matt Noyes, J. O. Lawrence, J. A. Doutrick, A. Kempf, J. S. Hall, J. W. Doxsee, George Inglis, J. E. Bateman, F. A. Hefner, F. B. Bolton.

The members and officers of the present school board are: president, Dr. George Inglis; J. W. Doxsee, J. E. Bateman, F. A. Hefner, F. B. Bolton; secretary, J. N. Peterson; treasurer, E. G. Hicks.

On April 1, 1906, R. P. Smith resigned as secretary of the school board after having served in this capacity continuously since his election first in September, 1877. The editor has had occasion to look through the records as kept by Mr. Smith, and we do not wonder that his services were retained. The minutes are complete, neatly written and accurately recorded.

The several principals of the high school have been, in their order of service: Jerome Allen, H. D. Sherman, J. E. Janes, Luther Foster, A. H. Beals, L. E. McPherson, Fred A. Jackson, W. A. Doran, Charles R. Scroggie, Clarence McCracken, John E. Foster.

On May 6, 1895, a special election was held to vote on the proposition of issuing bonds in the sum of eight thousand dollars, for the erection of a new school building. This proposition carried by a vote of seventy-eight to twelve. The new building was erected the same year and completed in the spring of 1896.

In 1909, by vote of the district, the school grounds were enlarged by the addition of more ground on the east side of the present property.

A sanitary drinking fountain was placed in the school in 1909.

GRADUATES.

1875—Lizzie Burnight-Kramer.

1876—George Wood, Amanda Babbe-Hosford, Ida Langworthy-Scott, Sarah Smith-Seward, John Mellett.*

1877—Clara Penniman-Hitchcock, Mollie Grassmeyer-Rogers, Henry Mead, Asenath Gibson-Mudge, Mattie Curtis-Starks, Ray Lawrence-Delano,* Carrie Dunham-Dunham.* Amelia Moulton, Cora Garlock-DeWitt, D. L. Davis, Myrtle Condon-Fink, Effie Whittemore-Glover,* May Moore-Sullivan.

1878—Franc Moulton-Smail, Sarah Moore-Dunn, Emma Dawson,* A. W. Bickford.

1879—Kate Chandler-Dunshee, Mamie Crocker-Udall, H. A. L. Bigley, Nona Birdsell-Welden, Mate Barnhill-Carmon.*

1880—No class.

1881—Emma Moody-Howe, Anna McConnon-Bevington,* Lucy Austin-Hickox, Jennie Henderson-Porter, May Hickock-Sovern, George Yoran, W. E. Walker.

1882—Nettie Sleeper,* Clara Weir-Sears, Nellie Starks, Emma Vehon, Mary Preston,* Eva Blanchard.

1883—Cynthia Putnam-Calkins, Ella Henderson-Bartholomew, Ada Gibson-McCaroll, Ella Hazard-Petcina, Frank McMeans.

1884—Hattie Walworth-McCarty,* Johanna Graf, Lizzie Whittemore, Anna Calkins-Batchelder, Ed Soetje, Mattie Fawcett-McClintock.

1885—Adena Little,* Emma Pond-Milner, Tabitha Miller, Ida Weir-Kingsley, Maud Ellis-Keglice, Lou Stambaugh, Jessie Preston.*

1886—No class.

1887—Bessie Duer-King, Ella Eberhart-Magee, Nellie Dunham-Fletcher, Trick Little,* Winifred Smith-Nixon, Nellie McConnon-Bevington, Lolla Hicks-Koop, Hattie Proctor-Taupert, Mabel Herrick-Hall, Agnes Russel-Stirton, Charles Davidson, Grace Maurice.*

1888—Imogene Dunham-Stuhler, Carrie Rice, Jessie Fawcett.

1889—Gertrude Rodman-Hubbard, Lucy Davidson-Mitchell, Henry Davidson, Caroline Hicks, Oscar Soetje.

*Deceased.

1890—Max Rettig, Neva Starks-Wilson, Carrie Page, Cola Maurice-Bowie, Eugene L. Gilmore, George Curtis, Mary Smith.

1891—Josephine Rice-Watson, Edward Lang, Zepha Rodman-Schlatter, Alberta Soetje, Mayme Keenan-Barnard, Mayme Winner-Rettig, Frank Keenan, Alice Sherman,* Frank McConnon, George Pierce, Ervin E. Reed, Margaret Young.

1892—No class.

1893—Edith Curtis,* Spencer Guiles, Anna Noyes, Lulu Fisher-DeLancey, Mattie Starks-McNurlin, James Milne, Alma Matson, Thomas G. Richardson, Horace Chapman, Norman M. Smith, Kate Schoonover-Overing.

1894—Wilbur Smith, James Abel, Harry Clark, Mattie Devlin-McAleer, Mary Hayden, John Smith, Edna Schoonover, Alice Reed, Laura Hickman-Gilmore, Sadie Hickman-Newell, Tom King, Clara Miller-Matson, Fred Sarles, Nancy Stevenson-Young, Kathryn Young, David Heisey.

1895—Wilma Smith, Mary Davidson, Maggie Davidson-Eberhart, Fannie Allen, Frank Sutherland, Martha Wernimont, Aggie McDonough, Carlotta Graves-Sturtevant, Clell McLaughlin, Henry Rogers, May Allen-Hanna, John Gearhart, Forest Matson, Minnie Heisey-Berry, Edmund Henely, Lillian Faragher, Carrie Franks-Doron, Mary Locher, John Rice, Roy Hicks.

1896—Gertrude Lang-Lee, Fay Seeber,* Ada May Waite-Hildreth, Edna Young-Miller, Bessie Kaylor, Mamie Abel, William Campbell, Paul Eilers, Nettie French, Inez Gilroy, H. Lee Hildreth, Adelbert King, Alvah Miller, Rudolph Ricklefs, Agnes Watt-Condit, Palmer Hosford, Alberta Thoeni-Skelley, John Breen, Mary Corbett-Eilers, Harriet Faust-Guiles, Bertha Graham, Florence Gregory-Tiffney, Maude Hosford-Lightfoot.

1897—Mabel Lawrence-Gilchrist, Gratia Allen, Alexander S. Boyd, Elsie M. Brown, Samuel Dale Boyd, Blanche Clark, Charles Graves, Lydia Gruenstein-Guyan, Lula Rynerson, Ethel Smith, Ralph Seeber, Josephine Sutherland, Gladys Welch, Ray Schaeffer.

1898—Daisy Burkert, Bertha Gilroy-Arduser,* Lillian Jennings-Hartwell, May Liddy, Clara Ricklefs, Ada Schneider, Grace Thoeni, Maud Wheelock, Paul Gruenstein, Orville Hosford, Grace Lovell-Schoonover, Frank McLaughlin, Marcus Matthiessen, Emma Schneider, Daisy Waugh-Milsap, Lloyd Jennings.

1899—Marcus Matthiessen,† Palmer Hosford,† Bertha Gilroy-Arduser,‡* Clara Ricklefs.†

1900—Ruth Darling, Will Breen, Essie Hoag, Jessie Davidson-Gaylord, Louise Bebb, Maud Palmer-Reichart, Blanche Peltier, Edith Thompson, Edith Welch, Charles Webber, Mabel Allen, Ethel George, Rufus Ricker, Charles Heisey, Stuart Smith, Edna Thomas-McHugh, Will McLaughlin, Elmer Lang, Howard Hicks, Wena Wood-Chase.

1901—Frank Hofacre, Irving Mirick, Roy Peterson, Gotlieb Bader, Blanche Noble, Edna Drury, Nellie Garlock-Goble, Hazel Butterfield, Mabel Wilkinson, Kate Stuhler, Eliza Thomas-Paris, Lena Schneider-Palmer, Emma Deischer-Main,* Opal French-Barrett, Margaret Erricksen.

1902—Raymond George, Harry Smith, Stephen Hosford, Lyle Hicks, Verena Schneider, Laura Rauch, Mamie McAleer, Jessie Niermeyer, Elsie Noble, Ike

*Deceased. †Re-graduated, one year added to course.

Suter, Louis Stuhler, Fred Kempf, Seward Smith, Maggie Liddy, Louisa Schneider, Emma Binggeli, Ray Thomas.

1903—John Noyes, John Pond, Albert Byers, Will Byers, Otto Meyer, Nellie Wales, Elmer Bigley, Fred Wales, Herman Schaeffer, Stella Wilkinson, Allie George, Iva Barnts.

1904—Myrtle Barnhill, Nelle Bigley-Coyle, Mary Drees, Valentine Eby, Allen Fairbanks, Margaret French, Libbie George, Florence Hefner, Mary Hogan-Reffler, Walter Hubbard, Leroy Lang, Catherine Lovell, Richard McLaughlin, George Mead, Grace Noble, Elva Meyer, Margaret Pond, Lisle Richardson-Lovell, Franey Schneider, David Terwilliger, Arthur Thoeni, Harriet Smith-McNeil, Frank Thompson, Kathryn Sarles, Bertha Harken, Edna Cramer-VanBuren, Vera Smith, Belle Lyans.

1905—Helen Albertson-Riser, Arthur Baker, Ray Baade, Minnie Barnts, Amelia Borgelt, Millington Carpenter, Pansy Carter, Tom George, Augusta Hauessler, Myrtle Hofacre, Harriet Lubben, John Mayberry, Maude Mirick, Clara Noyes, Margaret Potter-Pack, Edith Rettig, Doyt Rhodes, Edith Schneider, Dwight Smith, Ethel Smith, Libbie Thoeni, Gertrude Thompson-Newlin, Will Wales, Cleve Welch.

1906—George Abel, Lucy Altman, Kathryne Ambuehl, Ursula Arduser, Eva Brazelton, Gene Byers, Florence Calkins, Edna Hoffman, Lulu Howie, Frances Koop, Blanche Monroe, Carl Stuhler, Edna Suter, Lewis Sutherland, Colin Thomas, Dan Wales, Iva Burkert.

1907—Marie Bateman, Edith Beash, Halstead Carpenter, Clotilda D'Autremont, Alice Deischer, Charles Doxsee, J. Hoyt Dreibilbis, Blanche Eilers, Gladys Fairbanks, Freida Hanssen, Florence Hubbard, Mae Hubbard, Ward Inglis, Berthina Moe, Olive Moses, Mary Pond, Russell Stuhler, Selma Suter, Nellie Sutherland, Edna Templeton, Mary Doxsee.

1908—Paul Balcar, Frank Bolton, Esther Brown, Beulah Calkins, Olive Cramer, Frank D'Autremont, Bessie Erricksen, Blanche Fairbanks, Ramona French, Roy Greenawald, Mabel Heisey, Pearl Heisey, Lowell Hicks, Robert Howie, Blanche Hunter, Mabel Inglis, Will Lubben, Ethel Magee, Ethel Moses, Hazel Neal, Ethel Young.

1909—Maude Hall, Hazel Hubbard, Hartley Wilkinson, Lena Hauessler, Clarke Hubbard, Iola George, Frieda Gruenstein, George Drinkwater, Ella Watt, Harriette Campbell, John Schoon, Margarete Deischer, Mary George, Emil Ricklefs, Bertha Locher, Emma Hein, Harold Bingham, Florence Erricksen, Harry Locher.

Following is the corps of teachers for 1909: Superintendent, John E. Foster; principal, Mary I. Jarman; English teacher, Mrs. F. B. Bolton; German teacher, Miss Jessie Warnecke; mathematics teacher, Miss Josephine Berry; music teacher, Miss Charlotte Adams; eighth grade, Miss Rachel Megee; seventh grade, Miss Florence Babcock; sixth grade, Miss Carolyn Hicks; fifth grade, Miss E. Grace Young; fourth grade, Miss Aletha Babcock; third grade, Miss Pearl Green; second grade, Miss Mary Locher; primary principal, Miss Alida Whiting; assistant primary, Miss Nellie Wales; assistant primary, Miss Elsie Bender.

THE MONTICELLO PRESS.

(This sketch of the press was prepared by Mrs. H. S. Richardson for The Friday Club and is a splendid review of this phase of the Monticello history.—Editor.)

The newspapers of Monticello have been an influential and an important factor in the material development of the town from the time of its incorporation as a town up to the present time, when as a city of the second class, it enjoys the distinction of being one of the most wealthy and enterprising cities in this section of the state.

The first newspaper in Monticello was *The Monticello Express*, the first issue of which bore the date of July 10, 1865. It was established by Orville D. Crane who was then a young man and a practical printer who had been attracted to the west. The bill of sale of the plant showed that the type and press had formerly been used in the publication of the *Nevada Democrat*, and had been purchased at a cost of six hundred dollars. The office of *The Express* was established in what was then known as the Rosa building. Mr. Crane continued as editor and publisher until the following February, when the office passed under the management of James Davidson, a captain in the Civil War. He is described as a genial and a popular man. He was later elected county superintendent of schools. In 1866 he had been appointed postmaster at Monticello. He served the people as the representative of Uncle Sam in this capacity for fourteen years. Captain Davidson continued the publication of *The Express* until the 8th of August, 1867, when he sold it to J. H. Scott and Edward N. Howard. The paper continued to be republican in politics. Mr. Howard was a member of the firm only a short time, having sold his interest to his partner, J. H. Scott. Mr. Howard, however, continued to be the foreman, and with the exception of a few intervals, he held this relation to the paper until his death in the early part of 1908.

J. H. Scott edited the paper until April 4, 1868, when N. G. Sales, who had purchased the plant a short time before, sold it to G. W. Hunt. Under the management of Mr. Hunt, the paper changed color, politically and espoused democracy, but a year later it returned unto its own and again espoused the cause of the republican party. *The Express* remained under the management of G. W. Hunt until March 4, 1872, when the plant passed under the able management and control of John Blanchard. *The Express* prospered under his able editorial direction. Its circulation doubled during the eleven years he was its editor and manager. Mr. Blanchard was also postmaster during a part of the time he was editor. He was later editor of the *Dubuque Daily Times*, and afterward became editor of *The Minneapolis Times*. He died a few years ago.

In December, 1883, *The Express* was purchased by M. W. Herrick and J. W. Doxsee, two young attorneys who had been associated together in the practice of law. They continued to edit the paper and practice law until 1888, when Mr. Herrick disposed of his interest to Mr. Doxsee. Mr. Herrick and Mr. Doxsee are yet in the practice of law at Monticello, though not in partnership. Mr. Doxsee has since been the editor and publisher of *The Monticello Express*, and under his careful yet vigorous management, it has become a paper

of remarkable strength and influence. Its circulation is one of the largest in the county, and its editorials are frequently quoted by the daily press of the state. It has been one of the official papers of the county for over a quarter of a century. It is one of the leading county weeklies published in the state.

The Monticello Liberal. The first number of *The Monticello Liberal* was published September 19, 1872, by the Monticello Printing Company, with G. W. Hunt, formerly editor of *The Express*, as editor and manager. *The Liberal* supported the Independent party during the campaign of Horace Greeley with a platform standing for Universal Amnesty, Civil Service Reform, The One Term Principle, and the motto: "Reconstruction and Reform." In 1874, G. W. Hunt became the sole owner and proprietor. The paper afterward supported the principles of the democratic party. *The Liberal* was an eight-column folio, published weekly on Thursday.

G. W. Hunt also published a German paper called *Die Freie Presse*, known locally by the nickname of the *Dutch Calf*. This paper was published at the *Liberal* office, and began publication December 20, 1877. The paper was established to obtain the county printing, the statute at that time making it an official paper on account of it being the only German paper published in the county.

After a varied career of seven or eight years, G. W. Hunt, the editor of *The Liberal* and the *Freie Presse*, sought other fields of usefulness, and we read that on leaving town, the editor was presented with a purse of several dollars to help him over a hard place. No further issues of either paper were published.

In August, 1883, *The Jones County Times* was established by L. T. Alexander as a democratic paper. He continued to edit the paper until Cleveland's administration in 1888, when he was appointed postmaster, which office he held during the two terms, running the paper also during part of the time until G. W. Bishop became the owner. The early history of the paper is not extensive. The files do not seem to have been kept.

G. W. Bishop continued to publish *The Times* until 1900. The paper had been conducted at a loss, and at that time the plant was sold at public auction for one thousand, seven hundred dollars to Swigart Brothers & Sears, of Maquoketa. This firm published the paper with Sears as resident manager from March 10, 1900, until March 1, 1901, when it was purchased by the present owner and publisher, J. T. Lanigan. Under the management of Mr. Lanigan, the paper has become more prosperous. It was an uphill proposition, and had it not been for the tenacity of purpose and the determination not to be humiliated by defeat, the paper might now have had an epitaph chiselled on a small marble slab. Under the management of Mr. Lanigan, *The Times* has become a paper of considerable influence and circulation. In politics, it is democratic. The credit sheet now shows a balance on the right side of the page. Nelle Hauessler has been an able assistant in the office for several years and is deserving of credit for her share of the work in the development and prosperity of *The Times*. The paper takes a live interest in the public welfare of the people.

EARLY BUSINESS MEN OF MONTICELLO.

(The following excellent review of the early business men of Monticello, was prepared by Mrs. R. C. Stirton for the Friday club, and the history is fortunate in having it at its disposal.—Editor.)

The name of the first merchant in Monticello cannot be definitely determined. Levi Gassett has been mentioned by some as entitled to this historic honor, while others give the firm of Moore & Christian, credit for this distinction.

Mr. Gassett had a general store in a log cabin on the lot north of the Nicholas Miller home on Main street, and later went into the meat market business, his shop being located about where Hayes' furniture store now stands. Mr. Gassett sold the shop to George Curtis and then purchased the lots on the hill where Mrs. McConnon and J. W. Doxsee now live. For many months his meat wagon went from one part of the country to the other supplying his customers with provisions. We have no definite information as to where Mr. Gassett went after leaving Monticello.

Some time in the summer of 1854, John Moore built a two-room house on the lot now owned by Walter Ferguson, the family living in one room, the other room being a general store. In a short time, the business outgrew the place, and a frame store was built across the street, where Proctor's warehouse now stands. Then it was Moore & Christian. This firm remained in business for about two years and was succeeded by John Lawrence, Otis Whittemore and T. C. West, successively, all from Bowen's Prairie. The store was greatly enlarged. Henry Kaylor clerked in the store for Moore & Christian, for Whittemore & West and also for Mr. Lawrence.

Nothing further is known of the firm. In 1859, C. E. Wales came out from Dubuque to Castle Grove, settling in Monticello. Prior to opening in business, he formed a partnership with William Merriam. Five years later, Mr. Wales was alone, Mr. Merriam in the meantime having gone to Idaho in company with others in search of gold. At this time Mr. Wales lived in the house occupied by Mrs. Ommen, and later built the corner house where Samuel Eby now lives. Mr. Wales then moved across the street to the Gallagher place with his clerks, Mr. Proctor and Ed. Howard. Soon after, Mr. Wales sold to Proctor & Company, the "Co." being Samuel Wales and his son Samuel. In 1860, the well known and familiar stone store was built, and the new firm took possession.

Mr. Wales then moved up First street into an old building where Hubbard's furniture store now stands. After moving to First street, Mr. Wales formed a partnership with Dave Gardner under the firm name of Gardner & Wales. At this time the business was not only a general store but included grain and stock. An item in *The Monticello Express* at that time, showed that in less than one year, the amount paid out for grain and stock alone was one hundred and sixty thousand dollars. The same paper shows an advertisement by this firm which reads: "Gardner & Wales have just breathing room left in their store on account of the immense piles of goods. For enterprise and business promptness this firm is second to none in the state."

Early in 1866, a banking and exchange office was opened and was a matter of great convenience to the people. Gardner & Wales did the first banking business on a small scale in connection with their store. Later, the firm moved across to what is now the Monticello State Bank corner, and soon afterward, Mr. Wales sold his interest to Jasper Eaton. Mr. Wales joined with Mr. Noyes in a building where Kinsella block now stands, and later moving to Dubuque. About 1867, Mr. Wales began the erection of a residence in what is now known as the Boswell place, and it was here that his daughter Clara was born.

About this time the cultivation of hops was in its height. For one year the new firm of Gardner & Eaton did well but the next year there was a decided fall in the price of this product which resulted disastrously to the firm. So many people who raised hops had accounts with the firm and were unable to pay, the firm was compelled to close its doors.

The firm of Gardner & Eaton was succeeded by Rohrback & Periolat, clothing merchants. This firm afterwards moved to a store where Perrine's restaurant is now located. Periolat later succeeded to the entire business of the firm.

The biography of W. H. Proctor shows that previous to the time he was clerking for Mr. Wales, he lived with an uncle, Hartley by name, of Castle Grove. Still later he clerked for Mr. Higby who lived where Andrew Davidson had his store at Downerville. About this time, Mr. Wales met the young man and being much impressed with him, urged him to come to Monticello. In those days clerks were given a salary of eight dollars a month. Mr. Proctor's good fortune came when he bought out Mr. Wales. At that time, things were selling at very reasonable rates, but during the war, prices went up. Common calico sold at fifty cents a yard; unbleached muslin, eighty cents a yard, and this was used in those days for shirts. Common ticking was used for overalls. These high prices gave Mr. Proctor a good start. By his kindly manner and readiness to help and by his shrewd and careful management, Mr. Proctor succeeded as few of the early merchants did. It was said of Mr. Proctor that he never turned any one away because the customer lacked money to purchase the necessities of life.

The only one of the early merchants now living in Monticello is *Fred Grassmeyer. In 1859, he came from Canton and located in Monticello, starting a little tin shop in the basement of the house south of Frank Smith's place on Main street. Mr. Grassmeyer was engaged in business longer than most of the early merchants. From this small beginning, by industry and fair dealing, he built up a large and successful trade. Mr. Grassmeyer was in partnership with Mr. Palmer when he moved up on First street into the building by Rohn's. Grassmeyer & Palmer sold the business later to Paul Buol, a son-in-law of Mr. Grassmeyer's. Mr. Buol later sold to D. C. Barnhill, who in turn sold to Palmer & Bonniwell, and later the firm was Palmer & Paine.

Mr. Grassmeyer occupied the first building finished on First street. This was situated between Rohn's harness shop and Hauessler's meat market. He was later located in what is now known as Central block. While Mr. Grass-

* Now deceased.

meyer was located on Main street, S. Kiburz, one of the first dealers in boots and shoes, and father of Walter and Arthur Kiburz, had his store on the second floor of the same building.

Joel Culver was another of the early merchants who had his place of business on Main street on the site of the old Hickok place and had as his clerk, Volney Hickok. Culver was in business but a short time when he sold out to Volney Hickok. When the town moved westward, Hickok built on First street and located there. He did an excellent business until the other merchants commenced to come in. He was not an up-to-date merchant. It has been said of him that while other merchants were lighting their stores with kerosene lamps, Hickok persisted in using the tallow dips. Frequently boys passing would call to him to start up his old tallow candles.

George W. Lammon, who came to Monticello about 1849, kept a general store which was known as the "Red Heifer."

Next in importance to Mr. Wales and Mr. Proctor, was T. C. West, who is living in Florida at present. After the partnership with Whittemore and Lawrence, Mr. West built a long rambling building on the lot now owned by Eugene Himebaugh where he had a general store. His home was the old Gregory residence where the Congregational church now stands.

The earliest jeweler in Monticello, was William Parrott, who had his first display of jewelry in a window in C. E. Wales' store. He was married in 1861, then went to West Union, and after a year's absence, returned and bought a lot for fifty dollars from Mr. Lammon. On this lot he built a one-story brick building about half as long as it is now. Afterwards, when the street was filled in, the building had to be raised. Mr. Parrott was born in Philadelphia.

S. Jewett was another of the early settlers and business men. He had his store where Mr. Hagan's residence now stands. He was a half brother of D. C. Jewett, the inventor of the hayloader. Mr. Jewett later sold a half interest in the store to Major Westcott of Hopkinton, and it was then Westcott & Jewett. Jewett was somewhat of a musician, and his violin furnished the music for all the dances for miles around.

In 1855, Thomas A. King located near Monticello, and after 1868, Mr. King engaged in the mercantile business. It is interesting to know that Mr. King plowed corn where the business part of Monticello now stands. Mr. King is now steward at the County Home.

In 1859, the railroad was completed and four years later the first dry goods store was started by Peak & Hogg, west of the railroad on the site of what is now the old artesian well.

Thomas J. Peak was born in the state of New Hampshire in the year 1813. Coming west at an early age, he settled in Illinois, where he remained until the year 1837, when he paid a visit to Iowa in company with Benejah Beardsley. These gentlemen located claims in what is known as Castle Grove township, about six miles west of Monticello. He returned to Illinois for the winter, but in the following April, returned and took possession of his claim. On Christmas Day, 1839, Mr. Peak was married to Miss Rebecca Beardsley, daughter of Benejah Beardsley. This was the first marriage in Jones county. Mr. Peak lived upon his farm until the spring of 1864, when he engaged in business with

Robert and William Hogg. After a year's experience in business, he retired again to his farm where he remained until 1864, when he rented his farm and moved permanently into the city. He next entered into the lumber business with Cyrus Langworthy under the firm name of Langworthy & Peak. A year later, he returned to the grain and produce business, later forming a co-partnership with Frank A. Whittemore under the firm name of Peak & Whittemore, for the purpose of carrying on the retail grocery trade. In January, 1872, Mr. Whittemore sold his interest to George Chandler. The firm of Peak & Chandler was of short duration. Mr. Chandler retired the following month on account of his health. His interest was purchased by Mr. Wood Allen. This was his last partnership. In 1866, Mr. Peak built his present residence, purchasing an acre of ground from H. W. Gill for five hundred dollars.

Mr. Peak's success and independence were achieved simply as a reward of honesty, integrity and conscientious dealing and energy in business.

In 1860, George Stuhler came from Canton, in Jackson county and established his business as dealer of boots and shoes. Prior to the coming of Mr. Stuhler, John Lorenzen, a dealer in groceries, butter and cheese, had settled here, and still later was engaged in the grocery trade. Mr. Stuhler bought out this store, and from that time, the grocery department has been in existence. Mr. Stuhler's success was considered by many as attributable to attention to business, and an honest desire to please the people. This was his aim all the way through.

George Miller, another business man interested in the boot and shoe business, lived in a brick house near Dr. Hunter. His business place was Condon's corner. The first advertisement by Mr. Miller represented an elephant in boots, later the elephant gave way to a rhinoceros, and still later the rhinoceros developed into the American hog, which was shown fitted with boots suitable for it to run. After Mr. Miller went out of business, Mr. Condon occupied the site.

Among the early druggists, H. K. Fuller comes first. His place of business was where the Eastwood building now stands. Fuller sold out to Mellett & Company in 1864, and the firm then moved to where the Soetje store now is. Soon after, Dr. Mellett withdrew from the firm on account of his medical practice which was getting quite large. Mellett & Company sold to Theodore Soetje who came to Monticello in 1866. In 1869, Mr. Soetje built the present store, and seven years afterwards, he also built the store now occupied by Mr. Steiner. When Mr. Soetje came to this country he had little means, but his success was due largely to good management and attention to business. He was at one time city treasurer, and also a director in the Monticello Bank.

In looking through *The Express* of January, 1874, I find this interesting item: "Mr. Theodore Soetje has invested four hundred dollars in a new soda fountain, probably the finest and costliest in the county. It is rather cold weather to talk of soda fountains, but the acquisition of so magnificent a piece of furniture by one of our leading business men is worth noting at any time."

G. O. Goodrich was another of the early druggists. He built the Alloway house and his daughter, Grace, afterward married Noel Brazleton. He advertised the sale of wines and liquors for medicinal purposes only.

H. W. Gill, a dealer in agricultural implements, was a native of Vermont, came to Iowa in 1854 and established the implement business in 1869.

Another of the hardware merchants was M. Haran, who was located on the north side of First street. His building having been destroyed by fire, he moved across the street.

At the close of the war, Fred S. Dunham established a hardware store in Monticello. His store was known as the "Bee Hive." The construction of the building was peculiar. A short flight of steps led to a landing upon which a door opened, a second flight leading to the floor. The reason for this was that so much of First street was nothing but a great slough, and buildings were put up with the expectation that the street would be filled in and raised higher. Mr. Dunham afterwards moved to what is now the Altman building. An *Express* reporter records this significant item: "We heard a terrible buzzing the other day across from the post-office, and hurried out pencil in hand hungry for an item. But it was nothing, nothing in the world but twenty ladies in at Dunham's Bee Hive store complimenting Captain Fred upon his taste in selecting fancy notions and household fixings." J. A. Derbin was another engaged in this same business.

Guiles Brothers, dealers in groceries, had their store where Tyron conducted a store for so many years. A striking advertisement found in an old copy of *The Express*, reads: "Guiles Brothers, are meeting with success in business and are rapidly winning golden opinions as prompt, energetic and live business men." Guiles Brothers, sold out to Towne & Pierce. Pierce built the W. F. Rohn home and Towne built the Robert Hicks home.

F. J. Tyron built up a good trade in groceries. He came into Jones county in 1854. After arriving here, his goods did not come. He went on foot about seventy miles to Warren, Illinois, to look them up. They did not reach him for three months, so while he waited he engaged in farming. Mr. Tyron is remembered for his excellent marksmanship. His rifle range was over in the George woods, and there he and many of the old friends went for practice. They took their stand about a thousand yards from the target. Many of his old time friends recall how happy he was when the hunting season opened. It is not necessary for me to dwell longer on Mr. Tyron as other records will show what part he took in the official life of Monticello.

Bacon & Rosa, dry goods merchants, had a store in the building now occupied by Eilers & Bolton. Rosa sold his interest to Bacon and went to Chicago. Bacon continued the store and finally sold to a man by the name of McKee. Bacon built the Dr. Russell home and lived there after his marriage to a Miss Kean of Center Junction. His store was called the Regulator Store, and his advertisements in *The Express* is headed with the picture of a train. McKee was followed by Duer & Esty. William Rosa and George Schaeffer clerked for Bacon and also for Duer & Esty.

John O. Duer came from Galena, Illinois, soon after the close of the Civil War. He entered the army as a private of Company D, Forty-fifth Illinois Volunteer Infantry; his promotion was rapid and at the close of the war was colonel of his regiment. Mr. Duer was a born leader of men. He took an active interest in politics and public affairs, was a most genial and generous

friend to all, and had a larger personal following than any man in town. He was at one time cashier of the Monticello National Bank, which position he resigned in order to form the co-partnership of Duer & Esty, dealers in general merchandise. He erected the brick block now occupied by Eilers & Bolton. He died in 1881.

John L. Davenport was the first lumber merchant, his office being near the railroad, and his home, the dwelling on the corner of Second and Chestnut streets, now occupied by Mrs. F. M. Hicks. Mr. Davenport was succeeded in business by the Langworthy Brothers, Cyrus and William, who came from Dubuque about the time that the railroad went through. Stephen erected the dwelling now occupied by Major S. S. Farwell, and Cyrus erected the one formerly occupied by C. S. Bidwell. Railroad addition to the town of Monticello was platted by Stephen Langworthy.

In connection with the lumber trade, the Langworthys did a banking business. George W. Curtis gives us an item in connection with the banking business of those days. He sold some stock at Earlville, and in payment he was given a check for five hundred dollars and came to Monticello to buy lumber. In payment he tendered the five hundred dollar check, but they were unable to give him the change he was entitled to. Consequently, he had to proceed to buy some more lumber until change could be made. Langworthy Brothers, sold to Mr. Burdick and he in turn sold to Strange & Strange, who sold to Mr. Dugar and from him S. E. Sarles took possession.

The early grain merchants were the Kinsellas, Wagoner, Pat Hopkins, C. E. Wales, Gardner, Hakes, Burdick, Langworthys, Rosa, Fred Rohn, Samuel Wales, W. H. Proctor, S. R. Howard, T. J. Peak and George Haines.

The Kinsellas came here from Garryowen and built the Kinsella block, their names were Ed and Dennis Kinsella, the latter was usually spoken of as Dan.

It may be possible that some of the early merchants have been overlooked. There has been a lack of clearness in the minds of most of the early settlers on some questions, but with the material at hand, the record presented in regard to the early business men of Monticello, is substantially reliable.

A SKETCH OF THE MONTICELLO FREE PUBLIC LIBRARY.

By S. S. Farwell.

At times communities become quiet and free from any ambition to make any special progress in the way of improving the possibilities of the people for a better and higher and more intellectual life. Monticello was about in that condition a few years ago when there came among us a tall, gaunt individual who was made pastor of the Congregational church. It was the Rev. C. C. Warner. It was not long before we found that we had a disturbing element in our midst. He looked around to see wherein he could be the instrument for improving our conditions. He tried revival meetings, a crusade against the liquor traffic, and in various ways began to stir the community into thinking about other things than the ordinary business of life.

In the winter of 1901, he conceived the idea that Monticello could receive a donation from Andrew Carnegie for a library here amounting to ten thousand dollars. At first, he was met with rebuff, a plump refusal from Mr. Carnegie because we had in a small way another library in the town. In 1902, he renewed his effort and fortified himself with letters to Mr. Carnegie from prominent citizens and especially among them was Hon. W. B. Allison. A petition bearing one hundred signatures of professional men, city officials, board of education, teachers, and so forth, was duly forwarded to Mr. Carnegie. Finally Mr. Carnegie's business manager replied that he would consent to make the required donation if the city of Monticello would guarantee a yearly support of one thousand dollars. This gave Mr. Warner his opportunity. At the spring election in 1902, the city council ordered that a vote should be taken to know whether Mr. Carnegie's offer should be accepted or not. Mr. Warner during all of this period and up to the time of the election preached a library for Monticello from his pulpit, from the lecture platforms and through the newspapers. He called a public meeting and got the library superintendent of the state of Iowa to come and make an address so that when the time of the election came, everybody understood that they were to decide whether we were to have a library or not. At the election the vote of the people was practically three to one in favor of the library and Mr. Warner immediately took steps to bring the offer of Mr. Carnegie and the vote of the citizens into practical effect.

On April 7, 1902, the mayor and council appointed a library board as follows: S. S. Farwell, C. C. Warner, Mrs. W. A. Mirick, Elmer E. Hicks, L. H. Lang, Mrs. O. C. Hunter, Dr. W. W. Hunter, P. H. Connors and Mrs. C. D. Chase. The library board was immediately organized, electing S. S. Farwell, president and Rev. C. C. Warner, secretary.

As soon as possible the plans were received from different architects and the most appropriate one was adopted. The work was commenced immediately and on Friday afternoon, September 11, 1902, the corner stone was dedicated. In obedience to a proclamation, the places of business in the town were closed from three to four o'clock. The children of the public schools to the number of about four hundred took part in the exercises. The program consisted of singing by the children and the grown people. A procession was formed and marched to the library lot—The Monticello Boy Band, veterans of the war, city council, schoolboard, board of library trustees and the public schools, each grade in charge of its teacher and the primary grade in front. It was one of the most interesting spectacles that ever occurred in Monticello.

A platform had been erected for the use of those who took part in the exercises. Major S. S. Farwell, as president of the library board, presided. Prayer was offered by Rev. J. W. Innes of the Presbyterian church. An interesting feature of the program was the singing of America and the Star Spangled Banner by the school children under the leadership of Miss Nellie Turner. The songs were printed and between each speech the children sang a verse of the national airs. The first address was on "The Library of the Past in Monticello," by Mrs. F. S. Dunham of St. Augustine, Florida. Mrs. Dunham was an old time resident of Monticello and assisted in the organization of the first library

association in the town. Her paper was historical and reminiscent. She stated that the first circulating library association of Monticello was organized in 1868, with Mrs. S. Y. Bradstreet as president. It is a significant fact that not one of the charter members is a resident of Monticello and at least one-half of them are dead.

Rev. C. C. Warner delivered an address upon "The Carnegie Library" which recounted the efforts made to secure an appropriation from Andrew Carnegie for library purposes at Monticello and the final success of the enterprise.

Mr. Herrick spoke earnestly and patriotically concerning "The Library of the Future." He confined his attention to a discussion of the future condition of the Monticello Free Public Library. He gave deserved credit not only to Mr. Carnegie, but to Mrs. Clara Wales Stout, for donations which made the library a possibility. He urged upon the community and those having in charge the affairs of the library, zeal in making it what it should be and he hoped that it would never cease to be a rallying point for the intellectual forces of the community.

In a cleverly written paper, Mrs. W. A. Mirick treated of "Monticello, the Beautiful." In pleasing word pictures, she amplified the idea that Monticello would find its greatest beauty in the harmony and good fellowship of its citizens and she expressed the belief that the creation and maintenance of the library and other institutions in which the people of the community had a common interest would develop and foster the spirit of comradeship and mutual interest essential to the crowning glory of the community.

After the laying of the corner stone, Major S. S. Farwell made a short address wherein he referred to the events of the day as an important epoch in the history of Monticello. He particularly referred to the interest that had been manifested in the enterprise and the readiness with which the people of Monticello responded to the invitation to assist in the laying of the corner stone of what would always be known as the Monticello Free Public Library.

The exercises closed with the dedicatory prayer offered by Rev. W. E. Van Buren, pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church.

The work of completing the building was vigorously pressed and before the beginning of winter, the tile roof was in its place. This enabled the inside work to be continued and in the early spring it was practically ready for the final finishing touches..

It was found that the ten thousand dollars appropriated for the library would only cover the expense of the reading rooms and the equipment of the library on the first floor. As the library was constructed, a fine high basement was underneath which could be devoted to a great many useful purposes, including an audience room that would comfortably accommodate at least two hundred people. A representation of this condition of the library building was made by Mr. Warner to Mr. Carnegie and he generously donated five hundred dollars in addition to fit up the basement for public use.

The building was ready for formal dedication by the first of June, 1903. President, A. B. Storms of Iowa College was secured to deliver the dedicatory address. The citizens were again called upon to unite in celebrating the event

and they freely responded. The Methodist church was well filled and all of the exercises there were of the most interesting character. The library building on that day was handsomely decorated. There were numerous visitors from abroad who were loud in their praise of the almost perfect arrangement of the reading rooms and the superintendent's room and we suppose it has been the model for several other library buildings constructed in Iowa.

Miss Mary Marvin was chosen librarian and proved a very efficient manager and she continued in that capacity until some persistent doctor from California carried her away and made her his wife and left the library destitute of a librarian. It was not long, however, before a competent librarian was found and the gift of Mrs. Stout of the sum of one thousand, eight hundred dollars and other sums secured in other ways furnished a very generous fund with which to purchase books. The city has been honest and honorable in its pledge for support and the library now receives from it about one thousand, two hundred dollars a year.

The use of the library has been almost a marvel. It has seemed to attract a great number of readers who do not have libraries at home and are constantly using the books from the library. The schools have found it almost an invaluable adjunct in addition to their regular library, so that to both teachers and pupils, it is almost indispensable. There is no reason why this library should not be always one of the permanent institutions of Monticello and there can be no question but that the pleasant reading rooms and the pure literature with which the shelves are loaded is having an uplifting effect upon our community that will continue, as we hope, for generations to come.

The officers and members of the library board now are: president, E. E. Hicks; secretary, Miss Lydia Whiting; C. J. Northrop, Lewis Lang, Miss Nellie Carpenter, Mrs. Luna Templeton, Miss Helen Young and John J. Locher. Miss Nettie Hazard is librarian.

(Major Farwell on his death left one thousand dollars to this library for the purpose of purchasing pictures and books of a permanent value.—Editor.)

MONTICELLO LIBRARY SOCIETY.

To the thoughtful and enterprising ladies of Monticello, is due the credit for establishing the first library of the town. In the year 1868, the library that had been thought about and talked about, became a living reality. Mrs. M. H. Bradstreet, Mrs. E. A. Proctor, Mrs. K. J. Kinsella, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy, Mrs. M. W. Allen, Mrs. S. L. Davenport and Mrs. P. A. Dunham, in that year organized what was to be known as the Monticello Library Society. The first officers were: President, Mrs. Bradstreet; vice-president, Mrs. Proctor; second vice-president, Mrs. S. L. Davenport; secretary, Mrs. S. C. Langworthy; treasurer, Mrs. A. S. Miller. The board of directors: Mrs. S. F. Dunham, Mrs. Davidson, Mrs. Wales, Mrs. Allen, Mrs. Kinsella, Mrs. Carlisle and Mrs. Haran.

A constitution and by-laws were adopted for the government of the society, and the work was begun without a dollar in the treasury. From this beginning the society grew and flourished. Every lady who could pay twenty-five cents

and could bake a cake, make good coffee and cook oysters, was most cordially welcomed, and the ladies, old friends and new comers, came until the membership numbered seventy-two.

Money was in demand. A library could not live without books. The ladies toiled courageously and incessantly to raise funds. The first year two hundred and eighty-five dollars and seventy-one cents was raised, out of which one hundred and forty-five dollars was spent for books. The first festival for raising funds was a sweet one—a maple sugar party which was a soothing lotion to the treasury to the value of forty-one dollars. During the next ten years, over six hundred dollars was raised.

The library and reading room was a source of much profit to the reading people and especially of value to the school children.

Later the library became useful in forming a nucleus for the Free Public Library. Three or four hundred volumes of the library society were donated to this modern institution—the dream of the ladies fully realized.

The interest in literary work which was started and maintained by the ladies of this early library society was very valuable and was an important factor in making possible the present Free Public Library. Some of these same ladies are now actively interested in the later institution and some are now serving on the board of directors.

THE FRIDAY CLUB.

The Friday Club of Monticello is one of the literary organizations of the city which is closely identified with its culture and literary development. It was organized on April 23, 1887, and was the outgrowth of the Shakespeare Club which had maintained an organization for several years previous. There had also been an Irving Club. These all became merged into the new organization. But why it was called the Friday Club, the records do not state. Possibly the members had been reading Robinson Crusoe, but more likely the organization was so named because of the day of meeting, the meetings being held every two weeks on Friday afternoon.

The club motto: "After the education of the school the education of the hearthstone," is an index of the nature of the work of this society of ladies. Its programs show a literary taste of a high order.

A year or more ago the ladies of this club took up a phase of study which has been to the editor of this history most valuable. The local history of Monticello was studied in its several phases, and papers were prepared and read after long and careful search of the records and traditions of the town. And the editor right here in this connection desires to acknowledge his gratitude for the valuable assistance these papers have been in the preparation of the history of Monticello. These papers are now on file in the Free Public Library and will become more valuable as the years go by. The ladies have cheerfully placed the results of their labors at our disposal, and thereby the paper by Mrs. Luna Templeton on "The Schools," the paper by Mrs. H. S. Richardson, on "The Press," the paper by Miss Jarman on "The Churches," and the paper

by Mrs. R. C. Stirton on the "Early Business Houses," have become largely incorporated in this history.

The first records of the Friday Club were destroyed by fire, so that we are unable to give the names of the first officers of the society. The ex-members of the society are: Carrie C. Blanchard, Nancy G. Carroll, Ada D. Davidson, Franc B. Davis, Florence W. Doran, Jennie B. Duer, Phoebe A. Dunham, Cora F. Hicks, Olive M. Howard, Mary M. Janes, Catherine Perley, Jessie C. Scroggie, Sarah S. Sherman, Alice Schaeffer, E. Sibyl Street, Margaret M. Warner, Lena K. Wurzbacher.

The deceased members: Agnes B. Noyes, Sarah T. Perley, Edith S. Tasker, Elizabeth M. Stillman.

The present members: Adda F. Breed, Mary F. Carpenter, Harriet C. Coughlin, Miss Nellie L. Carpenter, Jessie F. Doxsee, Miss Gratia Hicks, Miss Mary I. Jarman, Kate C. Mirick, Lillian K. Northrop, Emily N. Richardson, Jennie B. Rohn, Agnes B. Stirton, Imogene D. Stuhler, Luna F. Templeton.

The present officers: President, Mrs. Stirton; vice president, Mrs. Rohn; secretary and treasurer, Miss Carpenter.

CLUB OF 1894.

There is no difficulty in keeping in mind the year of the organization of this excellent club of literary women. The organization is indebted to Mrs. M. L. Carpenter and Mrs. R. P. Smith, as it was through the efforts of these ladies that the organization of the club was effected. The membership of the club is limited to fourteen.

The charter members were: Mrs. M. L. Carpenter, Mrs. Robert Hicks, Mrs. M. W. Herrick, Mrs. S. E. Sarles, Mrs. Robert Henderson, Mrs. R. P. Smith and Miss Maria Wright.

The club meets every two weeks at the homes of the members on Friday afternoon. The ladies took up the study of American Travel the past year and enjoyed a number of very interesting programs. The taste for good literature is kept well stimulated and the ladies are to be highly commended for the part they are taking in the cause of education and in the maintenance of a high social and intellectual standard.

The honorary members of the club are: Nellie Bevington, Mrs. Robert Henderson, Mrs. Frank Pike, Mrs. Robert Clark, Mrs. Marshall Herrick, Mrs. S. E. Sarles.

The deceased members: Mrs. Jean J. Bidwell, Mrs. Christiana Reed, Mrs. Mary Carpenter.

The present membership of the club is as follows: Mary T. Drury, Julia R. Eastwood, Florence D. Foster, Florence G. Foster, Julia H. Gilroy, Mabel H. Hall, Rhoda A. Hicks, Amanda B. Hosford, Blanche Jackson, Laura H. Koop, Lillian Purchas, Martha S. Smith, Jennie F. Voorhees, Ellen P. Wilkens.

The officers for 1909: President, Mrs. F. W. Koop; vice president, Mrs. Herbert Foster; secretary, Mrs. A. I. Jackson; treasurer, Mrs. G. W. Eastwood.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

On November 25, 1867, an organization of the Young Men's Christian Association was started in Monticello. Officers were elected and a constitution and by-laws were adopted. An excellent reading room was fitted up, and the organization was maintained for several years. The society grew and flourished and apparently was doing considerable good. But it was found difficult to support the organization in the town the size of Monticello at that time, and through lack of funds to properly maintain the institution, the organization gradually declined and in a few years ceased to exist.

VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY.

The volunteer fire company of Monticello was organized in 1872 with a membership of forty-five and as a result of quite a little practice, are now in good condition to combat the element of fire. The fire laddies have not been called into service very much the past few years, and all good citizens hope the services of the fire company may never be needed.

The fire company is in three divisions, the first and second are hose companies, and the third is the hook and ladder company. Pat Connors is chief of the fire company, and R. Young, assistant chief.

The members of Hose Company No. 1 are: Foreman M. V. Kehoe; Alva Lambert, Fred Hardin, John Lambert, Ike Suter, John Webster, William Long, Gus Hudson, Ernest Skelly, Charles Jones, Lou Scherer, Joe Scherer.

Hose Company, No. 2: Foreman, W. Podhaski; J. H. Perrine, Lewis Lang, John Rouf, S. A. Ulferts, George Hubbard, H. Kettlitz, J. K. Schneider, Roy Clark, Frank Altman, Frank Ferring, Frank Starry, Clem Liddy.

Hook and Ladder Company: Foreman, Thomas Carson; Hiram Lee, William Sloan, Fred Kellum, Frank Stockwell, Charles Stockwell, Vic Dautremont, Frank Locher, Urban Haeussler, Gus Ricklefs, Charles Scherer, John Carmichael, Peter Prahm, Fred Fagan.

Each of the fire laddies who respond to the call of fire receive the sum of one dollar from the city. When responding to a false alarm, the sum of fifty cents each. The boys are ready to render good service when called upon. Owing to the facilities afforded by the water works of the city, the use of the fire engine is not necessary, except at points more than a thousand feet from a hydrant.

The first officers of the fire company in 1872, were: Foreman, J. A. Chandler; first assistant, N. W. Austin; second assistant, Dexter Page; third assistant, James Young; secretary, George Whiting; treasurer, C. A. Whiting.

THE DIAMOND CREAMERY COMPANY.

The Diamond Creamery at Monticello, Iowa, was the first creamery built and operated in Jones county, and the second in Iowa. The founder of the

creamery was H. D. Sherman, who has contributed a chapter on "Early Dairy-ing," which will be found on another page of this history. The creamery started in 1875. H. D. Sherman in joint account with Simpson McIntire & Company of Boston, Massachusetts, began the manufacture of butter and the purchase of milk from the farmers. The creamery has been in constant operation since 1875, paying many millions of dollars for milk and cream to the farmers of Jones and surrounding counties, during the past thirty-five years without passing a pay day.

The Diamond Creamery Company has been an important factor in the development and maintenance of the dairy industry in Jones county. The company has paid the highest prices for milk and cream, and its numerous patrons have never failed to receive their check when pay day came. In the evolution of the dairy industry, the Diamond Creamery Company, has kept up to the times. For several years, the company operated creameries in different parts of the county; these were later converted into skimming stations, at which the milk was received, the cream separated and shipped to Monticello to be manufactured into high grade butter. With the introduction of the hand separators, cream routes were established, covering almost the entire county, the cream being collected at the homes of the farmers, and hauled to some shipping point and delivered at the central plant at Monticello. The plant at Monticello is a busy place. Special refrigerator cars deliver the cream in carloads. Numerous employees are given employment in and around the plant. From a commercial standpoint, this industry is one of considerable moment to Monticello. W. J. Purchas, the local manager, is a man of broad ideas and of recognized business ability. Under his management, the industry is flourishing and is profitable, both to patrons and proprietors.

The Diamond Creamery butter is famous the world over. The butter has been exhibited in many of the large international exhibitions and expositions, and in every case it has been given the highest award in its class, gold, silver and bronze medals. Among the awards received might be mentioned: New York City, 1878-1879; Melbourne, Australia, 1880; Atlanta, Georgia, 1881; New Orleans, 1885-1886; Boston, 1890; Jamaica, W. I., 1891; Augusta, Georgia, 1891; Kimberly, South Africa, 1892; World's Fair, Chicago, 1893; World's Fair, Paris, France, 1900; World's Fair, St. Louis, 1904.

A large amount of the butter made has been packed in tins of various sizes for use in hot climates. The Diamond Creamery butter has supplied the large markets in the east and west. The company has also filled many contracts with the United States for use in the army and navy, and also filled orders in all parts of the world.

The Diamond Creamery Company was incorporated in 1907, under the laws of the State of New York, with the home office at Massena, New York, the capital stock being one hundred thousand dollars. The officers of the incorporation are: President, H. P. Harris, Salem, Massachusetts; vice president, J. O. Hyde, Massena, New York; secretary, W. G. Kellogg and treasurer, R. J. Donahue, both of Ogdensburg, New York; resident manager, W. J. Purchas, Monticello, Iowa.

THE JONES COUNTY FAIR ASSOCIATION.

This agricultural society, though called a county association, has become, in the lapse of years and circumstances, a Monticello organization, promoted and maintained largely by the business men of this progressive town.

The Jones County Agricultural Society had its beginning, early in the history of Jones county. The horse race so graphically pictured in the writings of Barrett Whittemore in the Richland township history on another page, may have been connected with this society, that being conjecture, however. The records of the beginning of the society have fallen too deep into the archives of the past to be reached by the long arm of the historian, but from other sources, it has been determined that the first fair was held in 1853, or near that date. The meetings were held at Anamosa for a number of years, and the first record we have of the county fair being held at Monticello, gives the date as 1874. In that year, the Jones County Agricultural Society took on a new lease of life, and reorganized with the following officers: President, S. S. Farwell, Monticello; vice president, E. V. Miller, Viroqua (Morley); secretary, C. W. Gurney, Monticello; treasurer, A. M. Loomis, Wyoming. The reorganized society began without a dollar in the treasury. Money was borrowed and with these funds, the Floral Hall and other buildings on the grounds of the Monticello Union Park Association, were erected, and are today used for fair purposes. The first few years after this organization began, the weather man had his innings, and the rain drowned the fair. But with perseverance, the fair has lived through the period of turbulence and has met with success.

The fair grounds are conceded to be the finest and best for fair purposes in the state. Shady groves and luxuriant shrubbery now adorn the main part of the grounds, where visitors can enjoy themselves, and where many a picnic dinner has been eaten by the farmers and their families. The natural amphitheater on the grounds has made the grounds one of the most popular in the state. Facing the east, and close to the race track, shaded from the afternoon sun, with a grassy sod, with a comfortable incline, the farmers, after viewing the stock and agricultural exhibitions in the forenoon, could spend the afternoon on this slope, visit with their friends and watch the racing and sports.

In 1902, however a large amphitheater of strength and generous seating capacity was erected at a cost of four thousand dollars. This has detracted from the former pleasures of the natural amphitheater, though it has added to the seating capacity. The new race track was also constructed in 1902 at a considerable expense, and is pronounced by the horsemen to be a perfect example of the latter day track construction.

Fond memories of the visits with former friends and neighbors on the grounds of the county fair, cling around many a heart. In the after-harvest period, the farmer and the merchant, could side by side, mingle freely on the fair grounds and view the results of the season's industry, and note the growth of husbandry and invention. Those who can remember back thirty years or more can recall the time when the great attraction was the high-wheeled, nickel-plated Columbia bicycle, with its short handle bar, its high wheel in front and its low wheel behind. The automobile was not then a disturbing element even

in dreams. Horse power devices, the self rake reapers, the old Marsh-Whitney self-binders, the high wheel sulkies, and other exhibitions of primitive agriculture, were gazed at with wonder by the youth. The stock and crop exhibitions, then exceeded the exhibitions of the present day. There was more rivalry, the state of perfection was not so advanced, and the transition in the methods of farming was studied with interest.

The Jones County Fair is now held five days, usually the latter part of August and the first part of September. The vaudeville attractions which have been added, add to the pleasure of the fair visitors. The agricultural and Floral Hall exhibitions have fallen off to some extent the past few years, but the attendance at the annual fair is as large as ever.

The officers of the Jones County Fair for 1909, are: President, J. E. Bateman; vice president, A. W. Steiner; treasurer, L. W. Lovell; secretary, Fred W. Koop; marshal, Jake Arduser; directors: H. M. Carpenter, E. E. Hicks, A. W. Steiner, J. W. Doxsee, J. E. Bateman, O. H. Soetje, R. C. Stirton, W. Sandhouse, J. J. Locher. The officers and directors all live in Monticello, and represent the wide-awake and enterprising business men of the city.

THE MONTICELLO UNION PARK ASSOCIATION.

This association was organized on April 13, 1874, at a meeting held for that purpose at the office of C. W. Gurney, in Monticello. The following articles of incorporation were adopted:

Articles of Incorporation of the Monticello Union Park Association.

1. We, the undersigned, hereby form ourselves into a joint stock company for the purpose of purchasing forty acres of land in the town of Monticello, county of Jones and State of Iowa, fencing and fitting the same for the purpose of a driving park and fair grounds.

2. This company shall be known and designated as the "Monticello Union Park Association," and its principal place of business shall be at Monticello, Jones county, Iowa.

3. The business to be transacted shall be the holding of fairs and exhibitions, the leasing of said grounds to such other societies and for such other purposes as the executive committee shall determine.

4. The capital stock of said company shall consist of three thousand dollars, to be divided into shares of one hundred dollars each; each share to be entitled to one vote in the election of officers and the transaction of other business of the company. Said stock to be paid in on call of the president.

5. This association shall commence on the 13th day of April, 1874, and shall continue twenty years.

6. The officers of this association shall be one president, one vice president, one secretary, one treasurer and three directors, which three, together with the president and secretary, shall constitute an executive committee. The annual meeting of said association shall be held at Monticello on the second Monday in April in each year, at which time all the above enumerated officers shall be elected, to hold their offices for one year, and until their successors are elected and qualified.

7. The indebtedness of this association shall at no time exceed one thousand dollars.

8. No private property of stockholders shall be liable for corporate debts.

9. The executive committee shall have power to make all by-laws and regulations necessary for the government of the association.

Dated at Monticello the 13th day of April, 1874. Filed for record, December 26, 1874.

The names of the stockholders of the association at the time of organization, were: M. L. Carpenter, S. C. Langworthy, Hiram Tiarks, G. S. Eastman, George Stuhler, Birdsall & Acker, Joseph Clark, L. Waushura, John Lorenzen, M. M. Benedict, S. S. Farwell, Philip Kuhns, George Haines, J. W. Skelley, G. W. Lovell, C. E. Wales, Theodor Soetje, William Schodde, Fred Grassmeyer, Gill & Noyes, S. R. Howard, N. M. Smith, John O. Duer, P. O. Babcock, A. J. Monroe, Gurney & Davidson, Henry Babbe, M. A. Rice, F. M. Hicks.

The first board of directors were: John O. Duer, P. O. Babcock and Joseph Clark. C. E. Wales was president and C. W. Gurney was secretary.

The association purchased forty acres of land adjoining Monticello on the north. The grounds are well adapted for the purpose. Its natural amphitheater has been the remark of its many visitors. The entire cost of the purchase and preparation was about three thousand dollars.

This association continued its existence until 1892, when the park was transferred to the town of Monticello for the same price originally paid for it by the association. Since that time, the grounds have been under the control of the town, a committee called park commissioners having charge of the grounds.

The association did not prove to be a very profitable institution for the stock holders, though it was not a losing investment. The grounds were rented to the Jones County Fair Association annually, and also used for other purposes. After the sale of the property to the city, the association went out of existence.

The present park commissioners are: Dr. F. E. Hefner, P. H. Connors, N. Maurice. The park is not a source of financial profit to the city. It is in frequent use however, and is a valuable part of the city property. The Jones County Fair Association has erected numerous buildings on the grounds, which help to make the grounds more valuable. The construction of a large amphitheater by the race track may have added to the revenue of the fair association during fair week, but it has detracted from the value of the natural amphitheater which for many years was the pride of the patrons of the park.

JONES COUNTY MILITIA COMPANY.

Company D, of the Ninth Regiment Iowa National Guards, was enlisted at Monticello on the 17th of June, 1878, under the military code of the state. It has always been a maximum company from the first, composed of sixty-seven men. J. Q. Wing was unanimously chosen captain; first lieutenant, Ed M. Thompson; and second lieutenant, Dugal McDugal. These officers were commissioned by Governor Gear on the 23d day of July, 1878. Dugal McDugal was

dismissed from the service and William C. King, elected second lieutenant in his stead.

Captain J. Q. Wing was elected colonel of the Ninth Regiment on the 16th of August, 1879, and Lieutenant Thompson took command of Company D. It was expected that Lieutenant Thompson would be promoted to the captaincy, and that other promotions would be made in their regular order. Company D was armed with the best breech loading needle guns, and neatly uniformed.

In 1878, Company D was called upon to unload a carload of tramps that had taken possession of a train on the Davenport & Northern Railroad. The work was well accomplished in a short time, although the company had been organized but a short time. The company was one of the best drilled in the military service in the state, and usually gave a good account of itself. A number of the old veterans of the Civil War were members of the company.

The company kept up its organization for several years, and then as one of the old veterans put it, it died a natural death. The company presented quite a military appearance in their neat and colored uniforms but the boys found it difficult later to maintain the organization.

MONTICELLO CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The Monticello Cemetery Association was organized as an incorporate body, June 20, 1866, the incorporators being: E. P. Kimball, M. M. Moulton, W. H. Walworth, D. T. Gardner, S. R. Howard and J. P. Sleeper. The first trustees of the association were: M. M. Moulton, W. H. Walworth and E. P. Kimball; the treasurer being Mrs. B. A. F. Kimball. The plat of the grounds was filed for record during the summer of 1867.

On the 24th of June, 1866, the trustees purchased for the association, from Mrs. George George and husband, two acres of land, and Mrs. George donated an acre, the whole to be used for cemetery purposes, and the one acre donated by Mrs. George is always to be held for the free use of the poor.

The first report of the treasurer on the 20th of December, 1866, makes the following showing: amount collected, two hundred and eighty-three dollars and fifteen cents; paid for land, one hundred and fifty dollars; for lumber, one hundred and five dollars; for nails, eight dollars; for work, seven dollars and fifty cents; for deed, and so forth, five dollars and fifty cents. The last report of the town treasurer shows the expenditures to have been nearly two thousand dollars the past year, this sum however includes the cost of some permanent improvements.

The first officers continued to act until the 25th of June, 1873, when they were succeeded by the following officers: trustees, H. D. Sherman, Samuel G. Gardiner, M. M. Moulton and C. E. Wales; treasurer, John O. Duer.

The money to purchase the land, improvements and so forth, was raised by subscriptions, largely through the efforts of Mrs. B. A. F. Kimball, the first treasurer, and Mrs. Fred Grassmeyer.

The cemetery has been well cared for and improved. The grounds are well dotted with evergreens, in fact an evergreen tree was planted at the corner of each lot.



HIGH BRIDGE ON THE WAPSIPINICON RIVER.

In the fall of 1907, by vote of the lot owners, Oakwoods Cemetery passed under the jurisdiction and control of the city of Monticello. The trustees are appointed by the mayor of the city and are: Fred Matthiesen, H. M. Carpenter, R. M. Hicks, W. W. Hunter and M. W. Herrick. Mr. Matthiesen is president and J. E. Bateman is secretary and superintendent. A small tax is levied by the city for the support of the cemetery. Oakwoods Cemetery is also supported by contributions and the sale of lots.

THE SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

In one of the most beautiful spots in Oakwoods cemetery, stands the monument dedicated on May 31, 1909, to the memory of the soldier boys of the Civil War. This monument was the generous free-will offering and gift of Major S. S. Farwell to the cemetery association in tender memory of the gallant boys in blue to whom he owed so much. To use Major Farwell's own words: "I have felt that those boys who perished so long ago, should not be forgotten, and that they should have a monument here among us which, when all recollections of ourselves have passed away, would still be an incentive to patriotism, and a reminder to those who come after us, of those to whom they are indebted for so much of the grand civilization and surroundings which we now have."

On the monument are inscribed the words: "In Memory of Co. H., 31st Iowa Infantry, Organized in Monticello, and all Comrades of the War."

The monument was put in place under the supervision of John E. Bateman. It stands thirteen feet high. The first base is four feet square, the second base is three feet, three inches square and one foot high; the third base is two feet square and one foot high; the die is two feet square, three feet and four inches high. The die is surmounted by a full length statue of a soldier at parade rest.

The monument was presented by Major S. S. Farwell in person. The speech in dedication of the monument was made by J. W. Doxsee. The monument was accepted in behalf of the city and the cemetery association by M. W. Herrick.

This beautiful monument was presented and dedicated without a cent of expense to any one, except Major Farwell. It is but one of the manifestations of the large and sympathetic heart of this public spirited man. While it is a monument erected in memory of the soldier dead, history will also record it as typifying the noble impulse and unselfish spirit of the donor.

THE KLONDYKE CREAMERY.

One of the "going" concerns of Monticello at the present time, is the Farmers' Creamery, known by the euphonious and suggestive title, Klondyke Creamery.

This institution was organized November 8, 1897, the following names being signed to the articles of incorporation: Douglas H. Smith, William Stambaugh, N. A. Rice, D. A. Palmer, Palmer Hosford, L. C. Rice, J. M. Hofacre, C. A. Schatz, H. Eilers, C. D. Hosford, Alonzo Hosford, G. A. Hofacre. The following were the officers and directors: Officers: president, J. M. Hofacre; vice president, D. H. Smith; secretary, Palmer Hosford; treasurer, H. M. Carpen-

ter; directors: C. D. Hosford, Carl Schatz, J. L. Arduser, Henry Hanken, Jr., J. M. Hofacre, D. H. Smith, Henry Eilers. The capital stock was four thousand, five hundred dollars, all of which was freely subscribed. A modern brick building was erected with the best approved machinery on the south side of the city. The creamery has prospered. Between two thousand, five hundred and three thousand pounds of butter is manufactured per day. The product finds a ready sale on the market and commands the highest market price.

The present officers are: President, Ricklef Gerdes; secretary, Rudolph Bohren; treasurer, H. M. Carpenter; directors: Herman Harms, Rudolph Bohren, J. B. Oswald, Charles G. Schneiter, Ricklef Gerdes, Carl Schatz, W. O. Brazelton. Butter maker, Fred Lehman.

HISTORY OF BANKING IN MONTICELLO.

Monticello started into the banking business early in life. The town had reached the age of about twenty-five years, when in 1865 D. T. Gardner and C. E. Wales, under the firm name of Gardner & Wales, conceived the idea of doing a banking business on a small scale in connection with their general store. The store was located on the same corner now occupied by the Monticello State Bank. The firm had a safe and loaned money and bought notes, and in other ways did a small banking business.

In 1867, I. L. Simington kept a store in what is now known as the Condon building, and at this time began to do a banking business in connection with his store. He advertised that he would "receive deposits, loan money, buy and sell exchange, government securities, gold, silver and uncurrent money."

Mr. Simington continued to do a banking business in connection with his store until 1869, when he sold his banking business to M. L. Carpenter and George W. Lovell. These men under the name and style of Carpenter & Lovell started a private bank in the Parrot building now occupied by W. F. Birmingham as a jewelry store. This was the real beginning of banking as an exclusive business in Monticello..

In the fall of 1872, The Monticello National Bank was organized with a capital stock of fifty thousand dollars. This bank continued to do business until the spring of 1875, when it consolidated with Carpenter & Lovell's Bank, and out of this consolidation the Monticello Bank was organized April 1, 1875, under the state law with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The Monticello Bank was then the only bank in town. It continued under this charter for twenty years, and in 1895 the charter was renewed, and the bank organized as the Monticello State Bank with the same capital of one hundred thousand dollars. Its present beautiful edifice, in the same location, was built in 1902, and is conceded to be the finest banking building in the county. This bank at present, has a surplus of one hundred and fifty thousand dollars and has larger deposits than any bank in the state in a city of the size of Monticello. The bank has deposits in the sum of over one million, four hundred thousand dollars.

About the year 1878 G. W. and G. L. Lovell organized the bank bearing the name of the founders. The bank was then located in the Perrine building. About two months later, the bank was moved to the Stuhler building which is

now used by Stuhler's as a flour room. This was the home of the bank for about nine years. When the Bidwell block was built, the bank changed to this location where it remained for about fifteen years. In 1901 the present fine building was erected, and this has been its home ever since.

G. W. and G. L. Lovell continued to conduct a private bank under the name of G. W. & G. L. Lovell until April 17, 1897, when The Lovell State Bank was organized with a capital of one hundred thousand dollars. The bank has one of the most comfortable homes in the county. It enjoys a large patronage and is one of the substantial institutions of eastern Iowa. It has a surplus fund of sixty-five thousand dollars and over eight hundred thousand dollars in deposits.

A more detailed statement of the financial condition of the Monticello Banks will be found under another chapter on "Banks and Banking."

MONTICELLO WATER WORKS.

The water works plant at Monticello is the property of the municipal corporation. The plant was installed in 1879, and came as the result of an effort to secure an artesian well.

In the summer of 1877 a number of citizens organized a stock company, with Hon. G. W. Lovell as president, and subscribed three thousand two hundred dollars for the purpose of sinking a deep well to ascertain if possible whether a flow of water above the surface could be obtained. The well was drilled to the depth of one thousand, one hundred and eighty seven feet without obtaining an overflow. The water came to within forty feet of the surface, and was of such splendid quality that during the following eighteen months the subject of investing in a water works plant and using the well for the supply of water, was much discussed.

The well was given a thorough six days test, and engineers declared that it would furnish water sufficient to supply the town. The matter was submitted to a vote of the electors in May, 1879, and carried by a vote of two hundred and sixty-nine for to sixty-eight against.

The owners of the well sold the same to the city, taking their pay in what was known as scrip, which entitled them to use water at the fixed price to the amount of their stock in the well. This scrip was retired many years ago. The town was bonded for twelve thousand dollars and the work of establishing the plant completed during the summer of 1879. A reservoir was built on the hill in the western part of the town sufficiently large to hold two hundred and fifty thousand gallons of water. During the past few months this reservoir has been increased in capacity by increasing its height to thirty-five feet. It is of reinforced concrete and holds five hundred and fifty thousand gallons. The addition cost in excess of six thousand dollars. Many extensions have been made to the mains since those days, and the plant is now estimated to be of the value of forty thousand dollars. The bonds issued at the institution of the plant were paid long ago.

At the expiration of about fifteen years, the well failed to furnish as much water as the increased needs of the inhabitants of the town demanded, and a new well was drilled beside the old one. After a time, however, both of these

were abandoned, and new wells were drilled in the eastern part of the town, which furnish a sufficient supply of excellent water. The new wells, which supply the town with water, were drilled to the depth of only a few hundred feet. B. D. Paine was mayor of the town when the water works system was built. S. Y. Bradstreet, who took a great interest in its establishment, was the first superintendent. Dexter Page was the first engineer.

During the past year, the expenses of operating the water works, including the new pipes and extensions to the mains in the sum of nine hundred and sixteen dollars were about four thousand dollars. The receipts for water were three thousand, four hundred and sixty-one dollars. For several years no taxes have been levied for the support of the water works. They have been self-sustaining, and have furnished a surplus sufficient to make the extensions which have been demanded from time to time.

The present superintendent of the water works is H. S. Lee, and the engineer, Peter Matthiesen. Henry Hoffman was engineer for a period of nearly ten years.

MONTICELLO ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

Monticello's electric lights are furnished by a corporation composed entirely of local business men. The corporation was organized June 20, 1891, with a capital stock of eight thousand dollars, which was subsequently increased to twelve thousand dollars. The first officers were: president, G. L. Lovell; vice president, J. W. Doxsee; secretary and treasurer, R. P. Smith. Those in addition to the president and vice-president, who were directors were H. M. Carpenter, J. S. Hall, William Stuhler, S. E. Sarles, T. A. King. Shortly after the organization of the company and the construction of the plant, Mr. Lovell resigned as president, because he was at that time a member of the city council, and a proposed contract for lighting the city was pending between the electric company and the city. J. W. Doxsee was then elected president, and D. E. Pond, vice-president. They served in these capacities for twelve years when they declined longer to act as officers. Since that time J. S. Hall has acted as president and O. H. Soetje, vice-president. During the entire existence of the corporation R. P. Smith has been the secretary and treasurer, and also the manager of the business of the company. The present officers are J. S. Hall, president; O. H. Soetje, vice-president; R. P. Smith, secretary and treasurer, and in addition to the president and vice-president, who are directors, the following named directors: R. C. Stirton, H. Tiarks, William Stuhler, R. M. Hicks, R. P. Smith. The power for generating the electricity is located at the Monticello mills, owned now by Harry Lang, and which for more than twenty years was owned by his father, H. J. Lang. The electric company during the entire period of existence has had a contract with Mr. Lang for furnishing the power for generating the electricity. This is furnished by water power to the extent of one hundred and five horse power. There are also used in connection with the business two one hundred horse power engines and boilers, one of them owned by the company and the other by Mr. Lang. The electric company has furnished an all night's service during the entire period of its franchise. At the present time

there are three thousand, six hundred incandescent lights wired in the city, and fifteen arc lights are also in operation.

THE HOAG DUSTER COMPANY.

One of the largest industries in Monticello today is the Hoag Duster Company. The business started on a small scale in 1874 with W. E. Hoag as proprietor, and in 1879, according to the report, the factory was turning out two hundred dollars worth of feather dusters each week. The business has grown and prospered until at the present time the industry does over one hundred thousand dollars worth of business annually. New additions have been made to the plant from time to time to keep up with the demand. Although the factory has from seventy-five to one hundred hands on the pay roll all the time, it is running steady and is unable to keep up with the orders received from all parts of the country.

In 1870, what has since grown to be the present extensive factory of the Hoag Duster Company, was a broom factory, and the original idea of a feather duster sprung from an incident of a farmer bringing into the broom factory a bundle of turkey feathers, asking if a brush could not be made out of them. Mr. E. E. Hoag, who is now president of the Hoag Duster Company, and his father, W. E. Hoag, who was associated with him at this time, made the first duster from these feathers. In making this first duster, they merely tied or wound it on a short broom stick, but it made a piece of goods too stiff for the work for which it was intended. Then they took their pocket knives and split the feathers, making the first split feather duster. Again observing that it was yet too stiff and clumsy to accomplish the object desired, they scraped the pith from the feathers which greatly improved the brush. From this the idea was conceived of making and marketing feather dusters.

The first feathers were split by using an ordinary broom knife inserted into a frame; in later years they adopted what is now used, a leather splitting knife, similar to what is used in the everyday harness shop. Upon this the feathers are split by hand, and are afterwards scraped or milled, removing the pith and crimping them, so as to make them soft and pliable. This process has been in use since the plant was established.

About a year ago the manufacture of wool dusters was added, the sheep skins being imported from Canada. These skins are conceded to be by far the best for the manufacture of wool dusters. These are used for dusting choice articles, being a soft duster, and have already met with the popular demand.

The Hoag Duster Company manufacture all their wood work, heads and handles, and have direct supervision of the entire product. They maintain their own saw mill and have their own turning lathes.

This factory was a pioneer in Iowa in the manufacture of feather dusters. It started in 1874 as a feather duster factory. Prior to this time for several years the founder, W. E. Hoag, had operated a broom factory at Monticello, and previous to his operations in Monticello he had operated a similar factory for the manufacture of brooms at Anamosa.

In 1887, the industry was organized as the Hoag Duster Company, W. E. Hoag and E. E. Hoag being the proprietors. In 1896, E. E. Hoag became the sole owner. In 1904, it was reorganized as a stock company with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. The present officers and directors are: president, E. E. Hoag; vice-president, C. D. Chase, secretary, O. H. Soetje; treasurer, H. M. Carpenter; director, William Stuhler.

HALL-BENEDICT MANUFACTURING COMPANY.

This business industry was organized in September, 1907, by J. Z. Benedict and J. S. Hall. It is one of the young and prosperous establishments in Monticello. In January, 1909, J. S. Hall became the sole owner and proprietor. A new building sixty-four by one hundred feet was completed during the early summer of 1909. The industry manufactures steel safety hoists, wire stretchers, self-lock stretchers, banana hoists, horse slings, corn shock compressers and Schoenherr steel baskets.

This product finds a ready sale and where used has given satisfaction. Before engaging in this industry, Mr. Hall conducted a hardware store in Monticello, and after the first experimental stage of this manufacturing company had been passed he became satisfied that the "hoists" were a success and in demand. He disposed of his hardware business and now devotes his entire time to the new industry.

MONTICELLO TILE WORKS.

In April, 1879, John Gibson started the first tile factory in northern Iowa at Monticello. Mr. Gibson was induced to start this experimental industry at the urgent solicitation of G. W. Lovell and A. R. Doxsee. The later success of this industry was a complete vindication of the foresight and wisdom of these men. At that time Mr. Gibson was as "green" as the ordinary mortal in the tile making business. But having decided to make the experiment he put his entire energy into the work. He visited some of the tile factories in other states, studied their plans, became acquainted with the principles of tile making, and with the best and most approved machinery for the factory.

The idea of tiling the low land and draining off the surface water was a new one to all farmers, and like a cat dealing with a foreign and unknown object, they touched it very cautiously. The experimental stage with the farmers in burying so much property under ground, was passed safely. After the expiration of two years, the tile factory found a ready market for all its product. Any observer of farming operations today will readily see that the use of tile on low lands has increased the value of these lands many fold and has reclaimed them from a state of almost worthlessness. More than one farmer can testify that these lands are now the most valuable he has. And in fact some state that they have put more money underground in tile drainage, than they have placed in improvements above the surface.

The pioneer industry struggled the first few years of its history. There was then one kiln of about fifteen thousand capacity. There are now three kilns with

an annual output of over six hundred thousand tile. The product is of good quality. The tile clay being obtained on the south edge of town. The brick clay is yet supplied at the tile works.

In March, 1903, on account of age and bodily infirmities, Mr. Gibson was induced to sell his business, the purchaser being Frank Deautremont, who is now the proprietor. The business continues to be operated at its full capacity and finds a ready sale for all its product. At times from eighteen to twenty men are employed.

Mr. Gibson, the pioneer tile manufacturer of northern Iowa, is now living in retirement and comfort in Monticello at the ripe age of four score years, surrounded by his family and friends.

THE BOTTLING WORKS.

The Monticello Bottling Works began business in the year 1879. Isaac Sneider conceived the idea that with a little energy and a small capital he could build up a profitable industry, and with hope in the future, the bottling works began operations. The necessary machinery was installed and the manufacture of the products was begun. All kinds of carbonated beverages are manufactured and shipped to all adjacent points. The superiority of the product is attested from the fact that during the beverage season, the works are kept busy supplying the demands of their customers.

The several proprietors since the establishment by Mr. Sneider are: W. A. Kidwell, J. B. Kimmerer, J. B. Kimmerer & Sons, Geo. W. Rettig, and the present enterprising proprietors, D. P. Young and C. C. Curtis, doing business under the firm name of Young & Curtis.

THE MONTICELLO MILLS.

One of the distinctive features of the early settlements has been the establishment of a mill. Though it has been written that "man shall not live by bread alone," yet men, women and children too, very frequently live very much by bread. The present day cereals and modern substitutes for bread and meal, had not been thought of when the pioneers of Jones county located on the broad and fertile, though unpopulated plains of the early days. Corn meal for mush and Johnny cake did much to build the sinews and nourish the muscles of the frontiersmen, and there can be no question but that the diet of this coarse food had its influence in the development of strong and vigorous constitutions.

Monticello was not lacking in the establishments of one of these necessities in the physical world. The East Monticello mills began their existence in the year 1853, the founder being D. S. Dewey.

The following description of the mills in an early day and preserved, as the writer thereof stated, that some historian at a future day might secure an accurate history of this important industry, and for this our gratitude flows freely, is herewith presented:

"In 1853, D. S. Dewey in common with many others, was attacked with the Iowa fever, and made a trip through this section. The beauty of the country

and the fertility of the soil impressed him favorably and led him to conclude that Monticello at no distant day would become a smart inland town. He purchased of Dr. Trumbull the mill site upon which the East Monticello mills stand, and the same year built the dam and a sawmill. Those were the first improvements made on that side of the river.

"In the fall of 1855, he rented the mill to D. Dunham, but it was unfortunately burned down in March, 1856, while in his possession. During the fall of the same year he commenced to rebuild the mill.

"In the fall of 1857, he erected two houses and a barn and removed his family from Illinois. During the winter of 1858, he put in a run of stone for grinding corn, and in the spring of 1859 commenced building what is now the old part of the flouring mill. The mill was not in running order, however, until the December following.

"In 1866 he built a substantial addition to the mills and refilled the old part. It now has three run of French burrs, new bolts, and is undoubtedly one of the best fitted up mills in the vicinity.

"The Maquoketa at this point furnishes power enough if properly used to run eight or ten run of stone."

Since the date when the above was written, the Monticello mills have changed hands several times. Among the later owners were Grant & Gift, O. R. Davis, Davis & Serboss, H. J. Lang and the present owner, Harry Lang, the latter having purchased the mill from his father, H. J. Lang during the past year.

During the days of its prosperity, the mills did a good business and in fact it was one of the leading industries of the town. During the past eighteen years there has been little or no grinding done. When the electric light plant was put in, the power at the mill was used to run the dynamos, and with the demand for increase of power for the electric light plant, the entire power is used to run the dynamos. The Monticello mills, however, have been a historic part of the development of the city of Monticello, and the building still stands as a monument to pioneer life.

MONTICELLO CANNING COMPANY.

There are few industries in Monticello that has more hustle, bustle and business during a few of the summer months than the Monticello Canning Company. Starting on a small scale, the business has become one of considerable magnitude. The factory now puts up annually from three hundred to five hundred acres of corn, and manufactures it into about one million cans.

The Monticello Canning Company was organized January 13, 1904, the incorporators being G. W. Eastwood, W. G. Eilers, J. W. Doxsee, A. Davidson, P. D. Bell, E. E. Hicks, H. M. Carpenter and William Stuhler. The capital stock was fifteen thousand dollars. The business has proven profitable to the stockholders. The product has found a ready sale on the market.

The officers and stockholders now are: president, G. W. Eastwood; vice-president, P. D. Bell; secretary, E. E. Hicks; treasurer, H. M. Carpenter; J. W. Doxsee, William Stuhler, O. H. Soetje and C. D. Chase.

MONTICELLO GREENHOUSES AND NURSERY.

This floral industry was established in 1900 by the present proprietor, C. L. Van Meter. At first it was not thought there would be business enough for an institution of this kind, and the beginning was small. But from the first, it was a financial success, and in a short time it was found that the increase of business could not be taken care of in the small place where it was first started and a new location was sought.

In 1906, the proprietor concluded to move two blocks south, and procured two acres of land and built a new and larger home for the greenhouses, and removed the houses and buildings from the old location. An excellent water supply was obtained by sinking a well to the depth of one hundred feet, the water rising to within four feet of the surface. The water is of good quality and the supply inexhaustible. A reservoir has been erected and the water pumped into this high enough so that with pipes and hose, the water is carried to all parts of the greenhouse. A line of nursery stock was also put in, and the proprietor is now in a position to furnish anything that is called for in that line in fruit, ornamental and evergreen trees and smaller plants. A choice variety of flowers and plants are always on hand, and cut flowers are supplied in their season. At present, eighteen thousand square feet of glass is necessary to enclose the greenhouses. The intention is to extend as fast as possible with the greenhouse branch of the business so as to fill all orders as fast as they may come.

THE MONTICELLO CORNET BAND.

This musical organization began making history in March, 1909. While it is perhaps not the first organization of its kind in Monticello, this fact does not detract from the quality and quantity of the music it is furnishing. F. Podhaski is the leader and also treasurer of the organization; Martin Kehoe is secretary. The personnel of the band is as follows: Vic Deautremont, B clarionet; Rex Ricklefs, piccola; F. M. Podhaski, E clarionet; Emil Ricklefs, B clarionet; Martin Kehoe, solo cornet; Galen Mirick, B cornet; George Drinkwater, B cornet; Harold Podhaski, solo alto; Eugene DeWitt, first alto; Fritz Yousse, second alto; Joe Kiburz, third alto; H. Locher, tenor; R. Slausen, tenor; Eugene Byers, slide trombone; M. Theomi, slide trombone; J. Liddy, slide trombone; John Perrine, baritone; E. Young, tuba; O. Arduser, bass drum; D. Corbett, snare drum.

MONTICELLO FRATERNAL SOCIETIES.

IVY LODGE No. 87 K. of P. MONTICELLO. This lodge was organized October 7, 1885, with the following charter members and officers of first term: H. G. Leichhardt, P. C., J. W. Doxsee, C. C., Geo. L. Lovell, V. C., W. H. Vehon, prelate, C. A. Henry, K. of R. and S., H. M. Carpenter, M. of E., I. N. Austin, M. of F., H. J. Moody, M. at A., G. S. Howard, I. G., Wm. Stuhler, O. G., D. E. Pond, R. L. Duer, D. L. Davis, A. C. Barnhill, A. P. Jennings, G. W. Stuhler, B. T. White, H. C. Wills.

The lodge at present has a membership of ninety-three. The present official board is composed of the following named gentlemen: Otto G. Meyer, C. C.; R. C. Hoag, V. C.; W. D. Magee, P.; Robt. Young, M. of W.; D. P. Young, K. of R. and S.; C. W. Hosford, M. of F; H. S. Richardson, M. of E.; Dolph A. Huene, M. at A.; Doyt F. Rhodes, I. G.; Bert M. Horsch, O. G.; trustees: W. W. Hunter, Howard Putnam, A. J. Rickliefs.

Root Camp No. 282 MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. This camp was organized December 14, 1886, with the following officers: A. Aarah, V. C.; L. T. Alexander, W. A.; D. L. Davis, banker; T. M. Bixby, clerk; C. J. Gallagher, escort; Geo. McGregor, watchman; C. H. Schipman, sentry; managers: H. Bohlken, Joe Sampter, J. W. McConnell; physicians, I. H. Phillips and J. W. Mershon. The names of the other charter members could not be supplied. The lodge has enjoyed a steady growth and now has a membership of one hundred and ninety-two beneficial members and two social members. The present officers of 1909 are: C. G. Brazelton, V. C.; W. H. Skelly, W. A.; J. A. Voorhees, banker; I. M. Rodman, clerk; F. Stockwell, escort; W. H. Waugh, watchman; John Barnts, sentry; managers: A. W. Steiner, C. C. Curtis, W. T. Kellogg, physicians, W. A. Mirick, Geo. Inglis, W. W. Hunter, T. M. Redmond.

DALE CAMP No. 553, ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA was organized March 27, 1897, with thirty-two charter members. The names of the first officers and the charter members are: Oracle, Caroline Howard; V. O., Martha Starks; receiver, Lillian Fuller; recorder, Ella Petcina; chancellor, Nancy Stevenson; marshal, Viola Starks; assistant marshal, Barbara Matthieson; I. S. Ella Slau-son; O. S. Lavina Sloan; managers: Barbara Matthieson, Margaret Drinkwater, William Sloan; and also members, J. F. Petcina, Mrs. M. J. Hanna, E. N. How-ard, Ida Hubbard, Martha Stark, E. B. Hubbard, Electa Fairbanks, Chas. E. Fairbanks, Susan Suter, Lena Rohn, Mrs. Frank Stockwell, Mabel Peterson, Joe Peterson, C. C. Curtis, Mrs. Florence Curtis, Wm. Hubbard, Mrs. Wm. Hub-bard, Mrs. Waugh, Fred Matthiesen, Elizabeth Clark, Emma Nelson. There is now a membership of eighty-two. The officers for 1909 are: oracle, Mate Siem-ering; V. O., Cora Sandhouse; recorder, Gertrude Hubbard; receiver, Sadie Brazelton; chan., Mary Long; M., Lavina Sloan; asst. M., Emma Stambaugh; I. S., Maggie Barnts; O. S., Alice Snyder; managers: Barbara Matthieson, Cathie King, Henrietta Brown.

NEST No. 1047 ORDER OF OWLS. This is one of the infant orders of the town in point of age, having been organized January 11, 1909, with the following of-ficers: president, G. P. Rockstead; secretary, W. C. Rohn; past junior presi-dent, L. G. Stuhler; vice-president, J. T. Lanigan; treasurer, W. F. Haeussler; invocator, D. Rhodes; warden, James Skelley; sentinel, A. Reichart; picket, John Eggers. This order started into history with a membership of fifty-seven members and now has permanent quarters in what is known as Forester's hall. It is a social order and provides for sick indemnity, and funeral expenses.

MONTICELLO LODGE, No. 14, OF THE IOWA LEGION OF HONOR. This lodge was instituted by Deputy Listenwalter, Thursday evening, May 8, 1879, with forty-two charter members, and the following charter members: J. B. Smith.

president; S. G. Harris, vice-president; J. R. Stillman, R. S.; M. M. Moulton, F. S.; H. Suhr, treasurer; George W. Miller, doorkeeper; Dr. C. D. Boardman, usher; Fred Simons, sentinel; trustees: Dr. I. H. Phillips, J. Nelson, D. S. Kinsella. The Iowa Legion of Honor pays no sick benefits. The Monticello lodge is in good working order at present and is in good condition financially. There was a membership of twenty-eight on May 1. The present officers are: Robert Young, president; Helen M. Young, vice-president; Howard Putnam, R. S. and F. S.; Peter Young, treasurer; Blanch Podhaski, chaplain; Katherine Young, senior guide; Flora Campbell, J. G.; physician, Dr. Fred Puleston; trustees: H. Putnam, Katherine Young and D. P. Young.

MONTICELLO LODGE No. 12, HOME GUARDS OF THE WORLD. This lodge was organized May 12, 1908, with a membership of twenty-eight, with the following officers, who are also the present officers, viz: G. P. Rockstead, M. of W.; Robert Young, V. M.; C. A. Erickson, P. M.; Howard Putnam, secretary and banker; Peter Prahm, monitor; Earl Young, con.; Elmer Lee, inner G.; John Ruof, O. G.

MONTICELLO LODGE No. 159 MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD. This order was organized June 11, 1898, with forty-seven charter members, and the following officers: M., A. Matthiesen; V. M., Sarah B. Hosford; banker, A. G. Hancken; secretary, C. W. Hosford; physician, W. W. Hunter; attorney, O. R. Ricker; con., Fred Matthiesen; sentinel, Kittie C. Glaes; P., H. W. Hagen; managers: W. A. Overing, Jr.; J. L. Graves, N. A. Rice. There have been four deaths since the organization. The membership at present numbers one hundred and seventy-two, who carry in the aggregate insurance in the amount of two hundred and sixty-six thousand dollars. The 1909 officers are: prefect, D. P. Young; monitor, Jessie D. Heisey; secretary, C. W. Hosford; B., Sarah B. Hosford; physicians, W. W. Hunter and T. M. Redmond; M., J. L. Graves; W., O. E. Fuller; sent., B. R. Tuel; supervisors, C. A. Erickson, H. B. Heisey, Ahab DeWitt.

LOYAL REBEKAH LODGE, No. 306, MONTICELLO. This lodge was organized with twenty-four charter members on April 12, 1895, and the first officers were: N. G., Mrs. Amanda Hosford; V. G., Mrs. Jennie Schipman; secretary, Ella Petrina; treasurer, Lazenia Rodman. The membership has increased until now it numbers seventy-three. The 1909 officers: N. G., Mary Long; V. G., Gertrude Hubbard; secretary, Emma Ruof; financial secretary, Sarah B. Hosford; treasurer, Susie DeWitt.

SCHREINER CHAPTER No. 226, ORDER EASTERN STAR. This chapter was organized in Monticello in 1897 with the following first officers and charter members: matron, Mrs. Kate Mirick; patron, A. I. Jackson; A. M., Mrs. Emma Hazlett; secretary, Mrs. Rachel Sampter; treasurer, Sarah Sarles; C., Blanche Jackson; A. C., Harriet Sampter; Lettie Rigby; Mr. and Mrs. E. G. Drury, John Martin, F. M. Hazlett, Mr. and Mrs. M. W. Herrick, Mr. and Mrs. J. S. Hall, Mr. and Mrs. G. L. Lovell, Mr. and Mrs. C. J. Northrop, W. A. Mirick, Mr. and Mrs. O. H. Soetje, Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Pond, Mr. and Mrs. R. C. Stirton, S. E. Sarles, Nellie Drury, Minnie Carson, Floy Babcock, Maggie McDonald, Duncan McDonald, Emma Ricklefs. There are fifty-eight members at

the present time with the following officers: M., Lillian Northrop; P., F. B. Bolton; A. M., Maggie Pond; secretary, Nettie Hazard; treasurer, G. L. Lovell; C., Capitola Peet; A. C., Nellie Soetje; Adah, Belle Hall; Ruth, Mrs. John Foster; Esther, Kate Mirick; Martha, Emma Ricklefs; Electa, Mrs. F. B. Bolton; warden, Sarah Gilmore; sentinel, Karl Renk; chaplain, Sarah Hosford; organist, C. J. Northrop; marshal, Florence Hefner.

MONTICELLO LODGE, No. 117, I. O. O. F. This was one of the earliest lodges organized in Jones county and was instituted on the 16th of March, 1858, by J. J. Dickinson, W. D. D. G. Master, assisted by Brothers Johnson, Belknap, Lukins and Warner of Anamosa Lodge No. 40. After the ceremonies had been concluded, and the goat pretty well tired out, the following officers were elected and installed, according to the prescribed form of the order: N. G., J. J. Brown; V. G., A. Moulton; secretary, M. M. Moulton; treasurer, W. B. Selden; W., T. C. West; C., D. McDonald. The charter members were: Aaron Moulton, M. M. Moulton, Abram Everetts, J. J. Brown, E. H. Warren. The number of members at the present writing is seventy-four. The lodge is in a flourishing condition both in numbers and financially. The William Tell (German) Lodge, No. 391, I. O. O. F. joined Lodge No. 117 about the year 1894. Present officers: N. G., H. S. Lee; V. G., H. C. Bohlken; R. secretary, J. F. Petcina; F. S., J. A. Voorhees; treasurer, C. W. Hosford; trustees: W. B. Sloan, H. S. Lee, A. G. Rodman.

WILLIAM TELL LODGE No. 43, I. O. O. F. This lodge was organized April, 1879, and worked in the German language. The officers and charter members were: N. G., Samuel Kahn; V. G., Emil Schneider; secretary, John Grum; treasurer, John Wybel; W., J. Snyder; C., G. Snyder; R. S. N. G., Geo. Shaffer; L. S. N. G., H. W. Baade; R. S. V. G., A. Guler; L. S. V. G., J. Snyder. This lodge continued to hold meetings for several years, and about the year 1894 the lodge united with I. O. O. F. lodge No. 117.

MONTICELLO LODGE No. 43, A. O. U. W. This lodge was duly organized January 15, 1876, with the following charter members: Dr. I. H. Phillips, Wilson Jenkins, G. W. Miller, J. R. Stillman, G. W. Garlock, S. F. Bentley, J. Q. Wing, John Blanchard, N. W. Austin, W. E. Herrick and O. B. Rundle. Later in its history this lodge had seventy-five members. For the same reason that other lodges of this order went out of existence in the county, this lodge ceased to exist as an organization some time in the 80's, the exact date could not be determined. Those who are yet members of the order, pay their dues and premiums at the head office.

CYCLONE LODGE No. 27, MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA. This insurance order was organized June 15, 1897, with nineteen members and the following officers: president, W. A. Overing, Sr.; vice-president, A. Matthiesen; secretary, W. H. VanMeter; treasurer, O. B. Rundle; escort, C. T. VanMeter; W., W. A. Overing, Jr.; S., Al. Frey; physician, Dr. Geo. Inglis; managers, Geo. Inglis, A. Matthiesen, C. L. VanMeter. The present membership is thirty-eight. Those who hold the reins of office in the lodge at the present time are: president, Jerome Brazelton; vice-president, (vacant since the death of Henry Chadwell, February, 1909); secretary and treasurer, W. F. Bingham; E., James Wilson;

W., Dorothy Thomas; S., Lewis Starry; physician, Dr. Geo. Inglis; managers: Geo. Cropp, Mrs. Jerome Brazelton, Mrs. Lillian Fuller.

MONTICELLO CHAPTER, No. 42, R. A. M., U. D., instituted March 2, 1868, and organized under charter of the Grand Chapter of Iowa, October 16, 1868. This chapter was the parent of the Anamosa Chapter. Among the first petitioners for the degrees of the Chapter were M. R. Gurney, S. R. Howard and Joseph E. Eaton. Up to that time there were but six Royal Arch Masons in Monticello. The first officers were: H. D. Sherman, E. H. P., G. W. Miller, E. King; M. M. Moulton, E. Scribe; S. L. Gardner, secretary; W. P. Crowly, C. H.; P. Stone, P. S.; O. T. Richmond, R. A. C.; W. L. Winter, third vail; R. C. Shinn, second vail; J. C. Huntoon, first vail; J. B. Embree, tyler. The members of this organization voluntarily surrendered their charter a few years ago. The paraphernalia of the organization was donated to a similar order at Anamosa, which was organized when this society surrendered its charter.

TRINITY COMMANDERY, No. 16, MONTICELLO. This commandery is the parent of the commandery at Manchester, Delaware county; Patmos commandery at Marion, Linn county, and the commandery at Anamosa. Trinity Commandery started out with an expensive outfit, said to have been the best in the state, costing about five hundred dollars. The funds were loaned by charter members, and were paid back to them in about a year from the time of organization, December 9, 1869. The commandery donated twenty-five dollars to the yellow fever sufferers in 1878. The first officers were: Sir Knight, H. D. Sherman, E. C.; Sir Knight Samuel L. Gardiner, Gen.; Sir Knight Charles E. Wales, C. G.; Sir Knight Isaac L. Simington, Pre.; Sir Knight James Davidson, S. W.; Sir Knight F. C. Brown, J. W.; Sir Knight Thomas R. Ercanbrack, W.; Sir Knight Jonathan Piper, treasurer; Sir Knight M. M. Moulton, recorder. This society voluntarily surrendered its charter in 1907.

LAUREL LODGE NO. 64, AMERICAN PATRIOTS. This society was organized August 18, 1906. The present membership numbers forty. The present officers are: A. G. Rodman, chairman; Mrs. A. G. Rodman, vice chairman; C. R. Stott, vice chairman; Mrs. C. R. Stott, clerk; Mrs. F. D. Kellum, prelate; Mrs. John Corbin, guard; Miss Dorothy Smith, messenger; Mrs. Henry Chadwell, sentinel.

THE HOMESTEADERS. There was a lodge organized in December, 1907, with a flourishing membership, but the interest died down about as rapidly as it sprung up. There are four members at present—not even sufficient to maintain an organization.

BURNS LODGE, No. 173, A. F. & A. M. This lodge was instituted, U. D., January 18, A. D. 1865, A. L. 5865, and organized under charter of the Grand Lodge of Iowa, June 21, 1865, A. L. 5865, at Monticello, Iowa. The first officers were: H. D. Sherman, W. M.; M. R. Gurney, S. W.; C. E. Wales, J. W.; H. Rosa, treasurer; J. A. Chandler, secretary; E. T. Mellett, S. D.; S. R. Howard, J. D.; Simon Morton, tyler. M. M. Moulton was the first to receive the Master Mason's degree in this lodge, April 12, 1865. The first death in the lodge was that of S. Hopkins, an old veteran Mason in March, 1867. The lodge is in a prosperous condition. The present officers are: E. E. Reed, W. M.; R. C. Stirton, S. W.; C. S. Foster, J. W.; J. S. Houser, secretary; G. L. Lovell, treasurer; L. W. Lovell, S. D.; E. G. Hicks, J. D.; Karl Renk, tyler.

THE CHURCHES.

(Several of the church histories given herein, have been taken from the carefully written paper on "The Churches of Monticello" prepared by Miss Mary I. Jarman, for the Friday Club.—Editor)

Monticello has always been very modest in her claims in regard to religious superiority, but nevertheless, the town and surroundings have always maintained the principles of religion and Christianity with due fervor and hearty enthusiasm. It may well be doubted if any town or community in the county contains a greater percentage of church going people today than Monticello. The five active churches in Monticello have a total membership of one thousand three hundred and eighty-eight, and have church property of the estimated value of one hundred and twelve thousand dollars. The church edifices are of modern architectural design, and the societies are well maintained, both as to church attendance and workers in the several departments of the church work, and in the financial support of the work in all its branches.

Monticello has had ten church organizations, namely: Catholic, United Brethren, Congregational, Methodist, Baptist, German Reformed, Presbyterian, Episcopalian, Christian and Christian Science.

Besides these churches, Monticello had at one time a Y. M. C. A. organization, which began November 25, 1867, grew and flourished for several years, having an excellent reading room, then declined and eventually ceased to exist.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

In 1860, seven years after the organization of the Bowen's Prairie Congregational church, Rev. Jesse Guernsey, at that time agent of the A. H. M. S. for the state of Iowa, sent to Monticello Rev. Edward P. Kimball, to take steps to organize a Congregational church if he found it practicable. On November 13, 1860, a council, composed of delegates from the churches of Dubuque, Anamosa, Bowen's Prairie and Cass, met in the schoolhouse, and organized the Congregational church of Monticello, with Rev. E. P. Kimball as pastor with a nominal salary of five hundred dollars a year, and with nine charter members. These were Rev. and Mrs. E. P. Kimball, Mr. and Mrs. John White, Mr. and Mrs. Lyman P. Hoyt, Mrs. C. E. Wales, Mrs. Albert Higby, and Mrs. Jane Leach.

The Civil war came soon after, and almost all thought and energy were devoted to that struggle. The church with difficulty was kept alive. Two years after its organization, it had only eight members, one man beside the pastor, and six women. In five years there were sixteen members, and in ten years there were forty-six.

Services were held in the schoolhouse until December 13, 1865. Then Kinsella hall was rented and used until the church was built. On May 14, 1867, the corner stone of a church building was laid, and the church was dedicated January 27, 1868. Rev. J. E. Roy, of Chicago, conducting the services. This building was used for thirty-three years, when, during the pastorate of Rev. C. C. Warner, the present church edifice was erected. It was dedicated January 20, 1901, with appropriate services. The address in the morning was by Rev. F. A. Berry, D.D.,

of Cedar Rapids; in the afternoon, by Rev. A. L. Frisbie, D. D., of Des Moines, and in the evening, Rev. J. E. Roy, D. D., gave the "Message of the Old Century to the New." The church has since bought a parsonage, a comfortable building pleasantly located, and a pipe organ.

The church has had fifteen pastors in the forty-nine years of its existence. Rev. E. P. Kimball, who served three years; Dr. Isaac Russell, one year; Rev. D. J. Jones, two years; Rev. J. K. Nutting, eight months; Rev. J. D. Bell, ten months; Rev. William Leavitt, seven years; Rev. L. W. Brintnell, three years; Rev. David Jenkins, three years; Rev. C. A. Towle, three years; Rev. J. T. Blanchard, three years; Rev. W. L. Demorest, two years; Rev. J. W. Davis, three and a half years; Dr. A. M. Case, three years; Rev. C. C. Warner, five and a half years, and Rev. M. A. Breed, who has been pastor since May, 1904, and a very able thinker and speaker and a man who has an influence for good among all classes. The church membership at this present time is about one hundred and seventy-four.

The Sunday school has always been considered an important part of the church life. Its superintendents have been H. D. Sherman, Prof. J. E. James, J. R. Stillman, and J. A. Doutrick. Mr. Doutrick has been superintendent of the Sabbath school for twenty-nine years, beginning with his first Sunday in Monticello. The Sunday school officers at the present time are: superintendent, J. A. Doutrick; assistant superintendent, Frank D. Hayden; secretary and treasurer, Miss Carrie Page.

The officers of the church and its organizations at the present time are: pastor, Rev. M. A. Breed; deacons: John A. Doutrick, Michael McLaughlin, Andrew Davidson, William F. Bingham; clerk of the church, Miss Mary I. Jarman; clerk of the society, Miss May Scales; treasurer, Dr. M. H. Teeter; chorister, Mrs. Libbie V. Robertson; church board—the pastor, deacons, Sunday school superintendent, clerk, together with Mrs. Robert Hicks, Fred P. Stuhler and Frank D. Hayden; trustees of the society: J. A. Doutrick, Fred Stuhler, W. F. Bingham, W. F. Rohn, G. P. Rockstead, Andrew Davidson, Robert Hicks; Y. P. S. C. E. president, Emil Ricklefs; V. P., Florence Theoni; recording secretary, Dorris Northrop; cor. sec., Mrs. M. A. Breed; treas., Grace Podhaski; Y. M. L. W. B. pres., Mrs. Fred Stuhler; vice-pres., Mrs. Bessie Baade; sec., Mrs. D. A. Huene; treas., Mrs. Harriet Coughlan; W. M. S. pres., Mrs. M. A. Breed; vice-pres., Mrs. Harriet Coughlan; sec., Mrs. J. E. Bateman; treas., Mrs. J. A. Doutrick; S. S. Home Det., supt., Mrs. J. A. Doutrick; assistant, Miss Cora Sandhouse.

PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The First Presbyterian church of Monticello is one of the younger churches of the city and also one of the largest, if not the largest Presbyterian church in this immediate section of the state.

The church was organized April 27, 1882, by a committee from Cedar Rapids Presbytery, of which Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D., was chairman. Dr. Russell also served as the first pastor of the church. There were fourteen charter members, the names of whom are as follows: John Gibson, Mrs. E. M. Gibson, Miss

Luella Gibson, John H. Bacher, Mrs. Margaret Bacher, Mrs. Isabella Bacher, Mrs. Margaret Eberhart, Mrs. Caroline Eberhart, James F. Laude, Mrs. James F. Laude, Miss Flora Perrine, Mrs. E. F. Stevenson, F. W. Yerian, Mrs. Catharine Yerian.

The first elders of the church were: James F. Laude, John Gibson. The first trustees: H. B. Eberhart, F. W. Yerian, H. C. Wills, John Bacher.

The Sabbath school was organized October 15, 1882, and the first officers were: John Gibson, superintendent; John H. Bacher, treasurer; Miss Lulu Gibson, secretary.

For a number of years, the congregation held services in Kinsella hall. Rev. Daniel Russell, D. D., served the church as pastor until the fall of 1884, when he was succeeded by Rev. J. H. Hinkhouse. During this pastorate which continued only a few months of a seminary vacation, the first church building was erected on North Cedar street, and this building was dedicated November 29, 1885. This was a brick building. The next pastor was Rev. George Le Clere who ministered to the congregation during the year 1886. Rev. J. L. Counter-mine was for a brief time pastor during part of the year following, and then in 1889, the church was served by Rev. J. F. Montman. He was followed during the years 1890-91 by the Rev. A. R. Bickenback. Rev. David Street was installed as pastor in the year 1892, and continued in that relationship for a period of almost eight years. It was during this pastorate that the church advanced from a struggling mission of a few members to a self supporting congregation.

Rev. J. W. Innes, the present pastor, followed Rev. David Street, and began his pastorate in December, 1899. With the coming of Rev. Mr. Innes, a new era had apparently dawned in the progress of the Presbyterian church. The pastor was a man of strong intellect, pleasing in methods and pleasing in manners, tactful and resourceful, affable and friendly, sympathetic and broad minded. The church at once began to feel the influence of his strong personality in all its various branches. The membership increased, and the zeal of the members was aroused.

The old little brick church was too small for the congregation. In the spring of 1902, the matter of a new church building began to be agitated. As the weeks went by, the old building apparently was becoming smaller. A building committee consisting of the following members was appointed: P. C. Smith, chairman; A. E. Himebaugh, secretary; G. W. Eastwood, W. G. Eilers, Frank M. Hicks, Fred Matthiessen. Plans were laid for the new building and funds raised.

The present central location on First street was selected. The lot cost three thousand three hundred dollars. The contract was let for the new building July 4, 1902, to E. M. Loop of Hopkinton, Iowa. The corner stone was laid October 7, 1902. The dedication took place Sabbath August 2, 1903. There was a large attendance at the services. The total cost of the building and the grounds with the improvements since dedication day, approximate an outlay of nearly twenty-five thousand dollars.

C. D. Chase is at present the efficient superintendent of the Sabbath school which reports a membership of about two hundred scholars. The church build-

ing is modern in construction, both interior and exterior. Its various rooms make it convenient for Sabbath school, and for the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor of which there is a strong and flourishing society. The church for years, has had very active ladies' societies in connection with its work, and these have been a material aid to the church and its membership.

The present organization of the church is as follows: Rev. J. W. Innes, pastor; elders: Dr. Geo. Inglis, C. D. Chase, I. W. Grover, F. D. Bolton, W. E. Le Clere, Arnold Egger, P. C. Smith, M. Sweesy, Morris Bebb; trustees: C. E. Errickson, Ervin E. Reed, H. B. Heisey, C. D. Chase, W. E. Le Clere.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The German Reformed church was organized May, 1870, under the direction of Rev. George Rettig. The first trustees were George Stuhler, Gerhard Eilers and Thomas Guyan. The congregation consisted of eight families.

The congregation held their services at first in Kinsella hall. Later the congregation began laying plans for the erection of a church building of their own. In 1875, committees were appointed, property was purchased and a building erected and dedicated October 3rd of that year.

In April, 1876, Rev. Rettig resigned and Rev. Andrew Kern took his place. He having served a year, resigned also. His successor was Rev. Graff. During the pastorate of Rev. Graff, the parsonage was built, about 1880. After four years of service this pastor resigned and was succeeded by Rev. Wittenwiler. About this time, there was quite an immigration of people from Switzerland, and many of these joining the church, the congregation grew rapidly. After serving four years, Rev. Wittenwiler resigned, and the congregation then sent a call to the present pastor, E. E. Gruenstein from Sharon, Pennsylvania. The call was accepted and the new pastor came September 1, 1888.

The congregation now increased so rapidly, it was found necessary in April, 1890, to enlarge the church building. In the reconstruction of the building, provision was made for the installing of a pipe organ. In August, 1890, the church was rededicated and every member felt proud to know that theirs was the first pipe organ in the county. The thirteen-year-old son of the pastor was the organist until he went away to school, when his sister, Mrs. George Guyan took his place.

The present number of communicant members is two hundred and eighty-four. The congregation is very liberal for benevolent purposes and the church attendance is always very good. The pastor, Rev. E. E. Gruenstein, is also superintendent of the Sunday school. The elders of the church are: N. Baer, Peter Egger and John Sieber; the deacons are: Rudolph Bohren, William Burrichter and Rudolph Winkler. The affairs of the church are in a prosperous condition, and the pastor, after twenty-one years of service is yet a general favorite with the entire congregation, and a power for good in the community.

METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The First Methodist Episcopal Church of Monticello was organized, as near as can now be determined, in the fall of 1861. Previous to this

time, occasional preaching services were held by itinerant Methodist preachers, but no regular appointment was made until 1861. In that year, Rev. J. Williams preached on the circuit which embraced Monticello. The membership was small and very much scattered. In 1862, Rev. G. Stanley was appointed to the charge, and the society increased in numbers. In the fall of 1863, Rev. J. S. Eberhart became pastor. During the year the old church edifice was erected. The ground consisting of three lots upon which the church and parsonage now stands, was purchased by the first board of trustees, viz: W. W. Peck, J. B. Tibbits, G. W. Bacon, M. Gavin, J. L. Davenport, A. H. Marvin, F. Burnight, N. W. Austin and S. Slade. The purchase price being sixty dollars. In the spring of 1863, Rev. E. D. Rosa procured a subscription for the erection of the church, which was completed and dedicated December 25, 1863, at a cost of one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars. The membership at this time being about fifty. Mr. W. W. Peck, an upright Godly man, was the first class leader, and he served faithfully for a number of years.

In 1864 and 1865, Rev. H. C. Brown served as pastor and reported ninety members and a salary of five hundred dollars. It seems that during the year 1864, J. G. Dimmitt and Dr. Stanley served as pastors on the circuit a part of the year. In the fall of 1866, Rev. F. W. Vinton was appointed to the charge, and reported advancement in church work and a salary of eight hundred dollars. In 1867, Rev. H. H. Fairall became pastor at a salary of nine hundred and fifty dollars for the first year and the second year one thousand dollars with a membership of one hundred and seventy-five at the close of his second year. During his pastorate a large two-story parsonage was built at a cost of one thousand, three hundred dollars. In 1869, Rev. C. C. Symonds was appointed pastor, and served one year. He was succeeded by Rev. Thomas Thomson, who also served one year. In 1871, Rev. F. X. Miller was appointed pastor and served three years. Rev. J. S. Eberhart was pastor again for three years. He was followed successively by Revs. J. L. Paine, F. M. Robertson, E. Skinner, A. S. Cochran, George Scott, Thomas Oliver, R. Earhart, E. G. Waite.

In the fall of 1898, Rev. D. S. Staebler was appointed to the charge and soon after took steps toward building a new church building which was greatly needed. During the summer of 1899, the building was erected at a cost of about eight thousand, five hundred dollars, and was dedicated February 11, 1900. Rev. J. T. Crippin, officiated at the dedication, assisted by Rev. E. G. Waite, H. H. Green, and the pastor, D. S. Staebler. On dedication day over four thousand dollars was secured, and the church dedicated free from debt. In the fall of 1900, Rev. W. M. Leamon was appointed pastor and served two years. He was followed by Rev. W. E. Van Buren who served the church for four years. Then came Rev. Dr. P. S. Slocum in the fall of 1906. Dr. Slocum proceeded to build a new parsonage which was erected the following summer at a cost of about three thousand dollars. Dr. Slocum resigned in June, 1908, to become principal of Epworth Seminary, and Rev. Roy V. Porter was appointed to fill the vacancy until the conference in October, 1908, when the present pastor Rev. Dr. N. F. Norton was appointed to the charge.

The church membership has been about two hundred for a number of years. The report at last conference showed one hundred and ninety-nine members. The Sunday school enrollment the past year, including the home department, has been about one hundred and fifty.

The church property valued at about fifteen thousand dollars is now in good condition, and nearly all free from debt. Some improvements have been made the past year and several members have been added to the church.

The present church officers are: Local preacher, Rev. Conrad Pfeil; trustees, Dr. W. W. Hunter, H. J. Lang, A. W. Steiner, Lewis Lang, Robert Young, C. S. Barker; stewards, Mrs. W. W. Hunter, Mrs. J. W. Doxsee, E. A. Hubbard, C. S. Barker, A. W. Starks, Dr. William Drinkwater, Lewis H. Lang; Sunday school superintendent, E. A. Hubbard; Epworth League superintendent, Miss Bertha Graves; Junior League superintendent, Miss Minnie Barnts.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

From the time when Marquette and Joliet in 1673 sailed down the Wisconsin and Mississippi and Marquette soon after opened the mission of Kaskaskia, Catholic priests journeyed up and down the Mississippi valley holding occasional services at different houses. When a priest arrived at a house where services were to be held, messengers were sent to acquaint all the Catholic families for miles around of the fact.

The first mission station established in Jones county was in 1857 at Anamosa, and to this mission Monticello belonged. Some of the early settlers of Monticello still living here can remember attending these services held in the courthouse.

The date of the first Catholic services held in Monticello is not recorded, but for some time before 1868, services were held in Kinsella hall and in Davenport hall, situated on the second floor of the old Monticello State Bank building.

In 1868 Rev. Father Coggon founded the parish in Monticello, and was the first resident priest. He was instrumental in building a frame structure in the southern part of the town, a church which was known as the church of the Sacred Heart. In 1871, Rev. Father Welch succeeded Rev. Coggon. He lived in Monticello only about three months, then moved to Castle Grove, but still had charge of the parish in Monticello. In 1872, Rev. P. O'Dowd took charge of the parish in Castle Grove, with Monticello as an outside mission, and remained until 1878. On October 8, 1878, the church was destroyed by a tornado that swept the southern portion of the town. - In a little vacant schoolhouse in the northern part of the town the members gathered the next Sunday, and there services were held till the completion of the present building in the fall of 1880. In December of 1878, Rev. P. J. O'Connor came to take up the work of rebuilding the church, and again Monticello had a resident priest, with Sand Springs, as an outside mission. The church was discouraged, but Rev. P. J. O'Connor was zealous and in 1880 the present edifice and parochial residence were erected.

In 1884, Rev. O'Connor was succeeded by Rev. J. Tobin, who remained nearly four years, making some improvement on the church property, and continuing the work which Rev. O'Connor had begun in the Sunday school. About Christmas, 1887, Rev. J. McCormick came to reside in Monticello and still remains, his pastorate, as one of his parishioners remarks, being the longest of any of the English speaking churches in the city.

Improvements have continued to be made on the church property, until nearly twenty thousand dollars has been expended, but the church building was not dedicated till May 14, 1902, when it was duly dedicated according to the ceremony prescribed by the Church of Rome, the very Rev. E. J. McLaughlin of Clinton sprinkling the weather-stained stones. Among others who assisted in the celebration were Rev. P. J. O'Connor of Sioux City and Rev. R. Power of Anamosa.

Connected with this church is a branch of the order of Catholic Foresters. There are also two societies in the church known as the Rosary Society and League of the Sacred Heart. The church is in a prosperous condition. Improvements are being made from time to time. The parochial home and grounds are neat and home-like.

THE UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH.

The United Brethren Church had its beginning at an early date, about 1860, in a stone building across the river, known as the Stone church. The church in town was built about thirty years ago, and had in its prosperous days a membership of about one hundred, which gradually decreased. About 1903, the church disbanded, and the church building was sold to the Hoag Duster Factory and is now being used in the feather duster business.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

The Baptists had a church organization in Monticello for a short time, beginning August 16, 1868, with Rev. J. Foster as pastor. The meetings were held in Marvin's hall. The society has been discontinued for many years.

THE EPISCOPAL SOCIETY.

The Episcopalians had their first organization April 23, 1867, with Rev. Campbell as first rector, but only the records of their last organization remain.

On the evening of St. Thomas' Day, 1894, Rev. W. M. Pierce of Farley, an Episcopalian minister, held services in the Methodist chapel, and afterward called a meeting for the purpose of organizing a mission. It was decided to adopt the name of St. Thomas as the name of the new organization. A hall was secured over Wills & Doutrick's dry goods store until a church could be built, and was fitted up in due form.

A class of eight adults was at first confirmed, and afterward the number increased to sixteen. The records end abruptly October 29, 1895, but not till the death of two of the little band had reduced their number to fourteen. The organization lasted about a year.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

An early number of *The Express* speaks of a Christian church organized May 4, 1866, with E. W. Miller as first pastor. This organization had no church home and was not permanent. After many years, in 1896, a Christian church was organized here, with a membership of forty-seven. At first they held meetings in the opera house. In 1897, the Christian Church of Scotch Grove donated their building to the organization at this place. The Monticello church bought a lot on Third street for six hundred dollars, took the church building apart and moved the materials, rebuilding it at a cost of one hundred dollars. The church disbanded about 1901, the building still stands but unused for church purposes.

THE BUSINESS AND PROFESSIONAL MEN OF MONTICELLO.

August 1, 1909.

BANKERS—S. S. Farwell, president Monticello State Bank; H. M. Carpenter, cashier, Monticello State Bank; H. S. Richardson, assistant cashier, Monticello State Bank; George L. Lovell, president, Lovell State Bank; R. C. Stirton, cashier, Lovell State Bank; L. W. Lovell, assistant cashier, Lovell State Bank.

MANUFACTURERS—J. S. Hall, proprietor Hall-Benedict Company; C. D. Chase, president Hoag Duster Company; Elmer Hoag, vice president Hoag Duster Company; W. J. Purchas, manager Diamond Creamery Company; C. C. Curtis, Monticello Bottling Works; D. P. Young, Monticello Bottling Works; R. P. Smith, manager Monticello Electric Company; Frank Page, foundry and machine shop; G. W. Eastwood, president Monticello Canning Company; Charles Foster, manager Monticello Canning Company.

ATTORNEYS-AT-LAW—M. W. Herrick, J. W. Doxsee, W. M. Welch, John S. Welch, Ervin E. Reed, John J. Locher.

PHYSICIANS—Dr. W. A. Mirick, Dr. W. W. Hunter, Dr. J. E. Gilmore, Dr. George Inglis, Dr. John G. Thomas, Dr. Thomas Redmond, Dr. Louis G. Stuhler. **Osteopaths**—Doctors Peet and Peet.

THE MONTICELLO EXPRESS—J. W. Doxsee, proprietor.

THE JONES COUNTY TIMES—J. T. Lanigan, proprietor.

DRY GOODS MERCHANTS—Hicks & Ricklefs, Eilers & Bolton, John A. Doutrick, Henry F. Burrichter, George F. Wilkens.

HARDWARE DEALERS—George W. Davis, Frederick J. Cross.

GROCERS—George Stuhler's Sons Company, A. W. Steiner, C. E. Erickson.

FURNITURE DEALERS—E. A. Hubbard, J. J. Hays, A. G. Hanken.

CLOTHIERS—George Stuhler's Sons Company, John Zimmerman.

BOOT AND SHOE DEALERS—George Stuhler's Sons Company, Hicks & Guyon.

RESTAURANTS—John Perrine, John Rickels, Joseph Jock, A. Lambert.

PHOTOGRAPHER—C. J. Northrop.

MONUMENTS—John E. Bateman.

CONFECTIIONERS—Peter Meyer, O. Newton.

HOTELS—Lovell House, J. B. Hoag, manager; Tremont House, G. D. Elges, manager.

DRUGGISTS—O. H. Soetje, A. Kempf, W. W. Stickford.

ICE DEALER—P. H. Connor.

DRAY LINES—F. D. Slauson.

MILLINERS—Katharine Drees, Julia Hagen, Doutrick Dry Goods Company.

PLUMBERS' SUPPLIES—Leroy Clark.

POULTRY DEALER—E. J. Farley.

STOCK BUYERS—R. A. Cartano, E. B. Hubbard, C. C. Bort, N. Maurice, C. M. Brown, Jacob Arduser, J. H. J. Stutt.

SALOONS—Jacob Schneider, Edward Heeren, Isaac Schneider, Sr., Isaac Schneider, Jr.

BARBER SHOPS—Henry Paulsen, Vic Dautremont, Wilson Brazelton, Zaca-riah Graves, Dan Hearn.

BLACKSMITH SHOPS—J. F. Meyer, Dennis Liddy.

CONTRACTORS AND CARPENTERS—Robert Henderson, R. W. Henderson, John H. Heisey, Andrew Bejasch, Ahab DeWitt, A. G. Rodman, E. J. Lightfoot.

INSURANCE AGENCIES—D. E. Pond, J. A. Voorhees, J. J. Locher, L. P. Waddick.

MEAT MARKETS—Jacob Suter & Son, Urban Haeussler.

FLORIST—Clarence Van Meter.

RAILWAY STATION AGENT—A. I. Jackson.

HARNESS SHOPS—C. W. Brown, W. F. Rohn, William Altman.

JEWELERS—W. F. Bingham, H. F. Witt, Ernst Vogel.

MERCHANTABILITY TAILORS—C. H. Schipman, Henry Bohlken.

LIVERY STABLES—Asa Phelps, M. J. Hogan.

NOTIONS—B. Devlin.

AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS—Campbell Brothers.

VETERINARY SURGEONS—Dr. William Drinkwater, Dr. George Albery.

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS—Locher Brothers.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF MONTICELLO CITY.

1867—Mayor, S. Y. Bradstreet; recorder, F. J. Tyron; trustees, S. R. Howard, N. P. Starks, P. O. Babcock, C. E. Wales, J. L. Davenport.

1868—Mayor, S. Y. Bradstreet; recorder, Charles Gurney; trustees, S. R. Howard, F. Grassmeyer, Stephen Frost, M. R. Gurney, P. O. Babcock.

1869—Mayor, M. M. Moulton; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, S. R. Howard, J. O. Duer, G. W. Condon, A. W. Hebbard, H. H. Starks.

1870—Mayor, M. M. Moulton; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, J. O. Duer, A. W. Hebbard, Leman Palmer, G. W. Condon, S. R. Howard.

1871—Mayor, G. W. Lovell; recorder, Charles Guerney; council, S. R. Howard, W. H. Proctor, Leman Palmer, John Gibson, S. Y. Bradstreet.

1872—Mayor, G. W. Lovell; recorder, M. W. Herrick; council, F. J. Tyron, H. D. Sherman, W. H. Proctor, Otis Whittemore, J. A. Chandler.

1873—Mayor, C. E. Wales; recorder, H. M. Wright; council, Cyrus Lang-worthy, W. H. Proctor, Bradley Stuart, Matt Noyes, William Schodde.

1874—Mayor, C. E. Wales; recorder, R. P. Smith; council, S. R. Howard, T. J. Peak, John McConnon, Volney Hickock, George Stuhler.

- 1875—Mayor, G. W. Trumbell; recorder, John Jacobs; council, B. F. Groesbeck, G. W. Garlock, John McConnon, T. J. Peak, F. J. Tyron.
- 1876—Mayor, H. D. Sherman; recorder, F. B. Bonniwell; council, A. R. Doxsee, T. A. King, H. L. Servoss, John McConnon, S. R. Howard.
- 1877—Mayor, F. J. Tyron; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, T. A. King, J. McConnon, H. L. Servoss, W. A. Holston, C. A. Whiting.
- 1878—Mayor, G. W. Garlock; recorder, Charles Gurney; council, B. D. Paine, Sam Kahm, H. H. Starks, S. Y. Bradstreet, Ike Rigby.
- 1879—Mayor, B. D. Paine; recorder, J. R. Stillman; council, S. E. Sarles, J. McConnon, F. Grassmeyer, William Holston, N. W. Austin.
- 1880—Mayor, J. O. Duer; clerk, G. W. Hunt; council, George Jacobs, William Holston, S. E. Sarles, F. Grassmeyer, G. W. Lovell.
- 1881—Mayor, Samuel Kahm; clerk, J. R. Stillman; council, J. A. Chandler, H. L. Servoss, W. J. Nash, George Jacobs, F. Grassmeyer.
- 1882—Mayor, F. J. Tyron; clerk, I. N. Austin; council, Samuel Kahm, Holston and Houser, J. A. Chandler, H. L. Servoss, George Jacobs.
- 1883—Mayor, T. A. King; clerk, George Wood; council, J. A. Chandler, A. R. Doxsee, H. L. Servoss, Samuel Kahm, J. McConnon.
- 1884—Mayor, H. G. Liechhardt; clerk, F. J. Tyron; council, C. E. Little, Samuel Kahm, A. R. Doxsee, J. S. Houser, J. M. McConnon.
- 1885—Mayor, W. L. Rosa; clerk, L. A. Alexander and R. C. Stirton; council, W. H. Gregory, F. A. Coyle, R. U. Ricklefs, J. McConnon, C. E. Little, F. J. Tyron.
- 1886—Mayor, E. M. Thompson; clerk, L. T. Alexander; council, W. H. Gregory, R. U. Ricklefs, F. A. Coyle, C. E. Little, F. J. Tyron, W. L. Rosa.
- 1887—Mayor, W. H. Gregory; clerk, W. G. Eiler and C. Hogg; council, F. J. Tyron, George Haines, R. U. Ricklefs, A. F. Bort, F. A. Coyle, W. L. Rosa.
- 1888—Mayor, R. U. Ricklefs; clerk, Hogg and Koop; council, George Haines, F. J. Tyron, F. A. Coyle, A. Kempf, L. Jennings, A. F. Bort.
- 1889—Mayor, F. A. Coyle; clerk, Fred Koop; council, A. Kempf, L. Jennings, J. McConnon, George Haines, P. H. Conner, — Little.
- 1890—Mayor, L. T. Alexander; clerk, F. Koop; council, A. Kempf, L. Jennings, J. McConnon, P. H. Conner, G. L. Lovell, H. M. Carpenter.
- 1891—Mayor, J. L. White; clerk, Fred Koop; council, E. E. Hoag, A. F. Bort, H. M. Carpenter, G. L. Lovell, J. McConnon, P. H. Conner.
- 1892—Mayor, J. L. White; clerk, F. Koop and A. Kempf; council, A. F. Bort, E. E. Hoag, H. M. Carpenter, G. L. Lovell, W. Samuels, Asa Phelps.
- 1893—Mayor, W. W. Hunter; clerk, W. Weir and F. Koop; council, D. Page, P. O. Babcock, W. H. Gregory, Asa Phelps, E. E. Hoag, W. Samels.
- 1894—Mayor, O. B. Rundle; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, D. Page, H. F. Warner, Leroy Clark, J. O. Lawrence, F. Matthiesen, Asa Phelps.
- 1895—Mayor, M. W. Herrick; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, Leroy Clark, D. Page, E. G. Hicks, G. Schoonover, J. O. Lawrence, F. Matthiesen, H. F. Warner.
- 1896—Mayor, A. Matthiesen; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, W. A. Overing, Sr., G. Schoonover, Leroy Clark, H. B. Heisey, W. W. Button, H. Bohlken.

- 1897—Mayor, A. Matthiesen; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, G. Schoonover, W. A. Overing, H. B. Heisey, Leroy Clark, H. Bohlken, W. W. Button.
- 1898—Mayor, O. G. Meyer; clerk, J. F. Petcina; council, E. J. Lightfoot, Peter Young, J. G. Suter, H. B. Heisey, G. Schoonover, H. Bohlken.
- 1899—Mayor, O. G. Meyer; clerks, J. F. Petcina, G. W. Bishop, A. Kempf; council, E. J. Lightfoot, G. Schoonover, E. E. Hoag, H. Bohlken, J. G. Suter, Peter Young.
- 1900—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, H. Bohlken, Peter Young, J. G. Suter, D. Page, G. Schoonover, E. E. Hoag.
- 1901—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, D. Page, H. Bohlken, J. G. Suter, E. E. Hoag, G. Schoonover, Dan Palmer.
- 1902—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, F. Matthiesen, D. P. Young, G. Schoonover, A. Bajasch, E. E. Hoag.
- 1903—Mayor, G. G. Schaeffer; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, F. Matthiesen, A. B. Tucker, D. P. Young, A. Bajasch, F. Podhaski.
- 1904—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, M. Noyes, D. H. Liddy, J. G. Suter, A. B. Tucker, F. Podhaski, A. Bajasch.
- 1905—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, M. Noyes, F. Matthiesen, P. D. Bell, D. H. Liddy, W. W. Hunter.
- 1906—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. G. Suter, F. Matthiesen, J. L. Arduser, P. D. Bell, D. H. Liddy, W. W. Hunter.
- 1907—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. Perrine, D. H. Liddy, P. D. Bell, J. L. Arduser, F. Matthiesen, J. G. Suter and W. W. Hunter.
- 1908—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, J. L. Arduser, F. Matthiesen, P. D. Bell, N. Kehoe, A. Bajasch, John Perrine.
- 1909—Mayor, J. A. Voorhees; clerk, A. Kempf; council, John Perrine, A. Bajasch, N. Kehoe, P. D. Bell, F. Matthiesen, J. L. Arduser.

OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND ORGANIZATION.

Oxford township is located in the southeast corner of the county. The township began its separate existence in March, 1855. Its historic connection with Jones county began as a part of Rome township, or Walnut precinct which included what is now known as Rome, Hale and Oxford townships. In July, 1851, Hale township became a separate township and included what is now Hale and Oxford townships. Then, as stated, in March, 1855, the present township of Oxford was organized with its present boundaries. The first election in the township proper was held at the house of John Bryan. The early records of Oxford township have been mislaid or destroyed, and consequently the first political history is not complete.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first settler in what is now Oxford township was John Bryan and the date of his entrance into this unknown country was 1848. In the preceding year this pioneer of Ross county, Ohio, visited his brother, Joseph Bryan, west of Anamosa in Linn county, and became so impressed with the possibilities of the new country, that he determined to make it his home. He induced his father-in-law, Levin Walston and his family, his brother-in-law, Samuel Coon and family, to join his own family in the building of a home in the far west. These three families came about the same time, John Bryan having come first. The journey was made with their usual covered emigrant wagons drawn by horses. Norton Coon, now a respected resident of Oxford Junction, is a son of this Samuel Coon, and was about seven years old when with his parents he came into the township which he was afterward to see develop into the wealthy community, now so well established.

As these emigrants came through the unbroken country, they halted on the knoll just west of the present residence of L. Zeller. Looking out upon the undulating hills to the north, the long level strip of land to the west and south, cut in twain by the silvery waters of the Wapsipinicon, they decided that this land should be their own where they might establish for themselves and their children, a community of industrious and law-abiding citizens.

THE FIRST DWELLINGS.

The wagons served for sleeping apartments during the summer, a kitchen for cooking purposes hewn out of logs and built of rails criss cross fashion and covered with the long wild hay, served as the headquarters for the day. The first log cabin was built near the present residence of the late John Wasoba. About the same time two other log cabins, similar in size and architecture, were built. Each snug and warm clapboard roofed and built without a nail, bade King Winter defiance. Each cabin was eighteen by eighteen feet, with a door and a window at the south, a window at the east and perhaps one at the north. These were only half windows, containing six small panes of glass. The fire place occupied the position of honor on the west. The parlor, sitting room, dining room, bed room, kitchen and cupboard all opened into one—company or no company. Here they ate, drank and slept; the mother cooked the food, kept house, carded the wool and spun the yarn, while grandfather Walston wove the cloth. One cabin was near the late John Wasoba residence, one on the machine shop site and one on the knoll. Another cabin was later built further up the creek, on the east side, opposite the Leffingwell farm house. As the owner had no wife, Augusta Monroe, later Mrs. Holton, was induced to open a school in it, and history must record this as the first school in Oxford township. The teacher was taken sick, and a sister, Libbie, though young in years, was allowed to finish the term.

Later Samuel Coon built a frame schoolhouse northeast of the Leffingwell farm house, Mary Ann Turkle being the first teacher in this building.

John Bryan did the first plowing on the north side of the river, the work being done with oxen. The first settler on the south side of the river was the father of William Strong, who settled there about the same year that John Bryan settled north of the river. The families so far mentioned, constituted the population up to 1850. In that year, William Bowers and family settled in a log cabin near the river. In the fall of 1852, Miles Carter came into the new country and bought out William Bowers and opened up what was later one of the largest farms in the county. His sons Ira and Jules Carter, later took an active part in the business affairs of the community. About the time that Miles Carter settled here, John Waite and Francis Bennett, with their families, came and settled in the western part of the township. About the same time, the exact date being uncertain, a German named Overacter settled in the north western part of the township.

Some of the later settlers were: William Thurston, 1853; Daniel Iseman and Joseph Powelka, 1854; J. T. Wherry, Wancel Eleck and Shadrack Hammond, 1855; T. D. Prosser and Martin Schwab, 1856; and other substantial farmers of the fifties were: George Hall, N. R. Hagar, William Dubois, Andrew Hans, Jonathan Pulley, William Bratton and James Bollen. Clement Guthrie and George Rathbone also settled in the township about the same time.

THE FIRST CHILD BORN of white parents in the township, was Olive Walston. The next was Emily Coon, later known as Mrs. Waite Brenneman.

THE FIRST WEDDING was that of William N. Walston and Sarah Waite. This happy event occurred August 12, 1852, in the cabin of John Bryan. Mr. Walston died April, 1909. Mrs. Walston survives and spends her life in comfort visiting among her eleven surviving children.

THE FIRST RELIGIOUS SERVICE was undoubtedly the little Sunday school service in the John Bryan cabin when Ellen Walston (Mrs. Keith) gathered the children about her and taught them the simple truth and sang the familiar gospel songs. Later William Garrison, Rev. Seeley Simpson, Rev. Ashael Bronson (died August 8, 1906, at Wyoming, Iowa, aged ninety-seven years) and Rev. O. E. Aldrich, held services first in the cabin and later in the frame schoolhouse. In the earlier days everybody went to church. The team would be hitched up, the women would sit on boards across the wagon box and the men stand up. A stop would be made at every house until standing room was all taken.

THE FIRST DEATH in the township was in 1850. A little son of Levin Walston's, Marion Walston, aged about two years, was laid to rest on the banks of the creek in what is now known as C. D. Tucker's back yard, without religious service other than a prayer by a member of the family. The coffin was made from slabs hewn from a black walnut log. A wagon box end gate served for the bottom. This boy was a brother of the first child born in the township. A son of Joseph Bryan, who came from the Buffalo Creek settlement, was the first burial in the present cemetery, or rather partly buried in it, for the line runs over part of the grave. The boy's death was caused from lifting the logs used in building the old time "Shanghai rail fences." Cold, cruel death followed even the early inhabitants, and the burden of sorrow was heavy as one after another the dear ones were laid to rest in the lonely country.

THE DEVELOPMENT OF THE TOWNSHIP.

The development of the township was gradual. The population increased year by year, and with the growth of population, the land values became higher. The township is now dotted with farms well improved, with comfortable homes and well filled barns, the sure index of the prosperity of the inhabitants. The people are largely Bohemian, a law-abiding and industrious class of citizens. The land is well watered by the Wapsipinicon River which flows through the township. Some of the farms adjoining the river are low, though the soil is rich and in favorable seasons, these rich low lands raise large crops.

There are several high grade stock farms in the township, and many of the farmers take pride in the raising of blooded cattle and horses and also swine. The stock farm of G. P. Tyrrel & Sons has already made a state reputation in the quality of its blooded cattle and hogs.

The Oxford Junction Fruit Farm and Nursery is located four miles southwest of Oxford Junction and serves as a good illustration of what can be produced by the soil of the township. The proprietor is W. C. Field, a practical farmer and nurseryman. All the leading varieties of plants and fruits are raised. All of the products are thoroughly acclimated and suited to the soil and climate of Jones county. The nursery and fruit farm is fully established and is a creditable industry.

There are two towns in Oxford township. The older one being Oxford Mills. The building of the railroad started Oxford Junction, now one of the progressive and prosperous towns of the county.

We are unable to give a complete history of the officials of Oxford township. The early records cannot be found. The only record obtainable begins with 1885, and the following is the official roster of the township since that date:

OFFICIAL ROSTER—OXFORD TOWNSHIP.

1885—Trustees, R. A. Norton, S. E. Rorick, A. Stratilek; clerk, William H. Thurston; assessor, J. J. Wasoba; justices, W. H. Thurston and John Quirk; constables, R. Hans and Henry Countryman.

1886—Trustees, R. A. Norton, A. Stratilek, S. E. Rorick; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, J. J. Wasoba.

1887—Trustees, S. E. Rorick, A. Stratilek, R. A. Norton; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Jonathan Pulley; justices, John Quirk and W. H. Thurston; constables, S. Harms and H. Countryman.

1888—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, S. E. Rorick, A. Stratilek; clerk, W. H. Thurston.

1889—Trustees, F. Nowachek, S. E. Rorick and C. A. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, A. J. Wasoba.

1890—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, F. Nowachek, C. A. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Thurston.

1891—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, C. A. Leffingwell, F. Nowachek; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Amos Rogers; justices, H. M. Blakely, W. H. Thurston.

- 1892—Trustees, F. Nowachek, C. A. Leffingwell, C. A. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Amos Rogers.
- 1893—Trustees, Edgar Hammond, C. A. Wherry, F. Nowachek; clerk, W. H. Thurston; assessor, Amos Rogers.
- 1894—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, Edgar Hammond, F. Nowachek; clerk, John Quirk; assessor, Amos Rogers.
- 1895—Trustees, A. J. Wasoba, C. A. Wherry, Edgar Hammond; clerk, M. J. Kulhave; assessor, J. J. Wasoba.
- 1896—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba, C. A. Wherry; clerk, M. J. Kulhave; assessor, H. Wherry.
- 1897—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, C. A. Wherry, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.
- 1898—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, A. J. Wasoba, Joseph Kulhave; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.
- 1899—Trustees, C. A. Wherry, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.
- 1900—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba, C. A. Wherry; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.
- 1901—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba, Paul Ingwersen; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.
- 1902—Trustees, Joseph Kulhave, Paul Ingwersen, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.
- 1903—Trustees, Paul Ingwersen, Joseph Kulhave, A. J. Wasoba; clerk, S. E. Rorick; assessor, W. Rogers.
- 1904—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, Joseph Kulhave, Frank Burda; clerk, M. J. Kulhave.
- 1905—Trustees, Amos Rogers, C. A. Leffingwell, Frank Burda; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen; justices, Emerson Cave, John Quirk.
- 1906—Trustees, Amos Rogers, C. A. Leffingwell, F. Burda; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.
- 1907—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, Frank Burda, Amos Rogers; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.
- 1908—Trustees, C. A. Leffingwell, Amos Rogers, Frank Burda; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.
- 1909—Trustees, Henry Shimerda, S. E. Rorick, C. A. Leffingwell; clerk, H. J. Ingwersen.

VILLAGE OF OXFORD MILLS.

The first community settlement in Oxford township was at the present site of Oxford Mills. In 1857, Milo and G. W. Lathrop and Anthony Courttright built the flour mill and Anthony Courttright and G. W. Lathrop opened a store. In 1859, L. D. Carlton and W. P. Langan, both blacksmiths began making their anvils ring with the volume of business. Dr. Coon was one the earliest, if not the first, physician in the township. Dr. Battin and Morris Hall located about 1875.

As soon as the Northwestern railroad was put through Lowden, a postoffice was opened in the village then called Oxford Mills. T. J. Baldwin, now a farmer retired and residing in Wyoming, Iowa, was the stage driver and mail carrier between Lowden and Wyoming, bringing the mail at stated periods to the postoffice at Oxford Mills.

The first plat of the town was filed May, 1861. Milo Lathrop's addition was platted July, 1876, and S. F. McDonald's addition was platted in May, 1883. Francis Lathrop's addition was also platted and the lots sold and residences built.

Before the day of bridges, the pioneers were required to ford the Wapsie River at this point on their way to and from Davenport and other market points. In 1865, a wooden bridge was built across the Wapsie at the ford, at a total cost of four thousand, six hundred and seventy-four dollars, the contractor being A. A. Reilly.

The leading industry which has built and maintained Oxford Mills is the industry which bears that name. Of all the old landmarks of old Oxford, there is none more widely known or better loved than the Oxford Mill.

THE OXFORD MILL.

The original mill was a wooden structure, thirty-six by fifty-two feet, three stories high, with attic and basement. The frame work consisted of heavy timbers twelve by fourteen inches, those intended to sustain the heaviest and most continuous strain being of oak. It was a flour mill with buhr-stone, having an equipment of three runs of four foot buhrs and old hexagon reel bolts, but not the hand bolts used by some others of the early mills.

As the mill now stands, it is a frame structure, thirty-six by seventy-two feet, three stories high with basement and attic. The water wheels are located directly under the mill in the basement and are four in number. The water wheels combined represent a seventy-horse power engine. All kinds of custom grinding is done. An elevator, twenty-eight by forty feet, two stories high, adjoining the mill and separated from it by a drive way, affords ample storage room for flour and grain.

In 1868, the mill was sold to Robert McDonald, who in 1870, disposed of it to Samuel Blair. In 1875, Mr. Blair transferred the property to S. F. McDonald, a brother of Robert McDonald. S. F. McDonald enlarged the mill, about doubling its capacity, added the iron roof and replaced the old machinery with the new patent roller process. Then he built a half mile of levee to control the water in time of flood and enlarged the dam in order to secure added power. He also built the beautiful residence near the mill since known as the miller's home. This was destroyed by fire a few years ago. In 1894, Mr. McDonald sold the mill property and business to E. A. Taylor, and in the spring of 1895, the property passed into the hands of J. R. Zinn & Son. The name was later changed to the Zinn Electric Light and Power Company, and the property remained in their possession until the spring of 1909, when the entire property was sold to the Oxford Junction Light, Power and Mill Company.

THE ZINN ELECTRIC LIGHT AND POWER COMPANY was organized in 1900, and in August of the same year the town of Oxford Junction granted the company an exclusive twenty year franchise. About the same time the company secured a franchise from the town of Wyoming, eight miles from the mill. The lines were completed and the power turned on January 25, 1901. Since that date, the electric light business has increased year by year until the present time when there is scarcely a business house in either Oxford Junction or Wyoming, that does not realize the convenience of the electric system. In 1909, the Zinn Brothers disposed of their interest in the electric light plant to The Oxford Junction Light, Power and Mill Company and the electric light wires were extended to Olin.

The credit for the development and perfection of the electric light system is largely due to the personal efforts of Frank E. Zinn. Some of the engineering feats accomplished by Mr. Zinn in the improvements of the mill and the electric light plant, would have been a credit to a master mechanic schooled and experienced. Mr. Zinn did not have the benefit of a course of study in a school of engineering.

The Oxford Mill dam is one of the best in the state. There is an abundance of power.

Under the management of the present owners of the mill and the electric light plant, a number of important and valuable improvements are promised.

THE CHURCH.

In 1875, the Methodist church at Oxford Mills was built. This building was erected through the efforts of Rev. Beardsley. The first religious services were held in the old red schoolhouse. Since the erection of the church, the organization has been maintained. The Oxford Mills circuit includes the church at Oxford Junction, and the history of the pastors as given later in the history of the latter church, is the history of the pastors of this church. Rev. A. M. Jayne now supplies the pulpit. The present church trustees are: J. P. Snider, G. P. Tyrrel, John Elliot and Mrs. W. C. Hall.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster was George W. Lathrop, August 11, 1862. Then came Albert Bristol January, 1875; A. Courttright, March, 1884; William H. Thurston, February, 1886; L. D. Carlton, May, 1889; Oscar Bowker, June, 1893; Lorenzo D. Carlton, June, 1897; Harry W. Carlton, April, 1901. Fred L. Coker is now the local Nasby and also conducts a grocery and notion store. His appointment as postmaster, dates from May 26, 1909. Oscar Bowker also has a general store. The village is located one mile from Oxford Junction and is on the Davenport and Monticello branch of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad.

OXFORD JUNCTION.

LOCATION AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

The town of Oxford Junction is located at the junction of the main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad, and the Davenport and Monticello branch of the same road. It is now a town of about eight hundred inhabitants, and is one of the most trim and sprightly towns in the county. The residences are kept well painted, the lawns are trimmed and green. Furthermore the town is growing, both in population and in extent. A number of new residences are being built each year, and an air of prosperity prevails.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TOWN.

The town started with the advent of the railroad about 1872. The first residence was built for John Koranda who with his family yet lives in it. The first store was conducted by a man named Ardman, in 1872. In the fall of 1873, the business failed. On April 4, 1874, A. Stratilek opened up a general store where Mr. Ardman had failed a few months before, on the opposite side of the street to the north of where Mr. Stratilek's store and residence now stands. Mr. Stratilek is now the pioneer merchant of Oxford Junction.

Peter Ottsen opened up a hardware store and lumber office in the early history of the town. He was also the first postmaster. The store and office was located in a small building on the corner where Buresh & Ingwersen's hardware store now stands. Dr. Henak was the first resident physician. F. Nowacheck opened up a saloon where the National hall now stands. Mr. Grey built the first hotel, the building now being used as a store and residence by A. Stratilek. The first grain dealer was a man named Goldman. John Fay and Frank Miller were early dealers in lumber. Albert Wrchota opened up a blacksmith shop where Nick Fritz now makes the anvil ring. P. B. English was a character who mended shoes.

GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

From this early beginning, the town grew gradually until about 1879, when the division shops and offices of the railroad company were located here. These gave employment to about 300 men, and as a result business and property of all kinds took a boom. Values increased, and the town began to spread out. The original town had been platted in August, 1872. In March, 1880, Blakelee's addition was platted. In June of the same year, Flannigan's addition was opened, and the next month, Flannigan and Moore's addition, the site of the present business district, was laid out into lots. In August of the following year, Flannigan's second addition was filed for record, and in March, 1882, Carter and Flannigan's addition, which now includes many of the best residences of the town was platted. Quirk's addition in the northeast part of town was platted in June, 1883, and in October of the same year, G. W. Lathrop's addition was opened for settlement. These numerous plats show how rapidly the town grew

and increased its territory. The next addition was in September, 1898, when Leffingwell's addition was platted, and in August, 1905, Leffingwell's second addition was placed on record.

LOSSES AND EPIDEMICS.

It was quite a blow to the town when about 1889, the shops were closed and removed. It was also in February, 1889, that the demon fire struck a blow to the business houses of Ira and Jules Carter, in the destruction of their banking house, to Beckon & Zigler, dry goods and clothiers. The Oxford Mirror office and the law office of Attorney Miles. All were destroyed by fire. The same flames destroyed all the city records, thus wiping out all authentic political history.

In the fall of 1888, a scourge of diphtheria swept through the town, and many a home wept over the loss of one, two, and sometimes three or more loved ones garnered in by the silent reaper. This was a fearful scourge.

Again on April 11, 1898, in the space of about two hours, all the business houses and dwellings on Broadway west of Fifth street, were totally destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of thousands of dollars.

From these ashes, there have arisen the substantial brick business houses now to be found in the location of the 1898 fire. The courage and pluck of the business interests of the town in overcoming all of these severe reverses, is an index of the enterprise and prosperity which now prevails in Oxford Junction.

THE WATER WORKS.

In the same year as the last sweeping fire, steps were taken for a system of water works, which would not only supply the town with good wholesome water, but also furnish ample fire protection. After having suffered a severe financial loss, it was something of an undertaking to now bear the expense of putting in a water works system. At the town election to determine whether or not bonds would be issued for this purpose, only six votes were cast against the proposition. Plans were secured and the work was placed under the direction of Rev. J. K. Bloom, the pastor of the Lutheran church, and a man of broad and practical ideas. A stand pipe was erected on the highest point in town, and the water mains laid. The only error being that the spiral rivet steel pipe was used. These have had to be replaced with cast iron pipe during the past few years. The water is pumped from a deep well and the town is now provided with an abundance of pure water and ample fire protection.

THE TOWN—POLITICALLY.

The town is now entirely free of all incorporation indebtedness, and with money in the treasury. The business affairs of the corporation are in the hands of conservative and practical business men. The people take pride in keeping their property clean and neat. The inhabitants like the inhabitants of the township, are mostly Bohemians and are a kind-hearted and well behaved

people. They mingle freely with the other nationalities of the town and their home life is enjoyed.

THE COMMERCIAL CLUB.

The recent rapid strides in the development of the commercial interests of the town, is due more than to anything else, to the united action and enterprise of the Oxford Junction Commercial Club. This was organized January 1, 1908, and includes nearly, if not all, the business men of Oxford Junction, and its object is to promote the best interests of the town. C. W. Simpson was its first president; Frank Kenney, secretary and F. H. Shimanek, treasurer. By their united efforts, marked improvements have resulted. As we write this in June, 1909, our memory brings a vivid recollection of the successful street fair and corn show of August, 1908, one of the direct efforts of the Commercial Club. The horse, fruit and crop displays, almost shamed the efforts of the agricultural fairs organized for that sole purpose. The present officers are: President, E. A. Grimwood; secretary, Frank Kenney; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek.

A MANUFACTORY.

The manufacturing establishment of Lasack Brothers & Company, is an important part of the business interests of Oxford Junction. Here the Oxford Junction Hay Loader is manufactured, and also counters, shelving, church furniture and soforth. The firm is composed of Adolph and Albert Lasack and George Wasoba. A number of men are given employment. The business was established about 1892. The company has met with some reverses, but in a business way it has been quite successful. Its hay loaders have met with good success.

THE TOPAZ CREAMERY.

Perhaps the largest industry in Oxford Junction to furnish employment, since the days of "the shops" is the Topaz Creamery. In May, 1907, ground was broken for the erection of a new, improved, modern creamery building, thirty-two by sixty-four feet, three stories high, covered with steel, with a boiler house, thirty-six by forty-eight feet built of brick adjoining on the north. The plant was fully equipped with the most modern machinery known, cream routes laid out, drivers hired, teams provided and all in operation July 8th, sixty days after the first spade full of earth was turned. The books of the company now show over one thousand, seven hundred patrons, and thirty-five wagons are employed exclusively, in the gathering of cream. The office and plant give employment to several more. G. W. Simpson is president, and Clarence W. Simpson is vice-president and manager of the Topaz Creamery. A separate barn is provided by the management to house the teams used in the business.

In connection with the creamery industry, we take the privilege of quoting from an interview with G. W. Simpson, showing something of the development and superiority of the dairy industry in Jones county. This quotation, we take from *The Oxford Mirror* of September 10, 1908:

"I came to Chicago in 1870 when that city was something less than it is now, but even then South Water street was a busy place full of farmers' wagons backed up to the sidewalk with all kinds of produce. I was out from Boston on the outlook for butter for our home market, and had my eyes open for the best I could get. I soon noticed some tubs that struck me as being a little superior to the others. I asked the man what he wanted for them and he said twenty-two cents a pound. I ran the tester down a couple of tubs and told him I would take them by weight, but he objected saying I must take it at the weights marked. I told him I thought I could find some one who would see that he gave me an honest weight and after some further parley, I succeeded in getting it my own way, and, as the butter was of good quality, I looked at the express label on the tubs which was Monticello, Iowa. I immediately made inquiries as to where that place was and was informed that it was in the eastern part of the state, a little nearer Dubuque than Davenport. The next evening I arrived in Dubuque and that night there came up a tornado that blew off the cupola of the Hotel Julian, tore down the elevator and blew down the smoke stack from a steamer lying in the river a short distance from the hotel which I could see by the lightning flashes very plainly, and did a great deal of damage in the country. I had to stay over Sunday and was until Tuesday in getting to Monticello by the way of Farley. There I had no trouble in finding H. D. Sherman who was engaged in repacking butter which he had purchased from the farmers.

"I engaged his butter for the remainder of that year and the next year I came west and contracted his butter for the coming year. In the spring of 1872, I again visited Monticello and arranged with him to build a creamery which was the first in the state and is still standing as a monument to the pioneer creamery business. And the next year he built one in Wayne. The third year he refused to do more for us unless we would join in furnishing a share of the capital, which we did and soon after the Diamond Creamery Company was organized. The business increased steadily and we produced a large amount of fine butter which won a national reputation at the World Fair in New York in 1878. We took the first prize for making the finest tub of butter in the world, the best five tubs made in June, and the best five made in October, one hundred dollars each, and first prize for the best tub of butter made using Ashton salt, and the same from Higging salt, bringing prizes of fifty dollars each.

"In the year 1876, I went to Europe to see what I could learn in regard to the butter business and the prospect for the future. I landed in Liverpool and presented a letter of introduction to an American ship store firm, both of whom I found had come from my own old home country, who did all in their power to help me in my investigations, supplying me among other things with a tin of Danish butter, the first I had ever seen. They were supplying ships bound for hot climates with this particular kind of butter. I then visited London and Paris and later arrived in Hamburg as homesick as any other foreigner in a strange land where every one spoke in an unknown tongue. Although it was dark and rainy, I drove two miles to meet a man to whom I had letters of introduction and whose son and daughter were being educated in Boston. Find-

ing that I could do no business until Tuesday, I asked for American captains and was informed that Captain John Lombard, of New Jersey, was in port at the Elb Hotel. Early Sunday morning, I called at the hotel and sent up my card and he immediately invited me to his room. When I entered he smiled and called his wife to whom I was introduced and later found that although the ship hailed from New Jersey, they both came from Maine, a few miles from my old home and that the captain's wife was a great friend of my wife's. In the conversation which followed, the captain told me that on his last voyage of ten months, he had used Danish butter and found the last can as good as the first.

"On my return home I was convinced that if the Danes could pack butter in tins which would keep, the Americans could do so as well. After two years experimenting with a package which could be sealed without heating and opened leaving a good cover, subjecting it to all known tests, I went to Washington, D. C. with several samples packages and submitted the same to Paymaster Cutter of the United States navy, and found that the navy department had great trouble in providing good butter for the sailors in hot climates.

"I left some of my samples and asked him to submit them to the severest tests, which he did, and he gave me an order next Monday morning for the first butter packed in tins ever used in the navy. With but one or two exceptions, mainly on the Pacific, the army and navy have since been supplied with this brand of butter until this year. It was sold to them under a guarantee of two years and we were never called on to replace a can."

THE OXFORD MIRROR.

A newspaper that has done so much for its home town is certainly to be awarded its share of the credit for its work. This weekly paper has been a leader in the enterprise and improvement of the town. It not only provides its readers with the news of the community, but it cheerfully takes its place as a leader in ideas and in the furtherance of the best interests of the community. Its energy and courage is commendable.

The management take pleasure when the occasion demands, in issuing a special edition. In March, 1904, it issued a special historical edition, and several special editions have since been issued. The writer would frankly and gratefully acknowledge the valuable assistance the historical edition has been to him in the securing of this history.

The Mirror was founded in 1879, the first issue being on Thursday, October 30th, as a six-column folio, the founder being George F. Crouch. On March 20th, 1885, it was sold to Joseph E. Mercombe and Herbert Fox, who remained in control for about a year, when on March 12, 1886, it was again sold to its founder, George F. Crouch with Henry Palmer as publisher. On March 25, 1887, Mr. Crouch disposed of the office to Fenton S. Fox, who remained in charge until the fire of February 5, 1889, when the office was totally destroyed. There was no insurance, and the owner found himself penniless. George F. Crouch again appeared on the scene and secured control of his old love, and with new machinery and equipment throughout, started *The Mirror* once more.

This management continued until February 11, 1892, when Charles A. Seaton, a practical printer, now of the *Clarence Sun*, took charge. He retained the ownership for five years to a day, selling the office to Alden E. Crouch, son of the founder of the paper, on February 11, 1897. This ownership continued until March 9, 1898, when Frank Kenney, the present enterprising and level headed public leader and editor, started on his mission of good deeds. During his eleven years of service, he has endeared himself to all the people of Oxford Junction and community, and has become an important factor in the life and industry of the town. During the present management, the subscription list has more than doubled. Its columns are liberally patronized by the merchants of the towns, and with its generous and liberal issues, and large subscription list, it is a splendid advertising medium. Its job department is crowded, and the superiority of its commercial printing is manifest from the orders received from all points where any of its product has ever found its way.

Mr. Kenney is ably assisted in the local work of the paper by Mrs. M. W. Pulley, a writer of considerable ability. The many pleasing write-ups of the various industries of the town testify to her versatility of expression, and her ability to couch in appropriate terms the portrayal of the matters described. The job department is under the direct supervision of Mr. Kenney assisted by Miss Tonie Grubbeck and Neil Van Sickle.

In July, 1897, *The Mirror* added a page called *The Lost Nation Chronicle*, which contains news of that thriving town and advertises the business interests of that place. *The Lost Nation* editor is R. M. Gable who during the past ten years has wisely conducted this department of *The Mirror*. He is a representative citizen of that town, one of its oldest resident, and at all times has the best welfare of the town at heart. His unlimited acquaintance and general popularity make him a favorite among the people.

BANKING.

Jules Carter has the credit of being the first to engage in the banking business in Oxford Junction. There were others who loaned money, but the banking business proper was founded by Mr. Carter. It was in 1881, that Mr. Carter owned a hardware store, and not only loaned money but also received deposits and cashed drafts and made exchange. In 1886 or 1887, he disposed of his hardware business and engaged exclusively in the business of banking as The Oxford Junction Bank.

In August, 1901, the Oxford Junction Savings Bank was organized with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. This bank absorbed the Oxford Junction Bank operated by J. E. Carter.

The Citizens Exchange Bank was organized as The Exchange Bank, October 19, 1889, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. On September 1, 1908, the bank was reorganized as The Citizens Exchange Bank with a stock of fifty thousand dollars. As we give a history of these banks with others in a separate chapter on "Banks and Banking," the reader can refer to that head for more particulars as to these two excellent banking institutions.

THE POSTOFFICE.

No building in Oxford Junction is better patronized than the one which contains the postoffice. The present postmaster, L. W. Sley, was appointed to his position and took charge of the office, April 1, 1903. During his six years of service he has grown in favor with all classes and has at all times been a conscientious and obliging official.

The first postmaster in Oxford Junction was Fred C. Erdman, October, 1872. He was followed by Peter H. Ottsen, January, 1874, and by George F. Crouch, the founder of *The Oxford Mirror*, May, 1885. Mr. Crouch was succeeded by Mrs. H. E. Van Tyne, May, 1889, who in turn was followed by Miss Mary Nowacheck, July, 1893. Howard Lathrop was the next to represent Uncle Sam, June, 1897, and on April 1, 1903, turned over the reins of the office to the present incumbent, L. W. Sley. On July 1, 1903, rural mail route No. 1, was established with C. D. Tucker as carrier. T. L. Kula now carries the mail on this route. Route No. 2 was established in 1905, with John Shedeck as carrier. John Stuhr carried the mail for a short time. John Shedeck is again the carrier.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOL.

The first frame schoolhouse was built northeast of the Leffingwell farm house by Samuel Coon, Mary Ann Turkle being the teacher. The official records of this school have been lost. The territory included in the town was a part of the township school district until March 9, 1874, when by vote of the electors it was decided that the district should be known as Oxford Center Independent District No. 4. At the same meeting it was proposed that a tax be levied sufficient to raise four hundred dollars toward establishing a school.

Andrew Hans, George Rathbone and Jonathan Pulley were elected directors, John Bryan, treasurer and Hugh Blakely, secretary, five of the most representative men in the district and among the heaviest taxpayers. Mr. Blakely was retained as secretary for sixteen years, or until his removal to Missouri.

By September, 1874, the tax had been levied, bonds issued, the schoolhouse erected just north and across the creek from the home of J. Pulley. John T. Paul, now a resident of Wyoming, was the first teacher. Two years later, the school had outgrown its accommodations, and another levy was made to build a one thousand dollar frame structure in the heart of the town. A lot at the corner of Main and First streets was purchased and school opened with Miss Nellie Keeney as teacher in 1876.

At the end of six more years both school buildings were sold and plans made for the erection of the present building. The contract for the present building of brick and stone was let to Mr. Haner for six thousand dollars to be built of brick from the local brick yard owned by J. Pulley. The twelve foot basement of stone, forty-eight by fifty, surmounted by two stories of brick, stone trimmed, presents a most substantial appearance. The three doors leading from wide halls provide ample exits in case of fire. The rooms are high, well lighted and arranged, and wardrobe room in abundance.

The primary room has been crowded from the first, and in 1885, it became so overcrowded that a new room and another teacher was provided. The school is known as the second primary in the Bohemian Lodge building. Miss Anna Panuska has presided over this room since 1896 and by her faithful service has become a part of the school life of Oxford Junction.

The school possesses a fine school library. Many of the books were purchased by the pupils' entertainments, some were donated. The students maintain a literary society which is valuable and gives them training and instruction.

Oxford Junction has been quite fortunate in the choice of principals. The assistants have also been women of ability. Miss Faith Gibson, the primary teacher, and Miss Anna Panuska, the second primary teacher, have had the full and unlimited confidence of the patrons for many years and are considered indispensable fixtures in the school life.

The names of the principals are herewith given, the date being the year they came: 1882, J. Hammond; 1886, E. R. Moore; 1888, F. C. Wicks; 1890, Aaron Palmer; 1892, A. F. Burton; 1893, W. E. Fleming; 1896, Daniel R. Perkins; 1898, C. J. Burrell; 1902, P. H. Paulsen; 1904, J. H. Fouts; 1906, Miss Josephine Sutherland; 1908, W. E. Rorabaugh. The 1909 teachers are: Principal, W. E. Rorabaugh; assistant principal, Miss Agnes M. Barry; grammar, Miss Kate McNamara; intermediate, Miss Nellie Quirk; second primary, Miss Anna Panuska; first primary, Miss Faith Gibson.

The directors who have served the district are: Daniel Poppe, H. A. Jackson, A. J. Wasoba, George Crouch, George Moore, A. I. Jackson, J. E. Carter, F. Nowacheck, C. A. Leffingwell, J. H. Keech, L. K. Bobo, Martin Podolok, Frank Williams, J. H. Orris, John Buresh, J. A. Bracha, John Quirk, V. E. Sobotka, O. A. Gable.

The secretaries have been: Mary Nowacheck, Ward Ferguson, J. J. Berner and Frank Kenney. The treasurers: N. H. Tordsen, E. A. Grimwood, Henry Klahn and Frank Shimanek.

The present school board: President, J. A. Bracha; John Quirk, John Buresh, V. E. Sobotka and O. A. Gable; secretary, Frank Kenney; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek.

The first graduating class was in 1890. The names of all the graduates of the Oxford Junction school are herewith given:

1890—Birdie Rees, Rannie Carter, Helen Hastings, Etta Langan, Anna Panuska.

1891—Ada Haun, Hattie Rogers.

1892—Rose Panuska, Hattie Hensley, Josie Nowacheck.

1893—Alden Crouch, Katie Langan, Helen Stratilek, Maude Jackson, Jesse Cook, Lillie Baird.

1894—Emma Wlach, Grace Everhart, Gussie Panuska, Katie Nowacheck, Mae Everhart.

1895—Frank Shimanek, Alice Shaw, Rose Vochoska.

1896—Arthur Hannsen, Charles Wlach, Frank Kenney, Edwin Leffingwell, Phie Hensley.

1897—Bess Williams, Emanuel Wlach, Virtus Hannsen, Dollie Arlen, Frank Panuska.

1898—Ida J. Bright, J. E. Carter, Luther Sharp, Frank Zigler, John Hensley, Nell Hayden, Mary Kulhave, Bess Merrill, Anna Quirk, Bess Panuska, Mary Vozenilek.

1899—No class this year.

1900—Edith Sley, Agnes Nowachek, Ed. Womancha, Ora Farr, Carrie Tucker.

1901—Frances Herda, Frank E. Powlishta, Edward O. Tabor, Roy W. Orris, Lucy Quirk, George L. Williams.

1902—Mabel Zigler, Mattie Harms, Anna Shimanek, Katie Peckosh, Julia Kulhave, Mayme Van Sickle, William T. Bright.

1903—Blanch E. Dubois, Joseph Kulhave, Isadore Nowachek, Lulu Schwab, Ida Tyrrell.

1904—Pearl Cantonwine, Amelia Grimm, Caroline Grimm, Mary Fritz, Erma Johnson, Bess Kubert, Myrtle McClure.

1905—Della Klahn, Grace Leffingwell, Charles Voznilek, Tonie Grubeck, Earl Nunn, Rose Podolok, Laura Schwab.

1906—Hazel Hammond, Anna Rorick, Antone Bees, Tillie Stratilek, Tillie Wlach, Fannie Bees.

1907—Grace Cantonwine, Louis Dusill, Beulah Fields, Margaret Quirk, Emma Sley, Neil Van Sickle, Olive Potter.

1908—Tillie Klahn, Clara Sazma, Oscar Bowker, Mayme Sacora, Mayme Bees, James Peckosh, Yaroslav Roubinek, Frank Kulhave.

1909—Emma Shedeck, Gabriel Bees, Genevieve DeBois, Lena Sley.

The school year is divided into two semesters, and the course of study arranged accordingly, as follows: First semester, ninth year, arithmetic, grammar, history, physiology; second semester, algebra, composition, civics, physiology; tenth year, first semester, algebra, composition and rhetoric, ancient history, elementary Latin; second semester, algebra, rhetoric and literature, ancient history, elementary Latin; eleventh year, first semester, geometry, literature, Caesar, economics; second semester, geometry, literature, Caesar, physical geography; twelfth year, first semester, geometry, literature, Cicero, physics; second semester, advanced arithmetic, advanced grammar, Latin or advanced history, physics.

THE PHILOMATHEON CLUB.

This club is composed of ladies who take pleasure in the study of literature and in intellectual pursuits. The Philomatheon Club was organized September 7, 1895, with a membership of twelve ladies increasing soon after to the limit, seventeen.

The club was the outgrowth of a Chautauqua Circle, organized in the eighties, and like it, was for the purpose of earnest literary study rather than for social intercourse; consequently all social features were limited to the annual meetings.

The organization has continued as a study club throughout, taking up various courses in American and English literature and several Bay View courses. It has also instituted several yearly lecture courses; placed books and an excellent geological collection in the public school besides assisting in any way possible

in the general development of the intellectual life of the town. At present it has an active membership of ten studying the history and people of Holland.

The present members are: Mrs. N. Coon, Mrs. M. W. Pulley, Mrs. M. E. Keech, Mrs. Emma Shimerda, Miss Faith Gibson, Miss Anna Panuska, Miss Lena Osborn, Miss Anna Shimanek, Miss Bertha Hall and Miss Adel Hinsch.

BOHEMIAN FARM MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

This mutual fire and lightning insurance company was organized March 1, 1897, for the purpose of insuring the property of its members against loss by fire and lightning. On December 31, 1908, the company had risks in force to the amount of three hundred and fifty-four thousand, eight hundred and eighty-seven dollars. Frank Burda is president of the company, and F. H. Shimanek, secretary. With an experience of twelve years, the company has arrived at a condition of permanency.

THE B. & A. NATIONAL BAND.

A good musical organization can be of material benefit to any town, as well as being a source of pleasure to the inhabitants and sometimes a source of profit to the members. Oxford Junction has been very fortunate in this particular. The Bohemian race is more or less a musical people. There are few homes in Oxford Junction from the merchant's residence to the workman's cottage, that do not contain one or more musical instruments.

The B. & A. National Band was an organization of more than local reputation. It was made up of members of an older organization, and some newer and younger members. The first band was known as the Brass Band. This organization was succeeded by or merged into the Silver Cornet Band about twenty years ago. This band met with a signal success, and was in demand at various county and other gatherings in eastern Iowa. After a time, the removal of members and other causes similar, caused the band to become scattered.

For the same reasons, the B. & A. Band has become disorganized, and is now but a sweet memory. L. W. Sley, the present postmaster, was leader, and as such had but few equals. He had been connected with some band since boyhood and took to music like a duck to water. He understands music thoroughly and takes pride in his work. Besides Mr. Sley, the members of the band were John Poshek, Frank Shedeck, George Sley, Joe Shedeck, M. J. Mizaur, John Vach, Frank Kotinilek, Mac Stewart, Max Holz, Louis Mizaur, George Richmond, Joe Hovlik.

GOOD TEMPLARS SOCIETY.

About the year 1894 a Good Templars Society was organized in Oxford Junction in the name of the Independent Order of Good Templars. This organization lived only a few years and then ceased to exist. The members have become scattered and the records misplaced.

THE DEPOT AND ITS BUSINESS.

Oxford Junction may not have cause to boast of the beauty or architectural elegance of her depot, though this does not hinder the feeling of pride as to the volume of business transacted annually at this railroad center. The figures will speak for themselves showing without dispute that Oxford Junction is a prosperous business center.

Freight received in 1908	\$20,394.12
Freight forwarded in 1908	17,320.87
Local tickets sold in 1908	7,610.11
Coupon tickets sold in 1908	674.40
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Total	\$45,999.50
Dairy products received	2,273,436 pounds
Dairy products forwarded	1,910,064 pounds
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Total	4,183,500 pounds
Eggs received	183,369 pounds
Eggs forwarded	270,356 pounds
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Total	453,725 pounds

These figures will give the reader a definite idea of the volume of business which flows through the local railway office.

THE OXFORD JUNCTION TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This useful and convenient organization began business in the year 1900, the proprietors being Frank and Harry Zinn. From the small beginning, the plant has grown and developed until today, almost every business house and every residence enjoys the convenience of a phone.

In 1907 the telephone business was sold to A. Buffham, who continued its operation about a year and then transferred to Otto Wettstein, Jr., the business of the telephone company. The latter is now the sole owner. He is a practical telephone man, and owns and controls several telephone exchanges in eastern Iowa. F. H. Shimanek is secretary.

BUSINESS DIRECTORY OF JUNE, 1909.

Oxford Junction is well supplied with business houses, and its business men are enterprising and progressive. The town is making good progress. Twenty years from now, or even ten years from now it will be interesting to compare the business directory of that time with the one here given:

Physicians: Dr. L. K. Bobo, Dr. J. E. Davies, Dr. F. E. Cook & Son.

Attorney: D. D. Rorick.

Furniture: H. E. Tech & Company.

Tailors: C. F. Bohm; Lundstrom & Petersen; Joseph Peckosh.

Cigar Manufacturer: J. F. Crawford.

Bakery: F. J. Schindhelm.
Millinery: Miss Mary Moore, Miss Mary Dostal.
Pool room: Otto Bees, D. T. Morton.
Harness maker: John Wlach.
Shoe shop: Frank Roubinek.
Livery: Joe Barto.
Blacksmiths: H. P. Hansen, J. Fritz, John Panuska.
Lumber: John E. Gable & Company, A. B. Buffham Lumber Company.
Opera House manager: John Fritz, Jr.
Hay loader manufacturing: Lasack Bros & Company.
Creamery: G. W. Simpson & Company.
Corwin House: H. W. Carlton, landlord.
Barbers: A. F. Denniston, Ury Dahling.
General merchandising: Bracha & Company, C. A. Kettlesen, A. Stratilek & Son, A. B. Buffham.
Jewelry: Wernike Brothers, H. L. Mellish.
Postmaster: L. W. Sley.
Clothing and furnishings: V. E. Sobotka.
Druggist: E. A. Grimwood.
Banks: Citizens Exchange, Oxford Junction Savings.
Saloons: J. Roubinek, John Bees, William Benjamin, Frank Benhart, S. Carrington, Joe Mizaur.
Restaurants: Mrs. M. Emerson, Ed. Mizaur, J. A. Mulvihill.
Oxford Junction Telephone Company: Otto Wettstein, Jr., president.
Meat market: Fred Platz, H. Louisfield.
Hardware: Buresh & Ingwersen.
Oxford Junction, Egg and Poultry Company: A. Howell, manager.
Painters: W. B. Hammond, George Richmond, Ed. Powlishta.
The Oxford Mirror: Frank Kenney, editor and publisher.
Contractor: F. B. Wasoba.
Mason: Joseph Horlik.
Depot agent: J. H. Keech.

THE CHURCHES.

Oxford Junction supports four churches, regular services being held in each of them, viz., the Methodist Episcopal, Evangelical Lutheran, St. Mary's and Sacred Heart church.

ST. MARY'S CHURCH.

This is the second oldest place of worship in the city. About 1880, the members of the Catholic religion who had made their homes in this location conceived the idea of building a place of worship, and in 1881 the church was built. It was mostly done by subscriptions taken among the members, a few of the believers in other religions, subscribing freely. The ground on which the building was erected, was donated by James Quirk, whose name

is yet in 1909, enrolled as a member of the congregation. At the time of the building of this church, the two nationalities of this vicinity—the Bohemian and the Irish—both used the church building as a place of worship, and it was not until several years later, or in 1897, that the congregation was divided, and the Bohemian Catholic members organized and built the Sacred Heart church. The first pastor in charge of the church of St. Mary's was Rev. P. McNamara, from Toronto, who held services here at regular intervals. He retained the charge for a number of years, after which time it was taken care of by Rev. Father Laffin, from Marion, who came here once a month and conducted services.

In 1897, the first resident priest was sent, in the person of Rev. Father McAuliffe, who remained for three years, afterward being sent to Coon Rapids. During the time he was here, many improvements were made in the church furniture and fixtures, a new altar being put in, which added materially to the beauty of the inside appearance of the structure. Following him came Rev. Father Nolan, who remained for eleven months, then being sent to Washington, D. C., by the archbishop, in recognition of his services and ability. In 1900 Rev. Father P. H. McNamara took charge of the work and has been in charge continuously and is now the pastor in charge. He is a man of broad intelligence, of a warm and sunny disposition, and one who by his generous nature and pleasing personality is a general favorite with all classes. The church is fortunate in having a man of his caliber and learning to minister unto its members.

Besides having charge of this church, Father McNamara also has a church near Baldwin and one at Hughes Settlement to look after. The present committee in whom the welfare of the church is vested is: William Quirk, L. Zeller and Morris Mulvihill. A new and commodious parsonage erected beside the church serves as a home for the pastor. This was built in 1897, during the time when Father McAuliffe was in charge. Both the church and the parsonage are fitted with electric lights, besides having all the other modern improvements. The church is furnished inside with handsome furniture, pews, altar and statues, the latter being comparatively a recent and valuable acquisition. There are about eighty communicants at present.

SACRED HEART CHURCH.

The Bohemian Catholics of this community first held services in St. Mary's church jointly with the Irish Catholics. There was no resident priest at first, the pastor coming from Cedar Rapids once a month. The first of these was Rev. Father Chmelar, who by his kindness of heart and natural cheerfulness endeared himself to all. He was followed by Rev. Father Broz, who after the first year was succeeded by Rev. Kopecky, later located at Fort Atkinson. After four years of successful work, Rev. Kopecky was followed by Rev. Joseph Dostal. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Dostal that the present Bohemian Catholic church was built. The corner stone was laid with impressive ceremonies November 1, 1897, and in June of the following year the Sacred Heart church was formally dedicated.

This handsome structure was built by Charles Shimanek, and is one of which the Catholics may be justly proud. It is located near the high school park. The

interior, with its magnificent altar, its decorations, the beautiful oak settees, the statuary, the pictures, the general air of cleanliness, all tend to inspire a spirit of reverence and worship, and no one can fail to be touched by the pervading sense of beauty.

The services are conducted in the Bohemian language, and are usually accompanied by appropriate music.

Rev. Dostal was subsequently transferred to another parish, and his successor here was Rev. Koerner, and he in turn was followed by Rev. Svrlik. Next came Father Lakomy, and it was with genuine regret that the announcement was made of his transfer after a few months to another field of labor. In 1903, Rev. Opava came here from Clutier, Iowa, and he in turn was followed by Father Verba and in October, 1908, by the present pastor, Rev. Father Thomas Ballon. During the short stay of Father Ballon he has made many friends and is doing conscientious work to enlarge the scope of usefulness of the church.

The parsonage is located directly east of the church building and with its green and well trimmed lawn, its flower beds and beautiful surroundings, makes a beautiful home for the pastor.

The present committee who have charge of the welfare of the society are: John Zidek, Mat. Wasoba, John Pekar, three substantial men who have the confidence of the people.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This religious society had its beginning in Oxford Junction in the organization of a Sunday school during the year 1885, the meetings being held in F. Nowachek's hall under the pastoral care of Rev. Robert A. Miller. D. Ferguson was the superintendent. About one hundred and fifty scholars attended each Sunday to receive religious instruction. Maggie Messer was secretary. An effort was made the following year to build a church but without success.

In the spring of 1887 Rev. Hiram Bailey, then pastor of the Oxford Mills circuit, started a subscription for the erection of a church and there was a generous response. A board of trustees was elected, articles of incorporation executed, and on April 25, 1887, a building committee consisting of D. Ferguson, C. W. Corwin, George Haun and H. Bailey was appointed. The contract for the erection of the church was awarded to F. Mattis. The church was finished by October 1, 1887, and dedicated on October 2, 1887, by Rev. A. C. Maxwell, presiding elder of the district. Two hundred persons had contributed to its erection, the largest being D. Ferguson, and the building was dedicated free of indebtedness.

The following year Rev. H. Bailey was returned to the charge. And that fall, Rev. A. D. Stevens, a young man who had been in revival work within the bounds of the Upper Iowa Conference, was sent in charge of the work, this being his first charge. Rev. Stevens is now the able and efficient pastor of the Methodist Episcopal church at Hopkinton, Iowa. At the close of the conference year, Rev. A. B. Calder was sent, also a young man. Next came G. N. Keniston for one year; then Rev. W. F. Bacon for three years; Rev. J. B. Metcalf for one year. He was followed by Rev. E. A. Holcher, who closed his work in Oxford Junc-

tion, October 9, 1899. For one year each the following ministers have served in this charge: G. F. Sutherland, J. S. Westphal and J. G. Eberhart. The latter was followed by Rev. J. Bretnall. Rev. Williams ministered to the spiritual wants of the people for a year. Later the church had the pleasure of hearing addresses by students from Cornell College at Mt. Vernon, there being no regular pastor. At the present time the church has the rare good fortune to have as its ministering servant Rev. A. M. Jayne, of Mt. Vernon, a man of strong mental power, an entertaining and an instructive preacher and as a man is a general favorite with the faithful band of Christian workers.

An Epworth League was organized in June, 1890, and is yet one of the beneficial organizations which does well its part of the work. The church is open each Sabbath for Sunday school, Mr. E. Seely being the never-tiring and faithful superintendent, and has been for many years.

The board of trustees consists of the following members: E. Seely, Mrs. A. T. First, E. A. Grimwood and C. A. Leffingwell. The membership is not large, but what is lacking in numbers is made up in energy and faithfulness.

EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized December 1, 1861, by Rev. J. J. Huber and A. M. Tanner as pastor, with the following charter members: James Turkle, Maria Turkle, Charlott Colp, Martin Schwab, Mary Schwab, James Drydon, Mary Drydon, Frederick Beckman, Rosanna Beckman, Isaac Wherry, Catherine Wherry, Andrew Hans, Mary Hans.

Mr. Martin Schwab, the last of the charter members of this church, died in March, 1909. Mr. Schwab was one of the leading members of this church since its organization.

The present church building was erected in the year 1873, during the pastorate of Rev. Helsell. At the dedication there were present Rev. Hyman, who preached the dedicatory sermon, Rev. Woodard of the Methodist Episcopal church and Rev. Helsell, the pastor of the Lutheran congregation.

The first pastor of the church was Rev. A. M. Tanner, who served the congregation during the year 1861. Following Rev. Mr. Tanner came Rev. Scherer in 1862 and who remained one year. Rev. C. Baird came in 1863 and remained until 1867 when Rev. Helsell became pastor. Rev. Mr. Helsell was pastor until 1870 when Rev. J. Zimmerman took charge of the work, and upon the resignation of Rev. Mr. Zimmerman two years later, Rev. Helsell was again pastor, and during this pastorate the present church building was erected. In 1876 Rev. Nye became pastor. In 1880 Rev. C. S. Finley was called and served for six years. During this pastorate in 1881, the present parsonage was secured. Then followed Rev. Grenoble in 1887, Rev. Rees in 1889, Rev. A. H. Brugh in 1890, and on May 1, 1893, Rev. J. K. Bloom became pastor, and with the exception of one year, 1894, when Rev. J. L. Hammond was pastor, Rev. Mr. Bloom was the faithful pastor for fourteen years, until 1907. His untimely death occurred during the year 1908. Rev. H. Wennemark was pastor in 1908. The present pastor is Rev. E. Bollman. The congregation is forty-eight years old, and has been one of the strong congregations as well as among the first of the state. The church is pros-

pering. The church council at present is composed of A. Schwab, Elder and Edw. Tyrrell, deacon, and its affairs are well looked after. The present membership is forty-five.

FRATERNAL SOCIETIES—OXFORD JUNCTION.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA, LILAC CAMP No. 1897. This flourishing camp was organized November 18, 1899, with the following as first officers and charter members: Oracle, Tillie Stewart; P. O., Emma Klahn; V. O., Mary Johnson; rec., Merta First; receiver, Emma Felton; mar., Mary Wlach; ass't marshal, Annie Tabor; chan., Rebecca Wilcox; Mary Wasoba, Mary Kulhave, Annie Denniston, Annie Willimack, Ida M. Lathrop, Mary Araah, Josie Wasoba, Dr. C. Swartz, Ada Skinner, Rena Prosser, Ota Prosser, Sophia Prosser. The lodge has thirty-three members at present. Meetings are held regularly. The following are the officers for 1909: oracle, Viva Simpson; V. O., Bessie Klahn; chancellor, Addie Skinner; P. O., Merta First; recorder, Tillie Stewart; receiver, Fredericka Harms; marshal, Mary Wlach; Ass't. M., Emma Holz; inner sentinel, Kate Pegorick, O. S. Charlotte Coker.

ZEALOUS LODGE No. 435, A. F. & A. M. The history of Zealous lodge begins January 8, 1883, when eleven members were granted a dispensation, and only one of whom, J. H. Keech, yet remains among the brethren of earth. The charter was granted at the first session of the Grand Lodge, June, 1883. The officers and members were: W. M., George R. Moore; S. W., John Reesdorph; J. W., J. H. Keech; treasurer, John McGregor; secretary, F. A. Anthony; S. D., W. B. Illingsworth; J. D., J. Holsten; S. S., J. B. Richards; J. S., N. H. Tordsen; Tyler, F. Mineck; G. A. Robson. Those who have served in the capacity of masters since the organization were: Geo. R. Moore, J. H. Keech, A. I. Jackson, John Holsten, N. H. Tordsen, Geo. F. Crouch, J. D. Jenkins, J. C. Comstock, S. W. Wilcox, A. Araah, E. A. Grimwood, J. E. Davies. There are forty-six members at present. About 1896, the lodge "swarmed" so to speak. A number of its members joined in organizing Harbor Lodge A. F. & A. M. at Lost Nation. Their place of meeting is over Grimwood's pharmacy. The following members officiate: W. M., J. E. Davies; S. W., L. Cave; J. W., Clyde Hayden; treasurer, O. Bowker; secretary, J. Orris; S. D., E. A. Grimwood; J. D., A. J. Moravec; S. S., O. Gable; J. S., Frank Shimerda; tyler, John Bieber.

MODERN BROTHERHOOD OF AMERICA, LODGE No. 309. This order began April 25, 1904, with twenty-six charter members and the following officers: president, Elliot Shirk; vice-president, John Bieber; secretary, A. F. Kenniston; C., Frank Barto; chaplain, Asa Smith; watchman, Samuel Carrington; doorkeeper, John Marks; physician, Dr. L. K. Bobo. The same officers are yet clothed with the authority of office.

FRATERNAL BROTHERHOOD OF THE WORLD, NO. 14. The Fraternal Brotherhood was organized November 6, 1897, with twenty-eight charter members. This order later died out.

NEW ERA LODGE No. 88, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. This fraternal organization was organized October 26, 1882, with a charter membership of twenty-one. The lodge has always taken an active part in the welfare of the town. The follow-

ing have served in the capacity of chancellor commanders: Geo. F. Crouch, James McDuff, E. Seely, R. Hayner, H. M. Blakely, Ward Ferguson, E. A. Grimwood, C. H. Baird, F. C. Wicks, W. E. Fleming, J. H. Lathrop, A. F. Den-niston, F. E. Williams, H. A. Zinn, F. Lathrop, James Dubois, Henry Klahn, C. A. Leffingwell, Charles Hall, Frank Kenney, J. F. Crawford, F. H. Shimanek. Ward Ferguson is at present grand chancellor of the lodge for the state of Iowa. The lodge now numbers sixty-eight members. The lodge hall is located over Buresh & Ingwersen's hardware store and is fitted with appropriate lodge furnishings. The room is also used by the R. N. A., the Woodmen and the M. B. A. camps. The present lodge officers are: C. C., F. H. Shimanek; V. C., C. A. Kettlesen; P., Fred Harms; M. of W., E. A. Grimwood; K. of R. & S., J. J. Berner; M. of E., F. E. Williams; M. at A., H. Ingwersen; I. G., V. Blizek; O. G., A. J. Skinner.

THE ORDER OF OWLS, NEST No. 1063. This is the youngest of the numerous lodges of Oxford Junction, and was organized February 9, 1909, with a membership of fifty-seven. Its membership has rapidly increased and the list now numbers one hundred and eleven. The first and present officers are: president, D. D. Rorick; vice-president, Samuel Harms; P. P., Ed. Dostal; W., Ura Dahling; secretary, Chet Bees; treasurer, S. E. Rorick; sentinel, Jo. Bruckner; picket, John Bieber.

WESTERN BOHEMIAN FRATERNAL ASSOCIATION. This order is the largest of its kind in Jones county, and no doubt has few superiors either in point of numbers or in influence in eastern Iowa. This benevolent organization was organized July 4, 1897, with thirty-two charter members. The order now numbers one hundred and seventy-three members, it owns its own building, the lower part being used for the second primary room of the public schools, the upper room being used for hall purposes. This lodge is the natural outgrowth of the Bohemian Slavonic Benefit Association which was organized January 1, 1884, in Oxford Junction, with seventeen charter members. The present society is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise, and numbers among its members some of the best element of the community. It has over six hundred dollars in its treasury for general purposes. It maintains sick benefits and death benefits. Its new silk banner is a beauty. On Memorial day, 1909, it observed the day in memory of the dead of their own number in an appropriate manner. Its officers at present are: president, Frank Burda; overseer, M. Koranda; recording secretary, Martin Podolok; F. S., V. E. Sobokta; treasurer, J. Buresh; guide, Vit. Blizek; I. G., A. Bruckner; O. G., M. Zaruba; trustees: Geo. Wasoba, J. Dlohy, F. Burda.

ELDER CAMP No. 285, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. This flourishing organization was instituted at Oxford Junction, December 27, 1886, with the following officers: C., George F. Crouch; adv., B. F. Van Fleet; clerk, Z. H. Palmer; banker, F. Mattis; watchman, E. E. Tubbs; S., W. A. Hart; physicians, F. T. Van Amburg, W. H. Battin; managers, D. Ferguson, E. Seeley, W. H. Battin. The camp now numbers one hundred and twenty members in good standing. The present officers are: C., W. J. Metcalf; adv., A. T. First; banker, Sam Harms; clerk, L. W. Sley; escort, John McGregor; watchman, Frank Barto; sentry, Frank Kalouse; physicians, Drs. Bobo, Davies, Cook & Son.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF OXFORD JUNCTION.

All the town records were destroyed in the fire of Feb. 5, 1889, consequently the records previous to that date are not in existence.

1889—Mayor: A. Araah; clerk, Sam P. Miles; treasurer, Daniel Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; trustees: John Johnson, A. J. Wasoba, S. S. Zigler, Mac Stewart, S. W. Sley, H. A. Jackson.

1890—Mayor: A. Araah; clerk, Sam P. Miles; treasurer, D. T. Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; trustees: George F. Crouch, S. S. Zigler, A. J. Wasoba, Mac Stewart, H. A. Jackson, John Johnson.

1891—Mayor: H. P. Johnson; clerk, O. J. Felton; treas., D. Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; council: A. Stratilek, B. C. Kimball, H. A. Jackson, A. J. Wasoba, George Crouch, S. S. Zigler.

1892—Mayor: L. F. Zeller; clerk, O. J. Felton; treasurer, D. Poppe; assessor, Frank Nowacheck; council: Fred Emerson, H. W. Kettlesen, B. C. Kimball, S. S. Zigler, H. A. Jackson, A. Stratilek.

1893—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, L. F. Zeller; assessor, F. Nowacheck; council: H. A. Jackson, Henry Klahn, B. H. Kimball, H. W. Kettlesen, A. Stratilek, Fred Emerson.

1894—Mayor: O. J. Felton; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, J. J. Berner; assessor, J. K. Bloom; council: M. J. Kulhave, Henry Orris, L. F. Zeller, H. A. Jackson, Henry Kettlesen, Henry Klahn.

1895—Mayor: D. D. Rorick; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, J. J. Berner; assessor, J. K. Bloom; council: A. J. Wasoba, L. K. Bobo, M. J. Kulhave, H. A. Jackson, Henry Orris, Henry Klahn.

1896—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, C. A. Seaton; treasurer, Edgar Hammond; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: A. Stratilek, Jos. Dlouhy, Henry Orris, L. K. Bobo, J. J. Mulvihill, Aug. Greenburg.

1897—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. Nowacheck; assessor, M. Podolok; council: C. D. Tucker, Aug. Greenburg, D. D. Rorick, L. K. Bobo, A. Stratilek, Jos. Dlouhy.

1898—Mayor: D. Poppe; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, Frank Nowacheck; assessor, M. Podolok; council: J. Mulvihill, Henry Klahn, S. S. Zigler, Jos. Dlouhy, Aug. Greenburg, A. Stratilek.

1899—Mayor: D. Poppe; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, Frank Nowacheck; assessor, M. Podolok; council: A. F. Deniston, J. A. Bracha, Aug. Greenburg, Henry Klahn, J. Mulvihill, S. S. Zigler.

1900—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. Nowacheck; assessor, M. Podolok; council: John Fritz, Thos. Kula, Frank Williams, J. E. Johnson, J. A. Bracha, A. F. Deniston.

1901—Mayor: M. J. Kulhave; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. Nowacheck; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: Frank Williams, L. W. Sley, John Fritz, J. A. Bracha, Thos. Kula, A. F. Deniston.

1902—Mayor: A. J. Wasoba; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treas., F. Nowacheck; assessor, M. Podolok; council: Henry Klahn, John Buresh, John Fritz, Frank Williams, L. W. Sley, Thos. Kula.

1903—Mayor: A. J. Wasoba; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treas., F. Nowacheck; assessor, M. Podolok; council: V. E. Sobotka, Edgar Hammond, John Buresh, Henry Klahn, L. W. Sley, Frank Williams.

1904—Mayor: John Stout; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: F. Nowacheck, F. E. Williams, F. Kenney, John Buresh, V. E. Sobotka, Henry Klahn.

1905—Mayor: John Stout; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: Henry Klahn, John Buresh, Frank Kenney, F. Nowacheck, V. E. Sobotka, F. E. Williams.

1906—Mayor: J. A. Bracha; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: V. E. Sobotka, E. A. Grimwood, John Buresh, Henry Klahn, Frank Kenney, F. W. Williams.

1907—Mayor: J. A. Bracha; clerk, J. K. Bloom; treas., J. J. Berner; assessor, M. Podolok; council: E. A. Grimwood, V. E. Sobotka, John Buresh, Frank Kenney, H. E. Tech, F. E. Williams.

1908—Mayor: J. A. Bracha; clerk, Lester Van Sickle; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, Martin Podolok; council: John Buresh, H. E. Tech, Frank Kenney, F. E. Williams, V. E. Sobotka, E. A. Grimwood.

1909—Mayor: Wm. Thorn; clerk, Lester Van Sickle; treasurer, F. H. Shimanek; assessor, M. Podolok; council: Samuel Harms, E. A. Grimwood, Frank Kenney, John Buresh, H. E. Tech, V. E. Sobotka.

RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

EARLY SETTLEMENT.

Richland township claims the distinction of being the first township settled in Jones county. This settlement dates back to the year 1836 or 37, and the man who is reputed to have been the first white man to make the place his habitation was Hugh Bowen.

Hugh Bowen first located on the south east quarter of section 8 in Richland township and built a log cabin. A few years afterwards, he built a house on the north east quarter of the same section. The barn which he built on this section yet stands as a relic of the industry of this pioneer. This farm later passed into the hands of Isaac Willard and is now owned by John Balster.

Hugh Bowen also took the first census of Jones county in the winter of 1839-40. In politics he was a Whig, but afterwards became affiliated with the democratic party. He later moved to Colorado where he died about 1869.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Richland township was organized as a political township, July 5, 1842, and included what is now Wayne, Cass, Castle Grove, Lovell and Monticello townships, and was known as the Bowen Prairie Precinct. In June, 1847, Monticello

township was organized and included all south of the Maquoketa River of the Bowen Prairie Precinct.

There is so much of the early history of Richland township given by Barrett Whittemore in his historical sketch in the history of 1879, and which we take pleasure in incorporating in this history because of its valuable data, that we hesitate about trying to add to the narrative.

AN EARLY MISSIONARY.

Among the early circuit riders of the Methodist denomination in this district, was Rev. Briar. He was one of those fatherly unselfish men whose presence alone added to the strength of his cause. It was in 1847 that he started for California. With his wife and three sons, and three yoke of oxen he started overland for his destination. During the trip privations seemed to follow each other as though he was being tried and tempted to the limit. All of his oxen died except one. His health failed, and foot sore and weary, with courage he pressed forward. He rode the lone ox, but the feet of this lone ox were sore, and to remedy this the tender feet were tied up with blankets. His wife and children were barefoot, their shoes having been worn out in the pilgrimage. For two weeks or more, they were obliged to live on acorns. They arrived at their destination at last and found themselves among friends.

Mr. Whittemore, in his historical sketch, refers to the sorrowful death of little Alfred Denson who had wandered from home and perished. This lad's mother now lives in California at the age of ninety years, and her heart yet bleeds in anguish as she recalls the death of her little son.

AN INCIDENT WITH WOLVES.

Another incident is told of a conflict with wolves. A son of Thomas Dixon's had his arm broken and it was necessary to take him to Dubuque, the nearest point, to a physician. The ox team was hitched up and the start made. During the trip several attacks were made by the large timber wolves, the dogs which accompanied the company, were worried and killed. It was on the eve of the following night that the company returned after a number of narrow escapes. The sister who had remained at home, did not sleep a wink because of the howling of the furious beasts, and because of her anxiety for the welfare of the party exposed.

A PIONEER STORY.

Mrs. T. A. King, the wife of the present steward of the county home and a daughter of William Moore, one of the pioneers of Richland township, tells the story of a Scotchman by birth whose name was Micklejohns, who came to this county in 1838 and settled in Richland township. He lived in the township until about 1844. He was an odd genius and eccentric to the limit. About the year 1844, he conceived the idea that if he could get to California with a swarm of bees he could make his fortune. Consequently he made a make-shift of a wheelbarrow, and loaded on his hive of bees and all the necessary articles for a trip

across the plains to California. He started out with his wheel-barrow and left the neighborhood. Whether this man ever reached his destination, this history cannot record, for nothing was ever heard from him afterward. It was supposed he starved to death on the plains, as a man answering his description was afterward found.

Mrs. King also relates having seen twenty-five deer jump over the fence near their home, one after the other. This was in an early day. It would be a rare curiosity in the year 1909, if even one deer was seen jumping over the fence in any back yard in Jones county.

THE INFANT PIONEER.

It seems to have been generally conceded among the early settlers that Martha Ann Dixon was the first white child born in Richland township. This was in the year 1839. Mrs. T. A. King, the wife of the present steward of the county home, and whose maiden name was Mary E. Moore, was generally conceded to have been the second white child born in the township. The date of her entrance upon the scene of early activities was April 12, 1840. Mention has been made of the birth of twins in the family of Richard South in the year 1839 in Richland township, but we have not been able to secure sufficient proof of this statement.

BOWEN'S PRAIRIE.

The casual visitor in the northern part of Richland township, in passing along the old military road, would pass an abandoned church building on the north side of the road when near the Lovell township line, and would also pass several houses which bear the ear marks of age. That the visitor was passing through what in the early days of Jones county history, was a prosperous little village, would require him to use his imagination and the perusal of this history to demonstrate that such was a fact.

VILLAGE PLATTED.

The first plat of Bowen's prairie was dated July 2, 1853, and was executed by Otis Whittemore and Harriet Whittemore his wife, and land platted into town lots and called Bowen's Prairie being located on the south end of the west one half of the south east quarter, and in the south east corner of the south east quarter of the south west quarter, all in section 6, township 86 north, range 2 west of the 5th P. M. Another plat was filed July 21, 1856, by Otis Whittemore and wife and Daniel Forrestall.

On April 17, 1856, Jonathan Ross filed a plat of town lots called Richland in the south west quarter of section 5 in Richland township. This must have been a suburb of Bowen's Prairie. A plat of Bowen's Prairie filed in June, 1856, was quite extensive and comprised over a hundred lots.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Bowen's Prairie postoffice was established in 1849, and on the 24th of March of that year Ebenezer Little was commissioned by Uncle Sam as post-

master. Mr. Little continued to act in this capacity until August 2, 1853, when Lincoln C. Eaton was empowered to act in this capacity. He was followed by Francis M. Hicks, July 23, 1857. Then came William Brazelton, October 24, 1857. On December 27, 1858, Francis M. Hicks was again placed in charge of the postoffice. He was succeeded by Moses Perley, May 31, 1861. This appointment seemed to meet with favor from people and politicians alike, for no change was made for over thirteen years, when on December 9th, 1874, Nathan C. Rowley was appointed. On April 17, 1882, Rev. Harvey Adams was given the reins of office; but official authority did not agree with him, for on the 30th of April, the year following Edmund S. Blodgett relieved him as postmaster. May 5th, 1886, Susie R. Flint was appointed, and on December 28, 1894, Susie R. Flint Rafferty was commissioned. This was the last appointment. On November 29, 1902, Bowen's Prairie postoffice was discontinued, the mail being directed to Monticello.

THE CHURCHES.

There have been two churches in the village of Bowen's Prairie. The first church organized was the Congregational. The people of the neighborhood were largely from the New England states and brought with them their religious traditions.

THE BOWEN'S PRAIRIE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH was organized March 23, 1853; Rev. E. Wright of Anamosa preached on the occasion. The following persons were admitted to membership at the time of organization: Lucian Rice and wife, John White and wife, Barret Whittemore and wife, Otis Whittemore and wife, Edmund Blodgett and wife, and Fanny S. Flint. On April 2, 1853, the church met and agreed to adopt the rules and articles of faith of the Dubuque Congregational church. In May following, four members were added to the church by letter. Some of the ministers have been: Revs. T. H. Canfield, S. C. Cady, J. Searles, I. Russell, W. Apthorp, C. S. Thompson, N. Closson, Harvey Adams.

The First Congregational Society was formed September, 1853, to cooperate with the church in erecting a house of worship. The foundation was laid early in October, and in the June following the building was completed and dedicated. The cost of the structure was one thousand, three hundred dollars, of which sum three hundred dollars was donated from the church building fund. A fine bell was hung in the belfry, the cost of which was partly donated by Asa Bowen, Otis Whittemore and others; one hundred dollars was raised by means of a bell festival. Otis Whittemore donated the ground upon which the church was built, and also donated the ground for the parsonage and half an acre of land for cemetery purposes, near the church. The communion service was the gift of Mrs. James Bowen.

For many years the church had one of the largest and best trained choirs in this part of the state. At one time there were sixty members in the company of singers. Otis Whittemore has been given credit for the training and the efficiency of the choir.

There have been no regular services in the Congregational church for over twenty years. Many of the members have united with the Monticello church. There have been funeral services held in the church occasionally, but during the past ten years the building has been wholly abandoned. It now stands as a silent monument of pioneer activity along religious lines. In 1893 the church building was transferred to the Congregational church building society, to repay the three hundred dollars given when the church was built.

THE METHODIST CHURCH. This church was built about the year 1858. Rev. Briar was among the early circuit riders in this neighborhood. He rode on horseback and carried the old familiar saddle bag or still more antiquated carpet bag. He would stop at a house, and soon the word was passed around among the people and in the cabin the service of prayer, praise and exhortation would be held.

The record of this historic church society has been obliterated by time, and it is presumed most of the members have passed on to their eternal home. More than twenty years ago the Methodist church building was moved onto the R. M. Hicks' farm on the Delaware county line, and it is now incorporated in a barn on the premises.

GERMAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH. This is the only living church in Richland township at the present time. The church had its beginning in the year 1868, and during all of its history it has been a German church, though not always a Presbyterian church. In the beginning of its history, it was a German Reformed church. The first elders were Thomas Guyan and J. P. Allen. George Rettig, pastor.

In October, 1873, it was reorganized as a German Presbyterian church, the pastor being Rev. F. W. Bruechert and the Elders, Martin Buol, Melchior Moore; deacons, John Schweitzer and Adam Hein. In 1874 the organization was incorporated as the German Presbyterian church at Richland Center. The pastors have been: Revs. Geo. Rettig, F. W. Bruechert, and the present pastor, B. T. Balcar. The present church edifice was built in 1878 at a cost of one thousand, four hundred and fifty-four dollars and sixty-two cents.

The present officers are: Elders, Christ Balsinger, William Moore; trustees, George Hein and Godfrey Egger. The present membership is about sixty-six. The pastor enjoys music thoroughly and takes pleasure in preparing musical concerts with the assistance of local musicians. These concerts have pronounced musical excellence, the selections being executed with rare skill and height of tone. It is seldom that a country church is gifted with the musical ability and talent possessed by this healthy and wide-awake church at Richland Center.

THE ROSS CHEESE FACTORY.

It seems without question that the first cheese factory in Jones county was located at Bowen's Prairie. We are fortunate in recovering some record of this early institution and placing it before our readers.

The following item in regard to the Ross Cheese Factory of Bowen's Prairie, we take from the *Monticello Express*, of the date of August 8, 1867:

"On Friday last, we visited the Bowen's Prairie Cheese Factory and found it a much larger establishment than we had supposed it to be. Mr. Ross, the gentlemanly proprietor, conducted us through the building and cheerfully gave us all the desired information, pertaining to the manner in which they manufacture cheese. The building is twenty-six by one hundred feet, two stories high, and is substantially built. The lower story contains two rooms, beside the engine room and office, which are additions to the main building. The second story will be used exclusively for a curing room.

"The factory is pleasantly located, about seventy-five yards from the main road, near the residence of F. M. Hicks, and presents both inside and out an appearance as neat and tidy as an old maid's band box. The establishment is furnished with the best and most approved machinery, and the operators are practical men who understand their business thoroughly. They are now using the milk from one hundred and fifty cows, and turn out nearly four hundred pounds of cheese per day."

Some of the early patrons of the Ross Cheese factory were: S. M. Yoran, N. Hicks, R. A. Rynerson, L. Eggleson, J. B. Ross, C. Penniman, S. Whittemore, William Whittemore, I. Markham, F. M. Hicks, S. A. Palmer, M. Perley, L. Rice, H. O. Failing, C. C. Perley, B. W. Newton, J. R. Stillman. Of these, S. M. Yoran and F. M. Hicks furnished about one half of all the milk. This was as early as July 4, 1867.

HISTORICAL SKETCH OF BOWEN'S PRAIRIE.

By Barrett Whittemore.

(The following historical sketch from the able and fluent pen of "The Old Schoolmaster of Bowen's Prairie," and taken from the history of 1879, contains matters of history of value and importance. Some of these matters are also referred to in other parts of the history, but those who knew Mr. Whittemore best will be glad to have this history from his ready pen. This sketch from the pen of Mr. Whittemore will be better understood if read with reference to the viewpoint of the author about thirty or more years ago.—Editor.)

"Bowen's Prairie originally included all that prairie region west of Cascade, which lies between the Maquoketa River, and east of Plum Creek, and includes a part of the counties of Dubuque, Jones and Delaware, comprising two townships of land, more or less. It derives its name from Hugh Bowen, who, in company with John Flinn, in the year 1836, first visited this locality; and, being charmed by its beautiful scenery, fertile soils, salubrious springs, and other desirable attractions, they selected adjoining claims. That of the former being well known as the 'Bowen Farm,' and the latter lying immediately west of it, and now owned by Ebenezer Little and Barrett Whittemore.

"The favorable reports which these adventurers gave of the country stimulated others to visit this section, and the same year, Moses Collins and Joshua Johnston came and staked off claims north of the two just named, and now owned by William Beatty and Robert Bunting's widow. Alfred Weatherford

also arrived the same season, and in the absence of Mr. Flinn, took possession of his claim, and, by intimidation, succeeded in holding it. About this time, Thomas S. Denson, Gillespie Laughlin, Charles Johnston, and Franklin Dalby came and selected claims in the same neighborhood, all now or lately owned respectively by Joseph Hickman, William Brazelton, Philip Cline and Franklin Dalby. In the same year, the Delong family, consisting of father and mother with their five sons, William, Parley, Perry, John and Jacob, and a daughter, Susan, took possession of the falls and the vicinity known as Cascade. They put up two cabins on the premises, one being situated about four rods west of the falls, and the other near the present site of G. G. Banghart's store. As there seemed, however, to be a prospect that their claim would be contested, they sold the water-power and the land lying east of the river, with a narrow belt two hundred feet wide lying west of the river, to John Sherman, who afterward disposed of one-half of his interest to Hugh Bowen. Near this time, Daniel Varvel and William Clark took possession of the present site of Monticello, where they built a commodious log house, and opened adjoining farms. About the 1st of January, 1837. Thomas Dickson, with his wife and two children, Elizabeth and William, moved to the prairie, laying claim to the premises now occupied by the Yousse family. After living on and improving the same several years, he sold his claim to Benedict Yousse, who has been a resident on the same some thirty-three years. In the same year, William Moore, Sr., with his three sons, William, Thomas and John, came and took up claims south of the Yousse farm just mentioned. Two of the sons, William and John, have lately died and Thomas is still living on the original claim. The father, William Moore, a hale and hearty old gentleman, after leaving Bowen's Prairie, bought the Beardsley farm, some seven miles west of Monticello, where he lived until two years ago, when he died. I will illustrate some of the inconveniences of the good olden time, even extending to the important act of getting married by relating the following incident: Mr. Moore, being a widower, and deeming it not good for man to be alone, sought a helpmate, and succeeding in finding one who was willing to accommodate him, providing the necessary preliminaries could be complied with. But here was the dilemma, ministers and justices of the peace were not as plentiful as at present, and to obtain the services of either would be attended with delay, expense and trouble. A justice, however, was found, in the person of Jacob Hamilton, then living at Whitewater, in Dubuque county; and being sent for he came, but on his arrival, found himself in a different county, and therefore, out of his jurisdiction. Here, then, was another difficulty to be surmounted. But necessity is truly the mother of invention.

"The parties could all walk over the line into Dubuque county, and then all would be right. So, shortly after having made the necessary arrangements for a foot tramp of some three or four miles, a party of five, including the important personage of justice, with Thomas Dickson and wife as witnesses, set out on foot, and in due time reached the desired locality, just within the precinct of Dubuque county. And here, under the blue canopy of heaven, surrounded by forest oaks, the knot was tied, the blessing pronounced, and the parties dispersed: and this is the history of the first wedding on Bowen's Prairie, just forty years ago.

"The United States surveys of the public lands in this vicinity were made in the years 1836-1837. As many claims were taken and improvements made previous to these surveys, some of the claimants were much annoyed by the government lines passing through their improvements, thus frequently, essentially interfering with private boundaries established by the claimants themselves. A small enclosure was liable, in certain contingencies, to fall on four different sections, frequently placing the building on one section and the improved land on another. To the married man this was comparatively of minor importance, as he would have the ability to purchase whatever he wanted. But these contingencies often made sad havoc with the poor settler's anticipations, whose means were frequently limited to the purchase of forty, or at most, eighty acres. A compromise in such cases was frequently made by accommodating neighbors, but selfishness, then as now, was not an uncommon element in the human heart.

"The 16th section, being reserved for school purposes, and placed under the control of the state, was liable to be kept out of market for a series of years, and, when offered for sale, was put up with such limitations in regard to price, as was deemed most advantageous to the school fund. Therefore should a settler have made valuable improvements on such lands, he was liable to be subjected to pay a higher price per acre for his lands than he would have been had such land been put under the control of the general government. The cutting and using of timber on such lands, except under certain restrictions, was declared by law an indictable offense.

"On the 1st of January, 1838, Barrett Whittemore first took up his permanent residence on Bowen's Prairie, and commenced improving the premises now owned by himself, and including the farm immediately east, now owned by J. Hickman, consisting of one hundred acres of prairie and eighty acres of timber. His first domicile was a log cabin fourteen by sixteen feet, built some three rods north of his present residence, and into which he moved on the 19th day of May of the same year, entering into a temporary partnership with T. Dickson, and boarding with him.

"On the 28th of February, in this year, John Gillman, a Methodist minister, held the first religious meeting on Bowen's Prairie, and probably the first in the northern part of the county. He preached here regularly every three weeks afterward, during his stay on this circuit.

A MELANCHOLY EVENT.

"On the 24th of April, 1838, a most melancholy event transpired on the prairie, filling the whole community with gloom, and the family immediately interested with unspeakable anguish. The circumstances were these: We had finished our outdoor work and chores, glad to enter the house to sit down and enjoy the cheerful fire blazing on the hearth, which the cold, bleak northeast wind and rain rendered peculiarly grateful to our chilled bodies. Darkness had set in, rendering the outdoor desolation doubly so. Suddenly we were aroused by a knock at the door, and the entrance of two of our neighbors who informed us that a boy was lost. Alfred Denson, a remarkably bright and

amiable lad of six years, and the light of the household, had wandered from the house and was lost, either on the cold bleak prairie, or in the still more dismal forest. The instant this information was communicated, we felt that the poor boy's fate was sealed. If he had wandered into the thick woods, he might possibly survive until morning, but if, as we feared, he had strayed out into the wide unprotected prairie, we felt that his sleep that night would be 'the sleep from which there is no awakening.'

"Dark and dreary and uncomfortable as was the night, the citizens were aroused, and started out with the resolution to do what they could. But the night was intensely dark; we were destitute of lanterns and were obliged to depend on torches to guide us in our travels, and these were comparatively useless on account of the strong wind and rain. We expected to get lost ourselves, but this did not deter us. Our first design was to search the forest in the vicinity of the child's home, and to build fires in different places, if possibly the child might discover them; they might also be guiding-stars to the searchers.

"There was a timber road leading into the forest, which we thought possibly the boy might have taken, and, examining it particularly with the light of our torches, we discovered his track leading into the forest. This encouraged us to proceed, thinking now we had ascertained the direction he had taken. We were also the more encouraged in regard to the safety of the boy; as, if we should not find him that night, he might obtain shelter which might save him from perishing. Soon, however, we found another track of his retracing steps, and leading back into the prairie. On this discovery, we were thrown into confusion in regard to the course we should take. We knew not whether he would abide by the road, and thus reach the open prairie, or whether, in the darkness, he might have left it and still be wandering in the forest. We, however, followed it, and again discovered his track near the northeast corner of Hugh Bowen's field, and some one hundred rods out into the open prairie. Here we took rails from the fence, and built a large fire, which could be seen through all the settlement. We built the fire also, partly, as a guide to the child, if he should be fortunate enough to see it, and partly as a pilot to ourselves.

"Hoping that possibly in his wanderings, he might have reached some of the neighbors, we visited those living on the north side of the prairie, to-wit: Moses Collins, Charles Johnston and Franklin Dalby. Not discovering any further trace of the child, we proceeded thence westerly on a neighborhood road, became bewildered, losing our track and course. We then commenced shouting, and obtained a response from the elder Mr. Dalby. We groped our way to his residence, and deeming it advisable to hunt no further before daylight, we encamped by the fire for the night.

"For two succeeding days, the whole community, including Cascade and Monticello, comprising some thirty persons, made a systematic search through the timber, north and south of the settlement, and the prairie between, but without success, and it was not until the fourth day afterward that the lifeless body of the boy was discovered nearly covered up with tall slough grass, some eighty rods north of the present residence of T. W. Little, and nearly two miles distant from his home. He doubtless perished on the first night of his wanderings. The sympathizing neighbors immediately collected and assisted

as best they could in performing the last rites of burial. There were no ministers to officiate. A little band of sincere mourners bore the child to its last resting place, there to rest in peace until the resurrection morn. And this marks the era of the first death and burial on Bowen's Prairie.

SOME PIONEERS.

"On the 26th of May, in the same year, William Collins first visited the prairie, taking up a claim on the north side, now more familiarly known as the Collins' farm. He soon afterward moved to the prairie with his wife and two small children, Mary and Ann. The elder one, Mary, is living in Delaware county, and is the widow of the late Dr. Moses Perley. Mr. Collins was a native of Kentucky and first came up the Mississippi River about the year 1827, landing at Galena, and thence proceeding up the Blue Mounds, in Wisconsin, where he resided some six years, when, in 1833, at the first settlement of Iowa, he came to Dubuque and commenced mining on Catfish Creek, some two miles southwest of Dubuque. Thence he moved to Durango, where in January, 1835, he married Kezah Hogan, a daughter of David Hogan, with whom, as above stated, he moved to Bowen's Prairie. I do not feel justified in closing the history just here. Born in Kentucky, he possessed in an eminent degree that frankness, hospitality, that stern independence, that delicate sense of honor, which marks the true Kentuckian. His wife also was a model woman, remarkable for her intelligence and grace, and for all those noble qualities of mind and heart which characterize the true Christian lady. She died suddenly on the 30th of September, 1842, leaving a family of five helpless children and a broken-hearted husband. During the gold excitement, Mr. Collins went to California, where he remained fourteen years and then returned to Bowen's Prairie. After remaining here some five years, he moved to Warrensburg, Johnson county, Missouri, where he died some years ago.

"On the 24th of May, 1838, the Delong brothers raised a sawmill some two miles above Cascade, being the first sawmill built in this vicinity. On the 12th of June following, the territory of Wisconsin was divided by act of congress, to take effect on the 3d of July following, that portion west of the Mississippi River to constitute the Territory of Iowa. On the 11th of September, 1838, the first general election in Jones county was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore, for the purpose of electing a delegate to the legislative assembly of the Territory of Iowa. Eleven votes were cast. Mr. Whittlesey, a candidate from Cedar county, was present. On the 7th of December following, a meeting of the citizens of Jones county was held at the house of Barrett Whittemore for the purpose of taking the preliminary steps toward the organization of Jones county. Hugh Bowen was chairman of the meeting and William Hutton, secretary. On the 24th of January, 1839, the county of Jones was organized by act of the legislature, to take effect on the first of June following; also on the same date, January 24th, an act was passed appointing three commissioners to locate the county seat of Jones county. The names of the commissioners were: Simeon Gardner of Clinton county; Israel Mitchell of Linn county, and William H. Whitesides of Dubuque county, who were instructed to meet at

the house of Thomas Dickson, of Bowen's Prairie, for that purpose, on the second Monday in March, 1839. On the day appointed, Mr. Mitchell arrived and after waiting two days and the others failing to make their appearance, he returned without accomplishing his mission.

"On the 1st of January, 1839, an act was passed providing for the establishment of common schools. February, 1839, marks the era of the first settlement of Fisherville, some two miles above Anamosa, on the Buffalo, by George H. Walworth and Gideon H. Ford, for the purpose of building a sawmill. Hon. Timothy Davis, of Dubuque, was also a partner in the concern. A hewed-log house twenty-four feet square, was erected for the accommodation of the firm. Shortly after, two younger brothers of Mr. Walworth, to-wit: C. C. Walworth and J. D. Walworth, arrived and formed part of the household. On the 16th of April, 1839, Harrison Bowen, a brother of Hugh Bowen, arrived with his family from Ohio, taking up his residence with his brother. Joseph Berryhill, a half brother of Mr. Bowen, arrived at the same time. On the 23d of May, in the same year, the engineers appointed to survey the military road from Dubuque to Iowa City; passed through the prairie, locating the road substantially where it now runs; twenty thousand dollars was at first appropriated by the general government for surveying, bridging, grubbing and opening the same. Subsequently, thirteen thousand dollars additional was appropriated for the same purpose. Out of this appropriation, a Mr. Reed, of Fairview, was paid for building the first bridge across the Wapsipinicon at Anamosa. In the same year, 1839, James L. Langworthy of Dubuque also took contracts for bridging, grubbing and opening the road, paying three dollars per mile for running a furrow to indicate the locality of the road. July 3, 1839, witnessed the raising of Walworth's mill, at Fisherville. Runners were sent some eighteen miles for hands to raise. Thirty were obtained. This was probably the first heavy raising in Jones county without whiskey. Strong coffee, richly prepared with sugar and cream, was used as a substitute. As the raising occupied two days, all hands encamped for the night on the ample floor. As a pastime during the evening, an interesting discussion on banking was held, George H. Walworth being in favor and James L. Langworthy, opposed to the institution.

A POLITICAL ANECDOTE.

"On the 24th of July, 1839, the first political caucus in Jones county was held at the house of Clement Russell for the purpose of nominating territorial county officers. George H. Walworth was nominated for the assembly. On the 5th of August, was held the second general election in Jones county, forty-two votes being cast in Bowen's Prairie precinct. The candidates for representative were Israel Mitchell and George H. Walworth. The latter was elected. Hugh Bowen was elected sheriff. I will relate an incident, said to have transpired in this precinct at this election, tending to illustrate the accommodating spirit of justices in those days, as well as the sensitiveness of candidates for office when their fitness for duties was called in question. During the day of election, it was noticed that a certain candidate was for some length of time in close consultation with a certain justice of the peace. There appeared to be great earnest-

ness on the part of the candidate, as well as a disposition to listen on the part of the justice. Something was up, that was evident, an ax to grind if nothing more. At length an inkling of the state of things was revealed by a favored few who pretended to know how matters stood. The said candidate, whom we will call Daniel, has heard it whispered that he was incompetent for the office, in fact that he couldn't spell his own name correctly. This, if true, would certainly have been a damaging accusation. But the said candidate was determined that such a glaring slander should be refuted; that obstacle, at least, in the way of his election, should be removed. He would produce an affidavit signed by his own hand; that the accusation was cruelly false; that he did know how to spell his name; that he had done it and could do it again; that he never spelled his name Daniel, that he was prepared to produce documents to show that he always spelt it Danill. Having of course satisfied the legal voters on this point, it is presumed they governed themselves accordingly, accepting his statement of the case that he did spell his name with a double instead of a single 'l'.

A HORSE RACE.

"As horse racing is one of the established institutions of the day, it may not be inappropriate to trace back its history to the first grand horse race on Bowen's Prairie, and probably in Jones county, tending to show, if nothing more, the respectability of its origin, its felicitous results, and its tendency to refine the moral sentiments of the community at large. This event happened on the 18th of August, 1839. The competitors were Charles Johnston and Alfred Weatherford; the day, the holy Sabbath; the wager, a gallon of whiskey; distance to be run, eighty rods; terminus, a stake and rider fence. At the word 'go' both parties started off at a commendable pace, but, as they neared the fence, the said Johnston, valuing his head at a higher figure than a gallon of whiskey, held up, and thus saved a skull he was not prepared to break. But his competitor, Weatherford, was not to be thus defeated; he could see in the stake-and-ridered fence ahead something which would make him happy for a week, so for the fence he went with all the madness of a Calmuck tartar. His horse, however, once in his life, seemed disposed to exercise his own rights, to-wit, that of life and limb, and when within some twenty feet of the decisive leap which would have mingled horse, rider and fence in one indistinguishable ruin, suddenly stopped. The momentum however, carried the rider most effectually not only to but into the desired goal, completely demolishing both rider and fence. The conflict was over, the race won, and the whisky most cheerfully forthcoming, the loser declaring his entire satisfaction at the result, and proposing to repeat the contest, saying he had one more gallon he would be happy to dispose of with similar results. Whether the race was repeated, deponent is not informed.

POLITICAL QUESTIONS.

"On the 24th of August, 1839, a meeting of the citizens of Jones county was held at the center of the county, to obtain an expression of their wishes in regard to the county seat. On the 16th of September, 1839, Edmund Booth

called here on his way to Fisherville. It is none of *our* business to enquire what *his* business was, or why in a reasonable time afterward, he led to the altar the accomplished sister of Mr. Walworth. On the 13th and 14th of November, 1839, Joseph E. Green, raised his hewed-log house, on the premises now owned by Francis M. Hicks, being attracted to that locality by its bountiful spring of water and beautiful scenery, and on day following, a dwelling was raised by a Mr. Michaeljohn, a Scotchman, near the late residence of Andrew Gordon. On the 27th of the same month, Hugh L. Johns raised a blacksmith shop some twelve rods east of the house of Barrett Whittemore.

"On the 21st of January, 1839, an act was passed appointing Chauncey Swan, John Ronalds and Robert Ralston to meet at Napoleon, on the 1st day of May, 1839, and locate the seat of government of the Territory of Iowa, resulting in its location at Iowa City, in the county of Johnson. On the 17th of January, 1840, the city of Dubuque was incorporated. On the 13th of March, in the same year, ground was broken in the public square of Iowa City for the foundation of the State House, Barrett Whittemore being plowman. On the 15th of June, 1840, the official census of Jones county was taken by Hugh Bowen, as follows: Males, two hundred and ninety; females, one hundred and eighty-five; total, four hundred and seventy-five. About the 20th of June in this year, the citizens of Bowen's Prairie, including Monticello and Cascade, met at the house of Moses Collins for the purpose of taking measures to protect their claims at the coming land sales, from the iron grasp of land speculators, and to reconcile conflicting claimants, so as to avoid counterbidding at the sale. A resolution to that effect was drawn up and signed by twenty-five persons. William Collins and Barrett Whittemore were appointed to act as bidders for all purchasers in this vicinity, and George H. Walworth for the same purpose in the southern part of the county.

"On June 22, 1840, the land sales for this region commenced. George L. Nightingale, was auctioneer, and Thomas McKnight, receiver. Two townships were sold daily, occupying about one hour. The remainder of the day was devoted to receiving money and issuing certificates. On Thursday following, June 25th, Richland township was offered. Only two sections were sold, amounting to one thousand, six hundred dollars. This amount not only drained the purchasers of their ready cash, but a considerable amount of it was borrowed at twenty-five to thirty per cent interest. The remaining claims were left unsold for the want of means to purchase with, thus subjecting the claimants to the risk of losing their claims. The risk however was not wholly on one side. Woe to the audacious speculator, who, in those days, failed to recognize the equitable rights of the occupying claimants. During the hours of sale, the auction room was surrounded by an organized band of determined men, ready to inflict summary vengeance on any who should dare to raise the bid of an actual settler, or who should bid on land claimed by one. It must be acknowledged that the stand taken by the settlers could not have been legally sustained, and might, in certain contingencies, have provoked a conflict between the settlers and the government. But the settlers were willing to incur that risk, the circumstances rather tended to lead to the impression that the government officers were inclined to avoid, if possible such a conflict.

OTHER PIONEER SETTLEMENTS.

"At this date Alfred Weatherford sold his claim to Francis Gehon, and moved to Missouri. Mr. Gehon sold to a Mr. Maloney, who, in 1847, sold to Ebenezer Little. His son is the present owner and occupant. During this season, 1840, John Byers, then a lad of some ten summers, came to the prairie, taking up his residence with Hugh Bowen, with whom he lived till about the time of his marriage to Mary Ellen Graham, a daughter of David Graham, formerly of Bowen's Prairie, and now a resident of Anamosa. Mr. Byers lived for some years in independent circumstances on his farm near Langworthy, and with his estimable lady, still retains the cordial respect and good will of numerous friends of his earlier days. He now lives at Great Bend, Kansas.

"On the 19th of October, 1840, the first schoolhouse on Bowen's Prairie, if not in the county, was raised, being a private institution of Barrett Whittemore's and situated a few rods east of his present residence. For some nine years, this building was used alternately as a schoolhouse, a church and a courtroom. Previous to this, quite a number of settlers had located in Cascade and vicinity, including John Rafferty, Mahlon Lupton, Asa Leek, Lyman Dillon, Robert and George Snowden, Peter Summers, and others whose names are not recollected. Elon Rafferty, son of John Rafferty, still lives on or near his original home-stead.

"On the 28th of January, 1841, John O'Sullivan raised his first dwelling house on the premises now owned by his son.

"On March 22, 1841, the district court was held at Edinburg, probably the first session held in the county. Thomas S. Wilson, of Dubuque, was the judge, Hugh Bowen, sheriff and William Hutton, clerk. In the lack of outside accommodations, the courtroom was used as a substitute. In the evening was held a political discussion, in which Lewis A. Thomas, a lawyer from Dubuque, and George H. Walworth were speakers; Charles P. Hutton also participated, after which was had an organization of the Whig party. This year, William Tibbits arrived with his family, and settled on the premises where he resided until a few years ago, when he moved to Monticello. During his residence, he has been elected to various county and township offices, prominent among them that of justice of the peace.

"On the 3rd of February, 1841, Charles Johnston moved to Missouri, but subsequently returned, and about the year 1850, moved to California, where he still resides.

"In 1841, John McGinty and family moved to Bowen's Prairie, occupying a house belonging to Franklin Dalby, where he resided some two years, when he removed to his farm, two miles east of Cascade.

"June 21, 1841, a school was opened on Bowen's Prairie, being the first school taught in Jones county, north of the Wapsipinicon and continuing in session, with two short vacations, until the 4th of March, 1842, constituting a term of thirty-five weeks, or one hundred and seventy-five days; tuition, three dollars per quarter; children under seven years, two dollars and fifty cents; whole attendance, twenty-nine; average, fifteen. Books used were McGuffey's first, second and third readers, Webster's Elementary Speller, Smith's, Pike's,

Daboll's and Smiley's arithmetics. There were eighteen writers, eleven in written arithmetic, two in geography and one in grammar.

"On the 27th of June, 1841, Rev. Ira Blanchard, a Baptist minister, residing in Castle Grove township, held a religious meeting in the schoolhouse and made appointments to preach every fourth Sabbath after. At his second meeting, on the 24th of July following, some seventy-five persons were present, considered then the largest collection of persons ever assembled in Jones county; some of the hearers residing fifteen miles distant.

"About the 1st of January, 1842, a postoffice was established at Cascade; L. A. Styles, postmaster. On the 19th of February following was held the first temperance meeting in this vicinity, at a house owned by Arthur Thomas, of Cascade. Some twenty persons were present, twelve of whom signed the pledge. Two weeks afterward, a second meeting was held and a Temperance Society formed; William Collins was elected president, Asa Leek, vice president, and William Hutton, secretary. Temperance meetings were frequently held afterward in this vicinity, awakening considerable interest in the cause, but instigating the enmity of the rumsellers.

"During the year 1842, the Delong family sold their lands in Cascade and vicinity to the following purchasers: Caleb Bucknam, since deceased; G. G. Banghart and John Taylor, the present occupants. Most of Mr. Bucknam's original purchase is now merged in the village of Cascade. Mr. Banghart has been a prominent merchant in Cascade for nearly the whole period of his residence there, some thirty-seven years, occasionally assuming the duties which the county or township imposed on him. He was elected county commissioner of Jones county, soon after its organization, performing his duties with credit and ability. John Taylor was a native of Rockingham county, New Hampshire, from whence he emigrated to New York at the age of sixteen years, thence to Wisconsin, subsequently to Dubuque, and thence to Jones county, as above stated. Soon after his arrival, he was elected probate judge of Jones county, which office he held for three years. In 1844, he was elected as delegate to the convention for framing a state constitution, and has repeatedly been elected state representative, serving in that capacity six or eight sessions in all. It is not necessary to speak of him as a neighbor and citizen; what the writer would say would be deemed a cold compliment by those numerous recipients of his bounty, by the desolate bosoms which have been cheered by his sympathy, and by alienated hearts which have been reconciled by his timely and wise counsels.

"June 17 and 18, 1843, witnessed the arrival on the prairie of Otis Whittemore and wife, with a brother-in-law, John H. Eaton. He soon after laid claim to his old premises on Bowen's Prairie, which he commenced improving and on which he resided some twenty-four years, when, nine years ago, he moved to Monticello, where he now resides. He took a prominent part in building the Congregational churches both at Cascade and Bowen's Prairie. About the year 1854, he opened a store on Bowen's Prairie, and for several years supplied most of the inhabitants with dry goods and groceries. In 1860, he was elected a representative to the state legislature. He has always been a staunch advocate of temperance, freedom and the moral reforms of the day.

"In 1854, Philip Cline arrived on the Prairie and purchased the premises known as the Cline farm, where he continued to reside for some thirty years, when he moved to Nebraska. He was a native of Virginia; moved thence to Ohio; thence to Illinois, and finally to Bowen's Prairie. He has seen a large family of children grow up under his care; several have died; one still resides here. Three others are nicely situated with homes of their own. His oldest son, William influenced by the glaring reports from California, about the year 1850, joined the crowd of adventurers, and after an absence of three years, returned, not as too many are foolish enough to do, 'with an elephant on his foot and a flea in his ear,' but did the more sensible thing of returning with a *pocket full of rocks*. Surely this double present of a husband and a fortune must have been somewhat bewildering to any young lady, and we must not be much surprised if his fairy bird was not an exception. Be that as it may, he is now living in very comfortable style in an elegant mansion, with his wife, and children, with an abundance of rich acres surrounding him, and I presume, hardly dreams that some twenty-six years have glided away since the enactment of the drama just described.

"William Brazelton moved to the prairie in the year 1845, and first settled on the premises now owned by A. R. Doxsee, and upon which he resided until the year 1849, cultivating and improving his farm, and burning brick. He erected the first brick house built in this vicinity, being the one now owned and occupied by the widow of Robert Bunting. He subsequently moved to Independence, Buchanan county, where he opened a hotel and ran it with profit to himself, and satisfaction to the traveling public. Believing the locality an unhealthy one, he sold out and returned to the Prairie, and purchased the farm on which his son now resides. By availing himself of all the modern improvements in husbandry, and in building and household conveniences, he rendered his premises an inviting resort for all lovers of scientific husbandry. He now resides near Monticello and having been successful in accumulating a competency sufficient to release him from the necessity of physical toil, it is to be hoped that he will still continue to be, as he has been, the defender of an honest appropriation of the revenues."

OFFICIAL ROSTER—RICHLAND TOWNSHIP.

1854—Trustees: William C. Johnston, William Tibbitts, Francis Dawson; clerk, L. C. Eaton; assessor, Fletcher Burnight; justices: Barrett Whittemore, Samuel E. Bachus; constables: Lucian Rice and W. M. Butler. Election was held April 3, 1854, in schoolhouse in district number two.

1855—Trustees: William Tibbits, William Crusenberry, John Taylor; clerk, Samuel E. Hillis; assessor, Barrett Whittemore; constables: Ezra Kidder, Jonathan Croston.

1856—Trustees: William C. Johnston, Jacob Hamilton, Francis E. Ross; clerk, B. J. Kenyon; assessor, B. J. Kenyon; justices: Benedict J. Kenyon, Samuel G. Bachus; constables: Ezra Kidder, Jonathan Croston; county supervisor. Edmund S. Blodgett.

1857—Trustees: William C. Johnston, Stephen Palmer, J. B. Ross; clerk, W. B. Blodgett; constables: Francis Dawson, J. B. Ross.

1858—Trustees: Joseph Scott, William Brazelton, Samuel Stanley; clerk, W. B. Blodgett; justices, Joseph Z. Scott, Samuel G. Bachus; constables, W. S. Blodgett, James Henderson; road supervisors; number one, Francis Dawson; number two, Ebenezer Little; number three, W. Milligan; number four, E. Oliphant.

1859—Trustees: William Brazelton, J. Hickman, Francis Dawson; clerk, W. H. Hickman; assessor, Fletcher Burnight; justices: William C. Johnston, N. W. Austin; constables: Franklin Dalby, Henry Rotherham.

1860—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, W. Brazelton, E. Oliphant; clerk, Francis Dawson; assessor, Samuel Stanley; justice, William Tibbitts; constables: Samuel G. Bachus, John King; road supervisors: number one, S. G. Bachus; number two, S. A. Palmer; number three, A. Gordon; number four, A. Brazelton; number five, J. Cana; number six, A. Van Zant.

1861—Trustees: Joshua Carter, William Brazelton, George McBees; clerk, William J. Bunting; assessor, William Brazelton; justices: Samuel Brazelton, Bernard B. Connel; constables: Cyrus Whittemore, Cyrus Gopp.

1862—Trustees: Joshua Carter, William Whittemore, Francis Dawson; clerk, L. C. Eaton; assessor, William Brazelton; justice, Moore Briggs; constables: Cyrus Whittemore, Samuel G. Bachus.

1863—Trustees: J. King, Samuel Woodworth, Ezekiel Oliphant; clerk, W. H. Hickman; assessor, W. J. Bunting; justices: William Tibbits, B. Connel; Constables: James Van Zant, E. Heney.

1864—Trustees: Samuel Woodworth, Joseph King, Daniel Harrington; clerk, John Foulks; assessor, W. J. Bunting; contables: Mitchel Scott, O. F. Tibbits.

1865—Trustees: Daniel Harrington, J. B. Ross, Joseph Hickman; clerk, Joseph Hickman; assessor, Bernard Connel; justices: Bernard Connel, Orlando F. Tibbits; constables: Harvey Daley, Patrick Smith; road supervisors: number one, Robert Snowden; number two, William Whittemore; number three, Ebenezer Little; number four, Alfred Brazelton; number five, Patrick Doland; number six, Timothy Sullivan; number seven, O. F. Tibbits.

1866—Trustees: Robert Snowden, William Brazelton, William Reed; clerk, J. R. Stillman; assessor, Barrett Whittemore; justices: S. G. Bachus, William Brazelton; constables: Frank Whittemore, Jonathan Croston.

1867—Trustees: Bernard Connel, Ezekiel Oliphant, S. Woodworth; clerk, W. J. Bunting; assessor, Samuel G. Bachus; justices: E. Oliphant, B. Connel; constables: Sheldon Hickman, Hosea Oliphant.

1868—Trustees: Bernard Connel, Alfred Brazelton, Samuel Yousse; clerk, W. J. Bunting; assessor, Benjamin Crawford; justices: E. Oliphant, Alfred Brazelton; constables: Samuel Woodworth, John Haney.

1869—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, Dominic Dehner, George McLoes; clerk, E. C. Beaumont; assessor, Benjamin Crawford; justices: E. Oliphant, Henry Kaylor; constables: John Haney, Samuel Yousse; collector, Hosea Oliphant.

1870—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, H. F. Kaylor, John McQuillen; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; justices: E. Oliphant, William Tibbits; constables: Hugh Lavery, Samuel Yousse; road supervisors: number

one, David Beatty; number two, J. D. Sullivan; number three, Samuel Yousse; number four, Nicholas Knapp; number five, James Sheridan; number six, Peter Rogers; number seven, H. F. Kaylor.

1871—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, Samuel Woodworth, Ezekiel Oliphant; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; justice, O. C. Harris; constables: John Haney, Lafayette Cline.

1872—Trustees: Ezekiel Oliphant, Joseph Hickman, Samuel Woodworth; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, H. F. Kaylor; justices: John Huntoon, E. Oliphant; constables, John Haney, Samuel Yousse.

1873—Trustees: Thomas McQuillan, Joseph Hickman, John Haney; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; justices: Thomas McQuillen, Barrett Whittemore; constables: John Haney, Samuel Yousse.

1874—Trustees: Thomas McQuillen, H. F. Kaylor, Joseph Hickman; clerk, Benjamin Crawford; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Hosea Oliphant; justice, William Whittemore; constables: John Haney, Theodore Little.

1875—Trustees: J. C. Huntoon, Joseph Hickman, Thomas McQuillen; clerk, Theodore W. Little; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Barrett Whittemore; justices: Thomas McQuillen, T. W. Little; constables: Hosea Oliphant, J. C. Huntoon; road supervisors: number one, William Moore; number two, S. A. Palmer; number three, _____; number four, J. C. Huntoon; number five, George Patterson; number six, Richard McQuillen; number seven, T. W. Moore.

1876—Trustees: T. W. Little, Joseph Hickman, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Barrett Whittemore.

1877—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, T. W. Little, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, Thomas H. McQuillen; justices: T. W. Little, John Haney; constables: Hosea Oliphant, F. W. Moore.

1878—Trustees: John Haney, T. W. Little, Joseph Hickman; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, T. H. McQuillen.

1879—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, T. W. Little, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant.

1880—Trustees: Joseph Hickman, T. W. Little, John Haney; clerk, T. H. McQuillen; assessor, Hosea Oliphant; collector, T. H. McQuillen; road supervisors: number one, Robert McNally; number two, Dennis Sullivan; number three, _____; number four, Robert Toppen; number five, John Niblo; number six, R. McQuillen; number seven, John Switzer.

1881—Trustees: Robert McNally, Martin Buol, John Niblo; clerk, J. D. Sullivan; assessor, Richard McQuillen; collector, Fred Penniman; justices: T. W. Little, John Haney; constables: Richard McQuillen, Clark Carter.

1882—Trustees: John Niblo, Martin Buol, Robert McNally; clerk, William Moore; assessor, Richard McQuillen; justices: T. W. Little, John Haney; constable, Timothy Sullivan.

1883—Trustees: John Hines, Robert McNally, John Niblo; clerk, John Haney; assessor, Richard McQuillen; justices: John McConaughy, Jr., T. W. Little; constables: John O'Brien, Michael Marshfield; collector, T. W. Little.

1884—Trustees: John Hines, John Niblo, Robert McNally; clerk, John Haney.

1885—Clerk, John Haney. Record is blank as to the other officers for this year.

1886—Trustees: Adam Hein, Patrick Rogers; clerk, John Haney.

1887—Trustees: Robert McNally, Adam Hein, Patrick Rogers; clerk John Haney.

1888—Trustees: Robert McNally, Patrick Rogers; clerk, John Haney.

1889—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, chairman; clerk, J. M. Hickman.

1890—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, chairman; clerk, J. M. Hickman.

1891—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, chairman; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1892—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, John O'Brien; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, John Haney.

1893—Trustees: John O'Brien, Patrick Rogers; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1894—Trustees: John O'Brien, chairman; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1895—Trustees: George Hein, John O'Brien, Patrick Rogers; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1896, 1897, 1898 and 1899, record is entirely blank.

1900—Trustees: R. Gerdes, Thomas McQuillen, Patrick Rogers; clerk, Thomas McGovern.

1901—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. Gerdes, Thomas McQuillen; clerk, P. Fill.

1902—Trustees: R. Gerdes, Patrick Rogers, Thomas McQuillen; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1903—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, Thomas McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1904—Trustees: R. McQuillen, Patrick Rogers, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1905—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1906—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, Thomas McGovern; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1907—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, Richard McQuillen, R. Gerdes; Clerk, F. H. Kurt; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1908—Trustees: Patrick Rogers, R. McQuillen, R. Gerdes; clerk, F. H. Kurt; assessor, Theodore Maire.

1909—Trustees: R. Gerdes, H. Behrends, John O'Brien; clerk, F. H. Kurt; assessor, Joseph Dehner.

ROME TOWNSHIP.

Rome township was not the first one to be settled in Jones county, but it was among the earliest. The people of this township are fortunate in having preserved for them the history of the early settlement from the pen of one who was on the scene in an early day and can write from his personal knowledge of the matters treated. The Reminiscences of Rome, written by R. J. Cleaveland and preserved in the history of 1879, is a valuable chapter of history, and

is well worthy of a place in this history. We give Mr. Cleaveland's reminiscences as the same that appears in the old history, supplemented with additions taken from the original manuscript, now in the possession of D. E. Rummel in Olin. This should be read from the viewpoint of 1879.

REMINISCENCES OF ROME—1840-1841.

By R. J. Cleaveland.

"On the 9th of September, 1840, a cold, misty rain falling, my wife and I, after fourteen days' ride, in a lumber wagon, from Logansport, Indiana, arrived at the log cabin of Norman B. Seeley. This dwelling stood near where the town well now is. Here the hearthstone and one log still remain to mark the spot. Mr. Seeley's house, sawmill and blacksmith shop were the only structures here—the latter roofed with a rag carpet.

"My wife was an only daughter, and the motive which prompted this long journey was to give her mother (old Mrs. Seeley) a home with us. Thirty miles from our destination, we learned that Mrs. Seeley had died in July of that year. But we came on, though with ardor dampened—hopes withered. The country appeared in consonance with our feelings, a dreary waste of prairie—except Walnut Creek and Wapsi timber, 'Sugar Grove' and 'Big Woods'—to the north and east. The beautiful groves of young timber on the right bank of Walnut from the bridge to Sibbals Creek, was then all prairie, and the view without obstruction.

"On the left above the bridge from Mr. Gilman's house to far above Moore's, was a large and fine grove of white oak long since cut down by the greedy pioneer.

"Here I commenced my first lesson in chopping, plowing, mowing and farm work in general. Here we succeeded, though poor, indeed, we both were, in all except brave hearts and strong arms, in gaining a home in these then western wilds. I had but two dollars left when we arrived.

"The Indian, wolf and deer, and other wild animals were almost the sole occupants of the soil. N. B. Seeley, John and Joseph Merritt, Isaac Simpson, Moses Garrison, Orville Cronkhite, George Saum, Thomas Green, Horace Seeley, Francis Sibbals, E. Booth, the Reeds, Browns, Joslyns, and others were in Jones county before me.

"At that time there were no railroads west of Buffalo, New York, and no telegraphs. The mails crept slowly and sadly along in stage coaches, and letters were subject to twenty-five cents postage. There were no bridges nor stores away from the 'Father of Waters.' Many a time I have walked to Dubuque and back, bringing a pack of thirty to fifty pounds of groceries for myself and neighbors.

"The generation of today can hardly dream of the obstacles to be overcome—the hardships borne at that time. Difficulty is the element and resistance the work of every true man or woman. I now thank God for casting my destiny in this glorious and most beautiful state where half my life has been passed. I glory in being a pioneer of Iowa.

"As I remarked, my wife's mother died on the 9th of July, 1840, only two months before our arrival. The first American flag hoisted in Jones county was hoisted at Rome in 1840, and made by this aged lady. She allowed no other fingers to work thereon but hers, and this was her last work. Here, and at this time, was also the first liberty pole raised, the first postoffice located, and the first district school instituted in the county. The first school was taught in the 'Sugar Grove,' by T. Stivers, Esq., who was the only blacksmith here, and was also deputy postmaster.

"The town was located by N. B. Seeley, and surveyed, platted and recorded by William Hutton, county surveyor, in 1840. At this time, the United States surveyor had just finished his work, and the corners and subdivisions were readily found.

"We lived the first two years in a little cabin opposite Smith's mill. In the winter of 1840-1841, my wife taught school in our cabin six hours each day, while I was absent cutting timber for fencing and for building a home. I look back on those two years as the happiest spent time of our lives; hope was strong and bright within, and physical vigor perfect.

"In the spring of 1841, there were ferried across the Walnut two barrels of Illinois whisky. These arrivals were succeeded by more of the same spiritual character for about fifteen years.

"In the year 1841, the patriarch who dealt in the spiritual articles aforesaid built the house now occupied by Uncle Holden. The building now occupied by F. O. Carpenter, and the one where the widow of Thomas Connelly now lives, were also built the same year.

"In the same year, John Hannon, who was a skilled bricklayer, stonecutter and mason, also took up his abode here. He and Seeley blasted a prairie boulder and by much hard and constant labor, made therefrom a set of burr stones, which ground excellent cornmeal and very fair flour. This was indeed an eventful era in the lives of the settlers here, as previously they had to go a great distance, most frequently to the Mississippi River, in order to reach a mill. But after a few years, this mill was discontinued on account of a defective dam and a lack of water.

"One most important character of this period, I must not omit—the Methodist circuit-rider, who has done so much for religion and humanity, who defied the elements and the hardships of this new country, and dispensed the bread of life to the hardy pioneer, men of culture as they were, counting comfort and ease as dust compared to the happiness of saving souls. Elders Rathbone and Hayden were among the first of these, and labored here in 1841. The former now resides in Marion. Both were men of culture, urbane in manners and never weary in doing good.

"In July, 1842, the house now owned and occupied by N. M. Everhart, Esq., was erected by myself. It was for some years the largest house in the county. We occupied it before completion, and passed with only a cooking stove, the severest winter experienced in our lives. I feel confident that the old settlers remaining will never forget the winter of 1842-1843.

INCIDENTS OF THE FIRST COURT.

"I think it was in the fall of 1841, that the first court was held in the county, being in a log courthouse in Edinburg, not far distant from the present county poorhouse. All who attended court then went prepared to camp out and do their own cooking. The United States marshal attended to the paying of jurors, which was about all the coin that came into the territory for six years. Wheat was then the common medium of exchange and barter. We always had uncommonly lively and jolly times in attendance at court then among some very remarkable and sage worthies, some of whom I shall have occasion to mention hereafter. Judge Wilson of Dubuque, officiated, always coming with gun and dogs to enjoy a little shooting as well as to attend to his graver (legal) duties. But the most remarkable person at that time was Uncle Francis Sibbalds, an Irishman, with all the odd, racy and peculiar characteristics of his countrymen. He lived at that time just over the town line, in what is now Hale township. If his conduct and character were singular, his appearance was no less so. He talked with the richest brogue, ardent in his friendship as in his hatred, illiterate, but warmhearted and outspoken. In short, there was so much unison between us that we were warm friends as long as he lived. Previous to coming to Iowa, he had committed matrimony with an elderly Yankee lady—a school marm, sometimes called old maid—a lady very peculiar, as such ladies generally are, but of fair literary attainments for that day, and of high moral and religious character, and who was justly reverenced by her husband. I wish for the sake of truth, it were possible for me to give a clear and accurate personal description of Uncle Sibbalds, but nothing I can say will do him justice! A man of medium size, with rather a worn appearance, indicating hard labor and exposure to the elements, rather past his prime, but on first sight all these were swallowed up and lost sight of in viewing his mouth; so vast, yawning and capacious was it, that when opened, it extended nearly from ear to ear. Not less remarkable than the nose of the Grand Duke of Choss Johannisberger, only it was in this case his mouth instead of his nose, and unfortunately being somewhat deaf, he kept it open more than was safe or expedient, in order to hear better. And this brings to mind a good joke they got on him while at court in Edinburg. One of the lawyers, an unusually small but carefully dressed gentleman—in short, a perfect little *Petit Maitre*—being called for by the judge, everybody hunting for and nobody finding him, the precious time of the court wasted, an awful pause pervading the courtroom, a wag had the temerity to tell His Honor he believed old Uncle Sibbalds had greased and swallowed him, as he (Sibbalds) had told him over an hour ago that he felt quite hungry. The court room rang with laughter, judge, jury and all, and, as bad luck would have it, the little lawyer coming in at that moment, and ignorant of the cause, little dreaming that he was partly the subject of it, served only to add to the uproar to such a degree that it could not be stopped. The sheriff had to clear the house, and all business came to a stand for the rest of the forenoon. If I should live for centuries, I can never forget the scene. The little lawyer stupefied with amazement and anger and outraged dignity, and Uncle Sibbalds grinning wider and more ghastly than before. In the midst of the

uproar, another wag coolly suggested, 'If that had actually happened, the good man had got more law in his belly, than all the other lawyers had in their heads.' And this remark did not tend to lessen the noise and shouting, but rather to increase it.

"At the time I am now attempting to describe, indeed during the decade from 1840 to 1850, intemperance ruled with despotic sway the early settlements of Iowa, and yet there prevailed a far more friendly spirit than now.

"We exchanged frequent and friendly visits with Denson, where Massillon now is, and ten miles below, near Toronto, with Samuel Solesby, of Pioneer Grove; Captain S. P. Higginson, of Mariner's Grove near Tipton; with Colonel Preston, Mayor McKean, and others of Marion. Neighbors were then few and far off, but kind and true, and selfishness little known or practiced.

EARLY MANNERS AND CUSTOMS.

"The manners and customs of a new country were novel and unique and would strike a citizen of an old settled country reared to conform to a strict sense of propriety in all things, dumb with amazement at the latitude practiced in the new settled country.

"We were all poor, all eminently dependent on each other, and some apparently regardless of all sense of decency, were insatiable in their demands on their neighbors. I recollect I was well stocked with wearing apparel, both for summer and winter, when I came into the country and of course the applications to borrow every article of a man's wardrobe were urgent and frequent. Especially so when there was to be any little gathering, home warming, 4th of July ball and so forth.

"I recollect on one occasion I had two entire suits of clothes on the ball room floor at the same time, not including those on my own back. Neither was my wife suffered to go scot free. She has been repeatedly and urgently importuned to lend a new dress or pair of shoes before ever wearing either. A western practice I always very much disliked was coming to your house at an unseasonable hour, before breakfast, or before you were up, to borrow something of urgent necessity.

"I remember a case in point which elicited the utmost surprise and horror from some of my eastern friends to whom I related it. I have always been a very early riser in winter as well as in summer. Many years ago I was suddenly awakened on a bitter cold morning in winter by a loud and continued knocking. As usual in such cases, I called to the person to enter, to take a seat and rake open the coals in the fire place, and make himself as comfortable generally as the nature of the case would allow, wondering all the time what on earth he could want at such an unseasonable hour. He all the time preserving an ominous silence which lasted some minutes before utterance came to him. At length, when expectation was at its highest stretch, with many hemms, and a hollow sepulchral tone of voice, seemingly from the bottom of his stomach, he asked me for the loan of five dollars! He did not get it, not he. He might have done so, had his visit and application been a timely one.

UNCLE BEN SMITH.

"As I am a very modest man, I dislike extremely having to speak of myself so often, but the thread of the narrative would be broken did I not do it.

"It was deemed necessary, at the time, to elect a justice of the peace in 1841, and although never having any aspiration for the office, I was elected to that dignity almost without opposition. This was strange indeed, as I was a deadly foe to whisky, and never bending the pliant knee to Baal, it was somewhat strange that I was elected to the office. With these preliminary remarks let us go on. The portrait of old Ben Smith rises now in my mental vision in all its native deformity.

"Fancy if you can, an animal on two legs, in the shape of fat and swollen limbs, suffering much from asthma and gout; a man, flat, flaccid and flabby, misshapen, unwieldy in form, with a head and face on top of it that completely baffles description: The hair white and erect, like hogs' bristles, the face rosy and rubicund, the nose studded with divers blooming pimples, the eyes twinkling like a sow's when contemplating mischief, and with thick, sensual lips.

"This patriarch had a large family of sons and daughters, was a widower, and dependent on his children for support, and also on the profits of a whiskey saloon, with dice and cards in his own house. Every Saturday night the orgies were celebrated in the old house where uncle Holden now lives, till the small hours of the morning; genial spirits from the surrounding country coming in from a long distance to aid and assist the aged patriarch in conducting them; John Royal playing the fiddle with unwearied assiduity and tenacity, and all went merry as a marriage bell, unless it was diversified with a slight bit of a fight with perhaps an eye badly bunged up and closed for the time being, or a thumb partly bit off! But these little incidents only served to add variety and raciness to the scene, and never for a moment stopped the general hilarity. But enough! Let us for the present draw the veil of pity and of charity over this mortifying and disgusting portrait. And let it serve as a warning, a beacon-light to all now coming on the stage of action, to avoid drunkenness and sinfulness of all kinds, if they wish to live useful and happy lives.

"The question naturally arises, what became of poor old Uncle Ben? The answer to it is a sad one indeed. After setting a baleful, blighting influence and example here for eight consecutive years, he started, in the spring of 1849, to revisit the scenes of his childhood in Western New York, and subsequently died miserably of cholera, on board a boat on the upper Ohio, among strangers, with no friend to smooth his dying pillow.

EARLY LAW MATTERS.

"I remarked that I was elected justice of the peace. I held my first court in the log cabin opposite the present mill, in the fall of 1841, Uncle Ben Smith being the plaintiff, and another most worthy sage, very partial to whisky (whom we will not name as he still lives here), was the defendant. The cause of action was a very grave and knotty one, and which would have puzzled the wisdom of Solomon himself, viz: a pumpkin! These two sages had gardens adjoining,

and Uncle Ben's vines, as pumpkin vines will sometimes, ran through the fence into the adjoining lot and bore the best pumpkins in the said lot, with not only one but several inviting looking pumpkins—more than defendant could stand, doubtless thinking (and with good reason) that the said pumpkins belonged to him. Be this as it may, he appropriated the largest one he could find to his own use, hence the suit. There were at that day many (in common parlance called pettifoggers, a phrase I always disliked) attorneys at law. There were two of preeminently brilliant qualifications and parts, who left their own competitors far in the rear, and who were generally pitted against each other, as they both resided in Fairview precinct, viz., Uncle Clement Russell and Hon. John Leonard.

"I have often wondered there were no more of that profession here, as the whole community seemed to look up to them with the highest respect. And we were eminently a community who liked to employ them, going to law about trifles, even abstractions! But then again almost every other man you chanced to meet, thought that he was a lawyer, especially if he owned or had looked into the statute.

"Pettifoggers, as they were called, were plenty as blackberries. Prominent among this class were Mr. Clement Russell and Mr. John Leonard. Each of them an original, yet each very unlike the other. They were alike in one respect, viz., perfect devotees to whisky. These gentlemen at an early day loomed up high above all their competitors in their devotion to law, cards and whisky.

"Law cost something in those days, as it does in the present. It was then as now—l-a-w law, with a c-l-a-w claw. If you are fond of pure vexation and sweet procrastination, you are just in a situation to enjoy a suit at law. It was probably owing to this fact, viz., the great expense of this luxury, that induced both parties at this, my first court, to attend to it themselves, and being (as they both were) well stimulated and fortified with whiskey, they fancied themselves perfectly grounded in law, and able to go on with it. The case as you see at a glance, was a perplexing and knotty one. There was much to be said on both sides, and both equally plausible. Knowing this as I did, and dreading the torrents of eloquence apparently without end, and not being overstocked with patience, I resolved when the court was called to cut the Gordian knot which none could untie. With that peculiarly persuasive, winning, bland tone and manner which all who know me know to be innately mine, I remarked to them, that we were emphatically, in this new country, a band of brothers; that nothing was so pleasing to the great father of us all as brotherly love and harmony, and, over and above this consideration, nothing conduced so much to our temporal welfare as harmony, and so forth; told them what an insignificant thing it was to go to law about a pumpkin, nothing else; the great difficulty attending a correct solution of the case, inherent in its very nature; and concluding in my judgment there was no cause of action, adding, at the same time, I should give up my fees and hoped they would all do so likewise. Had they not been both of them pretty drunk (Uncle Ben always feeling rich in that condition), I doubt but my eloquence would have been wasted on them. As it was, they yielded to my advice, shook hands, took a rousing snort of whisky all around, the court

adjourned, and the hostile sages were soon after seen engaged in a social game of cards with the hospitable whisky jug within easy reach of them, and to complete and perfect the harmony, John Royal took his fiddle and struck up a jig or Highland fling, and mirth, hilarity and good feeling prevailed all around—Uncle Ben's four lusty and strapping daughters, always ready to trip it on the light fantastic toe, found partners ready to their hand, and they kept it up as usual until the small hours of the morning, no king on his throne happier, richer or more independent than Uncle Ben.

"After the disposition of the case spoken of, I felt as if a mountain was lifted from my back, and being released from the onerous duties incumbent on me, I went about my usual avocations, receiving the congratulations of my friends at the issue, Uncle Sibbalds himself grinning all the time with evident symptoms of uncommon satisfaction. I wish to add, that in that early day when a lawsuit was to come off, all other business for the time being came to a halt; no one could forego the intense delight of attending and drinking in wisdom from the lips of the legal oracles of the day, as well as from the jug. Some of the richest scenes I ever went through which occurred afterward, at courts held in the north room of our new house, the carpenter's bench and tools being there at the time. At one suit Mrs. C. got dinner for twenty men. A lawsuit, like raising a barn, could not go on without a large crowd attending; and lubricated as it always was, with whisky, how could all help going on *secundum artem*. As a matter of course, it could not. But I crave pardon of my readers for taking up so much valuable time.

EARLY COUNTY HISTORY.

"I have taken much pains to ascertain who was the first white settler in this county, and from the best information I could obtain, I am satisfied Hugh Bowen was the man, that beautiful tract of country in Richland township being named after him. I recollect well his telling me he was in the Black Hawk war, and that, only a few years after, he came into this county, probably in 1836. Perhaps a few of the salient points of his character may prove interesting to the reader of today.

"He was a bachelor at this time, in his prime, erect as an Indian and clad in buckskin like one; of great energy and rare simplicity of character. He was our first sheriff, serving in that capacity for many years, and if I should add, the best the county ever had, it need cause no blush to mantle the cheeks of his worthy successors. He was a noble specimen of a western man, untainted by the vices, and entirely free from all the silken disguises, subterfuges and hypocrisies which prevail in the old settled countries, and in those grades of society miscalled civilized, refined, fashionable and so forth; undaunted and fearless as a lion in the discharge of his duty; simple and confiding as a child, in all the little suavities and amenities of life and ally prepared to guard against the advances of the well dressed fancy man, black-leg, gambler of the present day.

"After many years' absence in the then far west, he concluded to visit once more his native state, Ohio, when the first railroad from the east reached the

father of waters. Although traveling with a friend, and cautioned again and again against pickpockets, he was rifled of some forty or fifty dollars, all he had, long before he got to the end of his journey. On obtaining the first view of that *monstrum horrendum*, a locomotive engine, his wonder and amazement was unbounded! Fearful that the train might start without him (instinct with life and power, more than human as it was), he insisted on sleeping (camping) in the cars all night! I have not met him for many long years, and regret to add, the last I heard of him he was at Denver, Colorado, much reduced in circumstances. He was sheriff of this county many years in succession.

"It is highly probable that other portions of the county kept pace with those already named in its early settlement, but of this I cannot speak positively, being like most of the early settlers, dependent on my day's work for my daily bread, and never leaving home unless on matters of urgent business.

"The county, in 1839-40, was divided into four road districts, viz., Bowen's Prairie was No. 1; Buffalo Fork, No. 2; Walnut Fork, No. 3, and Farm Creek No. 4, with a supervisor in each district, to keep the roads in order.

"Jones county in 1839-40 was divided into four election districts. Walnut Precinct or Rome was this district, No. 1; Buffalo Fork or Fairview was the 2nd district; Bowen's Prairie or Richland the 3rd district and Farm Creek Precinct now Washington, the 4th district. Each district containing two townships.

"Our first county commissioners were Col. Chas. P. Hutton, Thos. S. Denson and H. G. Seeley who served in that capacity several successive years. And here I must be allowed to pause a moment to pay a tribute of respect and of friendship to the character of my venerable friend, Col. Hutton who still survives at a ripe old age on his farm in Washington township.

"A man somewhat past his prime when I first knew him, of rare good judgment in all that pertains to practical business matters, of retentive memory, strong sound common sense which grasps and decides knotty points as by intuition, great self-possession, combined with great simplicity, rare honesty and crowning humility. In manner dignified yet urbane, he knew how to pronounce that little monosyllable 'No' with a dignity and suavity of manner which deprives it of its sharpest sting. How few of us can do this! Aye, or even say No at all! I do not know that I go too far in affirming that his was the leading mind in directing the affairs of the county and that whatever of good and prosperity the county now enjoys, may in a great measure be ascribed to him. He also came into Jones county at an early day, either '37 or '38.

ROADS.

"In a new county, there always seemed to me to be an ardent passion for roads, animating the minds of the whole community. Every man thinks he is not properly fixed unless a road goes straight by his door, hence much labor is lost, and much litigation induced to gratify this singular and insane passion. Being a surveyor, I have had some experience in these matters. I will here remark that years before Iowa was settled, the government had surveyed and laid out a military road, from Dubuque to Iowa, bridging streams and making a very good

highway for land transportation. This is still called the military road and was under the fostering care of the government until Iowa was organized as a state in 1846.

"Two of the earliest settlers of the county, John Merritt and Orville Cronkhite still survive, living within a few miles of me. By the records, it would appear that the first township election was held at the house of N. B. Seeley, in 1840. Mr. Cronkhite, however, tells me that one was held at his house at Walnut Grove the year previous, and then nine votes given.

EARLY MAIL FACILITIES.

"The first, and for a long time the only postoffice was established at this place, Rome, and N. B. Seeley appointed postmaster, T. Stivers, deputy postmaster. Carrying the mail was then a severe task, especially in winter where no friendly house and fire greeted the weary and chilled carrier for twelve to twenty miles at a stretch, and where the possibility of freezing to death was by no means uncommon. In an early day, it was always carried on horseback. The postage on all letters was then twenty-five cents, and as there was no money in the country, no circulating medium, the postmaster was put to his trumps to make out his quarterly accounts.

"We had no stores in those days, and for all our groceries and dry goods that were indispensable, we had to go to Dubuque or some town on the Mississippi, generally to Dubuque as the land office was located there. I recollect Dubuque in 1841, Davenport in 1839, and those two beautiful cities were then in their infancy.

"We are fifty miles from each of these cities, and if I have walked once to Dubuque, I have walked fifty times. Having no horse to ride, and if I had, there were three streams to cross, and these were often not fordable, and a horse would have been an impediment rather than a help. It was not until sometime in 1847, or 1848, that we had a little one horse store in the place.

EARLY COUNTY SEAT PROBLEMS.

"I find on consulting the records that after it was decided to move the county seat from Edinburg, and while the question of a permanent location was yet in abeyance, there were three points to be voted for, viz.; a little town called Newport on the left bank of the river in Jackson township, whose proprietor was Adam Overacker; 2nd, the present site of Anamosa, and lastly the town of Rome. I recollect there was much electioneering and much feeling and excitement on the subject by those interested. The result of it all was, that, after a fair vote, Newport got it. A town was laid off and lots sold in 1846. One court was held there to my certain knowledge, and but one.

"The people were not yet satisfied. Monticello had put in her claims for the honor, and as a matter of course, had her own particular supporters. I cannot now remember, nor is it important to state, who was the chief lever in moving it the third and last time. Dr. Sales who has always been esteemed 'the politician' of the county, doubtless had a hand in it. It was moved to its present locality

in the year 1846. There were only two or three families in Anamosa, Mr. Gideon Ford, Mr. Mahan who opened the first store there having as partner, Mr. Crock-well. These gentlemen applied to me in May, 1846, to lay off a town there which I did, naming it Lexington, after that classic spot in my native state, Massachusetts. The next year, in 1847, the county seat was permanently located there, and the name changed to Anamosa. Another survey was required at my hands to include a public square, etc., and whatever of increase and prosperity that has attended Anamosa dates from that period.

EARLY FARMING METHODS.

"It is very common in making improvements in a new and prairie country to fence in and cultivate more land than a man can do justice to, i. e., more than he can well and properly cultivate. Jones county, I suppose is no exception to this rule. In 1841, I got ten acres of prarie broke, and for many years that was all the tillable land I worked, and that was always planted in Indian corn. The corn was hoed as well as plowed, and I always gathered at least fifty bushels to the acre. For the last fifteen years I have rented my land, and with one or two exceptions, it has not yielded twenty bushels per acre, simply because it was not half worked. As an instance to show how rich and inexhaustible is the soil here, I will remark that this ten acres has been in corn or oats or wheat from that time to the present, that last summer it was planted in corn, well manured, ploughed and hoed, and yielded at least forty to fifty bushels per acre.

"Although raised on a farm, I am not and never pretended to be a practical farmer, yet not destitute of common sense, and applying that test to the subject matter before us. I do not scruple to say that in amount and in fertility of lands (there is properly speaking, little or no waste lands), in adaptability of season and climate to the production of all the necessities and many of the luxuries of life, the county stands second to none in the state. Again the county may be justly proud of her timber, in amount, in variety and in quality. The oak, in its variety, is the tree, but mingling with it grows the sugar maple, soft maple, hickory, butternut, black walnut, birch, elm, cotton wood, willow, ash, basswood, honey locust, etc., besides a large number of smaller trees and bushes, rendered this county at an early day, particularly acceptable to our early settlers, and may now justly be termed the wealth and the glory of the county.

"Speaking of the fertility of the soil and its productions, I omitted to state in its proper place, that one hundred and five bushels to the acre on the farm of H. G. Seeley of good sound corn drew the premium at our county fair one year, and ninety bushels to the acre was raised on my farm some years ago. The average quantity in favorable seasons is from fifty to sixty bushels. This only goes to show that with proper cultivation, the soil will do its part, and amply remunerate the farmer for his labor.

THE INDIANS.

"In regard to the natives of the soil, the Indian, I do not know that I can say anything as to their status, history, peculiar habits and mode of life that would

be of interest to the general reader. Suffice to say, they were here in large numbers when I first came into the county, and remained here or visited the county annually for many years afterward. They were weak tribes, or remnants of tribes, who true to their natural instincts, were fondly attached to the land of their fathers, were loth to give it up, and returned year after year to visit the sacred and beloved spot where they were born and where the bones of their ancestors rested. Neither do I know of any legends or facts in their history here that would add romance to my narrative.

SAW AND GRISTMILLS.

"The first saw and gristmills in the county were erected by George Walworth, on the Buffalo Fork of the Wapsipinicon in 1838 (where at a later day, the Messrs. Fisher erected spacious mills) and were in full blast when I came here in 1840. Previous to that, the early settlers had to go to the Mississippi for their bread, or trust to the primeval practice of pounding it in a mortar or grinding their corn in a handmill.

"I met Mr. Walworth late in the fall of 1840 at the house of my brother-in-law, N. B. Seeley, and from that time until he left the county, some five or six years, we were always on the most cordial and friendly terms. He was the first representative in the territorial legislature at Iowa City, with other counties attached (Cedar and Linn, I think), and served in that capacity many years with great acceptance to his constituents. He was a bachelor, his sister keeping house for him, a man in strong contrast to all around him. He was then in his prime, and a finer looking man I have seldom if ever seen. He was in manner, appearance, dress and address, emphatically a gentleman, as I understood that term, viz., it is inborn, not infused; it springs spontaneously from the heart. He was a perfect gentleman, not only here in Iowa, but in New York, or London or wherever he might go. In other words, a man may be a gentleman without being a Christian, but a true Christian must be a gentleman. Warm-hearted, cordial, hospitable, public-spirited, he possessed the faculty of adapting himself to all kinds and classes of men, and was the soul and life of every crowd he chanced to mingle with. He possessed in a high degree, that rare and beautiful combination, termed *suaviter in modo, cum fortiter in re*, and as I often thought, was perfectly out of his element in a new country. We have had many good times together at his house and at mine, and when he left us, I felt we had lost a man the county and state could ill afford to spare. It was with deep and profound grief I heard of his sudden and untimely death in Texas, many years ago. I know nothing of his early life, but his intellect was of a high order, and wherever he might go he would leave his mark. He had a brother, Mr. Clark Walworth with him in 1840 at his residence on the Buffalo, and another and younger brother in our present worthy and talented recorder in Anamosa. The high respect and friendship I cherished for the man, and the grateful sense I shall always feel for his kindness and hospitality to me personally, over and above his public services to the county and territory, would not permit me to pass him by with a more brief or less eulogistic notice.

"The second saw mill was built by N. B. Seeley on the Walnut Fork of the Wapsipinicon in 1839, the embryo of the famous town of Rome from which the town takes its name, and where my own experience has a starting point. The next year or so, Mr. Seeley added a gristmill. There were other mills doubtless in other parts of the county. Mr. Calvin Reed built a sawmill on a small tributary of the Wapsi in Fairview in 1839, and the next year another and more permanent one on the Wapsipinicon itself, where the bridge crosses that river leading into Anamosa, going to the risk and labor of building a wing dam nearly across the river the present location of Messrs. Graham and Metcalf.

"Again, blacksmiths are in great demand in a new country, and when I came into the county, I found my friends Stivers and Ford, those worthy sons of Vulcan, hammering away the first at Rome, the other at Fairview, sheltered from the elements by canvas and each of them with more work than they could do and at remunerative prices.

THE CAUSE OF EDUCATION.

"Doubtless owing to the want of capable teachers, the sparse population and the struggle to gain subsistence, the cause of education slumbered in the county. The case is very different now. Beside high schools, where the higher branches in science, literature, the arts, music, etc., are taught, my township, Rome, has six district schools attended in the winter by forty or fifty scholars each, where all the elementary branches of spelling, reading, writing and arithmetic, etc., are taught and the preceptors worthy of the name do honor to their vocation. Doubtless the other towns in the county are not behindhand. Fairview is far ahead of us here. There are high schools in Fairview village, in Anamosa, Monticello, Wyoming and in every part of the county, the subject of education is engrossing the public attention and creating that interest which its importance so deeply and vitally merits. We are fortunate in possessing a county superintendent admirably well qualified for that responsible post, and a corps of teachers who are such by profession, and who take a deep and absorbing interest in the moral, intellectual and physical welfare and culture of their pupils.

"I have already made some reference to Mr. Clement Russell, one of the early legal lights of Fairview. He was withal shrewd, quick witted and sagacious. If he appeared stolid and idiotic, his looks greatly belied his character. There were many other but less noted lights in the legal profession that graced the bar of Jones County, Iowa, at that early period.

AN ANECDOTE.

"One anecdote in regard to Mr. Russell is too good to omit. Although never regarding himself as belonging to the *literate* of the land, yet he never permitted any one to take liberties with him, to address him as if they took him for a loafer, a blockhead or a timeserver. It has already been remarked that he kept tavern in the pretty town of Fairview, on the military road. He was never known as a working or laboring man, but enjoyed in an eminent degree the "*Otium cum dignitate*" unless when employed by his numerous clients or engaged in hunting.

"One pleasant day in June, he was deeply engaged with some boon companions in a game of poker, the inevitable whisky bottle within easy range, when a traveler entered, dressed in the extreme of fashion, and with a pompous air and imperative tone gave the following order, viz.: 'Where is the landlord?' 'Here sir.' 'I wish my horse to be immediately unharnessed, well rubbed down, then a good feed of hay, after a due lapse of time to be well watered, then to have four quarts of oats.'

"This imperative command, circumstantial as it was, never altered a single feature in the countenance of Mr. Russell, who deeply absorbed in his game, exclaimed 'hearts are trumps gentleman' and seemed to ignore the presence of the traveler altogether, till the order was repeated in a louder and still more imperative tone, when looking up with that comical expression which it is difficult to describe, but which no one who has ever seen the man can ever forget, he exclaimed, 'Who the h———are you? And where did you come from?' 'I am Captain B——, sir, U. S. Engineer in the employ of the government, and I live three thousand miles east of here.' 'The h———you do,' exclaimed Russell. 'Three thousand miles east of here! One thousand miles out in the Atlantic Ocean, eh! A salt water fish by ———! Strayed out here onto our western prairies! Out of your element sir, evidently!' (A truism which doubtless the captain took to himself.) Russell then turning with the utmost sangfroid and non-chalance to his wondering companions and the conclusion of the game without taking any further notice of the fresh arrival, leaving that crest-fallen gent to look after the welfare of his horse himself or to have some of the loafers in attendance, do so for him."

The above interesting and valuable historical narrative from the pen of Richard Cleaveland, gives a picture of pioneer life in Rome which can only come from a man who has been a pupil in the school of experience. In addition to the names mentioned as early settlers, there can be added the names of Levi Miller, Alexander Starry, Abraham Garrison, Adam Kramer, Sr., Jacob Foreman, Benjamin Chaplain, Cord Chaplain, William Sweet, Henry Cornwell, Wesley Southwick, John P. Graft, Orrin Cronkhite, Hiram Stewart, Sol Garrison, Isaac Simpson, John Kramer, Peter Kramer, George Pfeifer, Andrew Sunday, John Tallman, W. W. Thrapp, G. W. Miller, David Fall, John Barker, Henry Wurzbacher, James Norton, Richard Rooney, Alex Rooney, H. C. Freeman, D. E. Rummel, Timothy Stivers, Samuel Easterly, Hiram Steward. The western part of the township was the first settled.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

John Merritt is generally recognized as the first settler in what is now known as Rome township, the date of the settlement being the fall of 1837. Mr. Merritt was a native of New York State, and was a man of influence and ability. He was the first road supervisor from this part of the county. He was also township trustee, school director and held other positions of honor and trust.

All of those early pioneers are entitled to seats of honor, and should receive bouquets of distinction because of the hardships they endured, and likewise because of the "paths of glory" which in their wisdom and industry they blazed

for the generations of today. However, human memory is frail, and in the absence of accurate records, what may be retained in memory by the oldest of the present residents of the township, necessarily becomes the nucleus of a historical narrative. It is impossible for a member of the present generation to live over the lives and experiences of the patriotic pioneer, and without other assistance, determine the dates of the early arrivals, or to describe the conditions and circumstances which surrounded the struggles of the fathers and mothers of our native county.

THE FIRST CHILD.

THE FIRST CHILD born in the township, and who is also conceded to be the first child born in the county, was Rebecca Merritt, daughter of Joseph Merritt. She was born two miles west of the present town of Olin, January 9, 1839. This child grew to womanhood and later married her cousin, Joseph Merritt and now resides at Sturgis, South Dakota, at the age of seventy years.

THE FIRST BURIAL.

THE FIRST BURIAL in the township was the father of Joseph Glenn. He died in 1838. There were no obsequies such as are common today attending the sadness of this burial on the frontier. The coffin was the best to be obtained under the circumstances. It was hewed out of a hollow log. The next burial was that of a man named Chaplain. This coffin was made from the boards of a wagon box. The mourners were not numerous, even though they numbered at least one hundred per cent of the population in the immediate vicinity.

A LATE SEASON.

One of the latest seasons within the memory of those who heard it from the lips of the first settlers, was in the spring of 1842. In that spring, Joshua Sherman built a log cabin on the north side of the river in Jackson township. As usual, all the neighbors turned out to assist with the task. Among them were Thomas Green, Alexander Starry, George Saum, John Merritt, the Chaplains and others. Finding that a few logs were lacking, some of the number went up into the timber and brought down the necessary logs with oxen on the ice on the river. This was on April 10, 1842.

TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

Rome township was organized as a township, July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Walnut precinct, which included what is now the townships of Oxford, Hale, Rome, Jackson, Madison and Wyoming. The first election was held at the house of Norman Seeley. The early records of the township have gone into hiding and refuse to make their existence known, and hence we cannot give the early township organization.

OLIN.

THE TOWN PLATTED.

The town of Rome was platted in March, 1842. The early settlement was called Elk Ford, and later Walnut Fork, and it was by this name that the post-office which was located there in 1841 was known. Even after the town itself was known by the name of Rome, the postoffice retained the name of Walnut Fork until July, 1872. The town was called Olin being named after D. A. Olin, general superintendent of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad. Walnut Fork was platted May, 1854. Smith's Addition was laid out into lots January, 1873. Cronkhite's Addition was platted August, 1873. Rose's Addition became part of Olin in December, 1894, and in May of the following year, South Olin was added. In April, 1900, Easterly's Addition became a part of the present town of Olin. Edleman's Addition was opened up as part of the town in June, 1902.

THE PEOPLE.

The town is peopled with a very sociable and intelligent class of people, mostly Americans. The homes, many of them, are beautiful indicating comfort. The lawns are well kept, the streets are clean; and the sidewalks substantial, everything indicating prosperity. Its business houses are up-to-date, giving an air of enterprise and business industry.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice in what is now the town of Olin, was among the first established in the county. The postoffice at Edinburg having been established in January, 1840. It would be difficult for the ordinary mind to travel backward to this early period and reveal with any degree of definiteness or certainty, the names of the men whom Uncle Sam had commissioned as postmasters. The official records at Washington, however, must be regarded as reliable and we give herewith the result of an investigation made at our request.

The name of the postoffice during its first thirty years of history, was Walnut Fork. This office was established in 1841, and on May 8, 1841, Norman B. Seeley was commissioned postmaster. He was followed, in the order of their appointment, by the following postmasters: Timothy Stivers, appointed March 14, 1844; Thaddeus M. Smith, March 2, 1846; Richard J. Cleaveland, May 12, 1849; Charles H. Lull, July 28, 1851; Alfred S. Warrington, April 18, 1854; Ashael S. Mershon, October 28, 1854; Charles H. Lull, March 17, 1855; Simon P. Benadom, July 25, 1856; Jesse R. Mershon, September 16, 1858; Charles H. Lull, January 2, 1861; James Smith, April 17, 1865; Timothy Stivers, May 15, 1866; David R. Carpenter, June 5, 1867; David E. Rummel, August 14, 1868.

About this time the name of the postoffice was changed from Walnut Fork to Olin. On July 16, 1872, David E. Rummel was reappointed; Chalkley H. Derr, July 30, 1873; Alfred A. Stearns, February 23, 1874; Benjamin H. Miller,

August 4, 1875; Chalkey H. Derr, June 8, 1876; N. M. Everhart, November 15, 1882; W. A. Miller, September 28, 1885; Augustus J. Burke, March 28, 1889; Frank W. Miller, April 15, 1893; Dennis Bittner, the present incumbent, May 13, 1897.

On February 2, 1902, the first rural mail route was established with C. M. Miles as the first man to make the rural people happy by leaving their mail daily at their door. Mr. Miles yet carries mail on this route, called route number one.

Rural route number two was established February 15, 1904, and since that date L. G. Freeman, had made the daily trip gathering and distributing the rural mail.

Rural route number three was established January 1, 1906. Ward Kent performs the functions of rural carrier on this route.

In the early history of the Olin postoffice, the mail was carried overland from Davenport. Theodore Clothier carried the mail from Davenport to Walnut Fork postoffice in 1859-1860.

THE DEPOT.

This center of activity is under the management of H. E. Carter, who takes pleasure in looking up freight and passenger rates, and very ably represents the railroad company at Olin. In the year 1907, the volume of business at the depot amounted to about thirty-five thousand dollars. During the year 1908, the total receipts were thirty thousand, nine hundred and eighty-three dollars and eighty cents as follows: freight received, twelve thousand, two hundred and thirty-three dollars and sixty-eight cents; freight forwarded, twelve thousand, five hundred and forty-three dollars, and seventy-two cents; local tickets, five thousand, five hundred and forty-two dollars, and seventy-seven cents; coupon tickets, six hundred and sixty-three dollars and sixty-three cents. Most of the fast and through trains stop at Olin making it a desirable point for passenger traffic.

THE TOWN OF OLIN INCORPORATED.

On September 12, 1878, a petition was filed in the Circuit Court of Jones county, signed by numerous citizens of the town, praying for the incorporation of the town of Olin to include "section number 13, township 83, range 3. That in said section are located the towns of Rome, Walnut Fork, Smith's Addition to Olin and Cronkhite's Addition to Olin" and, "that the name proposed for said incorporated town shall be Olin."

To this petition the affidavit of T. J. Townsend was attached to the effect that he had made an enumeration of the number of inhabitants in the proposed limits of the town of Olin, and that there was an actual population therein of three hundred and ninety-two persons.

The petition was signed by thirty-two citizens as follows: F. S. Dunklee, W. Southwick, John O. French, H. Blackmarr, C. W. B. Derr, J. W. Howe, A. E. Blahney, N. Barnhard, J. Figely, W. F. Duncan, W. N. Dicus, James Dayton, D. E. Rummel, O. A. Dayton, C. H. Derr, M. G. Hull, T. J. Townsend, J. G.

Bates, S. L. Easterly, William Gillman, R. W. Kaufman, E. E. Smith, William Rummel, William Scoles, E. Bedell, J. S. Glick, R. S. Blackmarr, A. F. Ely, John M. Price, John Scoles, J. Myers, B. H. Miller.

At the September term, 1878, of the circuit court, the petition was considered and the prayer of the petitioners granted. H. M. Remley, John S. Stacy, C. H. Derr, S. L. Easterly and F. S. Dunshee were appointed by the court as commissioners to hold an election.

By order of the commissioners, notice was given of an election to be held at the schoolhouse in the town of Olin on the 12th day of November, 1878, for the purpose of submitting to the qualified electors the question of the incorporation.

At the election held on the 12th of November, 1878, there were eighty-eight votes cast, of which fifty-five were in favor of incorporation, and thirty-three were against cityhood.

Thereupon the same commissioners gave notice that an election would be held at the office of B. H. Miller on the 20th day of January, 1879, for the purpose of electing the following named officers who should hold their respective offices until the first election of officers of said town to-wit: One mayor, one recorder, and five trustees.

The election was held at the time and place stated. The total vote was seventy-nine votes. For the office of mayor E. Bedell and F. S. Dunklee each received forty-eight votes, and upon drawing lots, E. Bedell was successful and was declared elected mayor. James Tarbox received ninety-six votes and was declared elected recorder. The five trustees elected were: D. E. Rummel, fifty-three; S. L. Easterly, fifty-two; W. F. Duncan, fifty-two; Jno. M. Price, fifty-two; E. E. Smith, fifty-two.

The first meeting of the town council was held January 21, 1879, and the first official action taken was a motion that "B. H. Miller be employed to draft ordinances for the government of the town."

At the meeting of January 31st, of that year, F. S. Dunklee was elected treasurer; L. E. Rue, marshal; B. H. Miller, assessor; G. W. Miller, street commissioner.

The new town government was now well under way. Frequent meetings of the town legislature were held, and the work of adopting suitable ordinances for the government of the town, went on merrily.

The meetings of the council were held in private offices and stores until the year 1886, and at the meeting on December 13th of that year, the minutes of the proceedings reveal the cost of furnishing the council room, to-wit: Lumber, forty-six dollars and seventy cents; brick, three dollars; putting up chimney, two dollars; lamps, four dollars; table, five dollars and fifty cents; paint, nine dollars and eighty-five cents; painting and ceiling, nine dollars; seven chairs, ten dollars; stove and pipe, sixteen dollars; nails, two dollars; door, one dollar and eighty-five cents; total, one hundred and seven dollars and ninety cents.

The first annual election of town officers was held on March 3, 1879, at which one hundred and twenty-two votes were cast and the following officers elected: Mayor, E. Bedell; recorder, H. M. Jeffries; treasurer, S. L. Easterly; assessor, J. B. Ingersoll; marshal, L. E. Rue; street commissioner, G. W. Miller;

council: J. W. Jamison, Wm. Scoles, W. H. Dicus, Jas. Dayton, J. A. White and C. L. Porter.

The official life of the town has been without any peculiar incidents. Invariably good officers have been elected, and the trust imposed has been faithfully executed. The best interests of the municipality have been carefully safeguarded, and while mistakes may have been made, they were mistakes of judgment. The town is in a healthy condition financially.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF OLIN.

Officers elected January 20, 1879; and appointed until annual election: Mayor, E. Bedell; recorder, James Tarbox; council: D. E. Rummel, S. L. Easterly, W. F. Duncan, Jno. M. Price, E. E. Smith; treasurer, F. S. Dunklee; assessor, B. H. Miller; marshal, L. E. Rue; street commissioner, G. W. Miller.

1879—Mayor, E. Bedell—N. Barnhard; recorder, H. M. Jeffries; treasurer, S. L. Easterly; assessor, J. B. Ingersoll; marshal, L. E. Rue—J. G. Bates; street commissioner, G. W. White; council: J. W. Jamison, Wm. Scoles, W. H. Dicus, Jas. Dayton, J. A. White, C. L. Porter.

1880—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, R. S. Blackmarr; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, J. B. Ingersoll; trustees: J. W. Howe, F. S. Dunklee, E. R. Sealls, W. H. Dicus, Wm. Scoles, J. A. White; marshal, J. L. Pike; street commissioner, F. E. Rogers.

1881—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, F. E. Rogers; trustees: K. T. Lamb, F. S. Dunklee, J. A. White, J. W. Howe, E. R. Sealls, W. H. Dicus; marshal, Wm. Scoles.

1882—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, A. E. Blahney; assessor, H. B. Harrison; trustees: J. L. Pike, W. F. Duncan, Geo. B. Woods, W. H. Dicus, K. T. Lamb, E. R. Sealls.

1883—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, A. E. Blahney; assessor, H. B. Harrison; trustees: Wm. Rummel, W. H. Dicus, S. W. Reed, K. T. Lamb, W. F. Duncan, J. L. Pike.

1884—Mayor, W. H. Dicus; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, A. E. Blahney; assessor, Jas. A. Tarbox; street commissioner, Daniel Starry; marshal, J. E. Jones; council: K. T. Lamb, L. H. Peck, S. W. Reed, W. F. Duncan, Wm. Rummel, J. L. Pike.

1885—Mayor, W. H. Dicus; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, G. F. Rummel; assessor, Jas. A. Tarbox; marshal, D. N. Devoe; street commissioner, W. L. Vrooman; council: S. W. Reed, W. F. Duncan, Geo. M. Wolfe, K. T. Lamb, L. H. Peck, Wm. Rummel.

1886—Mayor, W. H. Dicus; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, J. A. Tarbox; street commissioner, H. C. Mershon; marshal, J. H. Barnhill; council: E. E. Snyder, C. A. Beard, G. F. Rummel, W. F. Duncan, L. H. Peck, K. T. Lamb, S. W. Reed.

1887—Mayor, E. E. Snyder; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, J. A. Tarbox; marshal, D. N. Devoe; street commissioner, S. W. Reed; council: L. M. Carpenter, W. Scott, Benedict Sherman, G. F. Rummel, S. W. Reed, W. F. Duncan.

1888—Mayor, E. E. Snyder; recorder, A. J. Burke; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; marshal, John A. Kinton; council, B. H. Miller, Benedict Sherman, S. W. Reed, C. M. Beam, L. M. Carpenter, W. Scott.

1889—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, G. H. Monroe; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; street commissioner, S. W. Reed, marshal, J. L. Pike; council: E. H. Stivers, E. R. Sealls, E. E. Snyder, W. Scott, W. Sherman.

1890—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, G. H. Monroe; treasurer, D. E. Rummel; street commissioner, S. W. Reed; marshal, W. H. Gordon; council: E. E. Snyder, J. L. Pike, W. H. Green, E. H. Stivers, E. R. Sealls, F. E. Austin.

1891—Mayor, B. H. Miller; recorder, W. B. Brock; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; street commissioner, A. Green; marshal, A. E. Porter; council: F. E. Austin, S. W. Reed, E. R. Sealls, J. L. Pike, W. H. Green, E. H. Stivers.

1892—Mayor, H. C. Freeman; recorder, A. A. Cole; treasurer, D. Bittner; assessor, J. E. Derr; street commissioner, L. T. Renne; marshal, H. M. Clothier; council: A. J. Dalby, W. H. Green, W. H. Crain, F. E. Austin, J. L. Pike, S. W. Reed.

1893—Mayor, H. C. Freeman; recorder, A. A. Cole; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, J. E. Derr; street commissioner, Wm. Fisher; marshal, R. R. Arnold; council: D. E. Rummel, W. B. Brock, J. D. Saum, W. H. Green, A. J. Dalby, F. E. Austin.

1894—Mayor, H. C. Freeman; clerk, A. A. Cole, treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; council: J. D. Saum, E. R. Sealls, A. J. Dalby, W. B. Brock, W. H. Green, D. E. Rummel.

1895—Mayor, W. B. Brock; clerk, H. G. A. Harper; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; street commissioner, J. L. Pike; marshal, H. M. Clothier; council: L. M. Carpenter, D. N. DeVoe, D. E. Rummel, J. D. Saum, E. R. Sealls, Chas. Southwick.

1896—Mayor, D. E. Rummel; clerk, W. J. McDonald; treasurer, E. E. Snyder; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; council: E. R. Sealls, W. H. Crain, Chas. Southwick, D. N. DeVoe, J. D. Saum, L. M. Carpenter.

1897—Mayor, H. D. Freeman—I. B. Southwick; clerk, W. J. McDonald—E. E. Clothier; treasurer, K. T. Lamb; assessor, C. W. B. Derr; council: E. E. Snyder, A. J. Dalby, L. M. Carpenter, Chas. Southwick, Gilbert Blahney, W. H. Crain.

1898—Mayor, Nathan Potter; clerk, A. E. Blahney; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. N. Sealls; council: Gilbert Blahney, G. W. Huber, E. E. Snyder, W. H. Crain, A. J. Dalby, Chas. Southwick.

1899—Mayor, Nathan Potter; clerk, A. E. Blahney—C. P. Rummel; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: J. A. White, Chas. Southwick, E. E. Snyder, Gilbert Blahney, Geo. W. Huber, A. J. Dalby.

1900—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, C. P. Rummel; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: E. E. Snyder, T. Swanson, Gilbert Blahney, Wilber Starry, Chas. Southwick, G. W. Huber.

1901—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, C. P. Rummel; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. Scott, Wilber Starry, A. A. Cole, Chas. Southwick, E. E. Snyder, T. Swanson.

1902—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, John H. Peck; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. H. Crain, S. W. Flaherty, W. Scott, E. E. Snyder, Wilber Starry, T. Swanson.

1903—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, T. J. Cowan; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, W. E. Sealls; council: W. B. Brock, E. E. Snyder, S. W. Flaherty, W. H. Crain, Wilber Starry, W. Scott.

1904—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, T. J. Cowan; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. T. Gordon, H. C. Freeman, W. H. Crain, S. W. Flaherty, W. B. Brock, E. E. Snyder.

1905—Mayor, J. A. White; clerk, T. J. Cowan; treasurer, F. W. Port; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council, W. B. Brock, W. Houstman, F. E. Austin, Jacob Starry, H. C. Freeman, W. T. Gordon.

1906—Mayor, B. J. Laucamp; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treasurer, Gilbert Blahney; assessor, G. V. Sealls; council: W. B. Brock, C. E. Mershon, W. H. Crain, H. C. Freeman, W. T. Gordon, J. Starry.

1907—Mayor, B. J. Laucamp; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treasurer, Gilbert Blahney; assessor, F. W. Miller; council: W. T. Gordon, W. J. Pieper, F. E. Truax, J. Starry, W. B. Brock, C. E. Mershon.

1908—Mayor, S. W. Flaherty; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treas., Gilbert Blahney; assessor, H. H. Freeman; council: C. E. Mershon, W. T. Gordon, F. D. Lawson, W. J. Pieper, W. H. Crain, H. E. Carter, W. B. Brock.

1909—Mayor, S. W. Flaherty; clerk, G. B. Macomber; treasurer, Gilbert Blahney; assessor, H. H. Freeman; council: H. E. Carter, W. B. Brock, W. J. Pieper, W. H. Crain, F. D. Lawson, C. E. Mershon; street commissioner, Jesse Ballou; marshal, A. G. Winchip.

THE FIRST PHYSICIAN.

The old settlers who have been consulted in regard to the matter, are not certain as to the party who is entitled to the credit of being the first physician in Rome. It seems certain, however, that Dr. Badoff was practicing at that place in 1859. Dr. Potter, Dr. Hardy and Dr. Redout were among the early physicians. Since the early days, Olin has been fortunate in having in her midst, medical men of ability and prominence.

K. T. LAMB—MERCHANT.

K. T. Lamb, the senior member of the present mercantile firm of Lamb & Son, is entitled to the credit of being the oldest merchant in town in point of continuous service as merchant. Mr. Lamb began business in Olin in the year 1876 as the junior member of the firm of D. R. Carpenter & Company, and has continued in business down to the present time. D. R. Carpenter & Company succeeded D. R. Carpenter who began business in 1861. The firm of D. R. Carpenter & Company, was composed of D. R. Carpenter, L. M. Carpenter and K. T. Lamb. This firm continued in business until 1880, when the firm was succeeded by the firm of Lamb, Carpenter & Lamb, composed of K. T. Lamb, L. M. Carpenter and C. C. Lamb. In 1885, this firm was succeeded by Lamb Brothers to-

wit: K. T. Lamb and C. C. Lamb. This firm continued the business until March 25, 1909, when Lamb Brothers dissolved partnership and the present firm of Lamb & Son succeeded to the business. The present firm of K. T. Lamb and Son, Roscoe Lamb, have a large and prosperous business. During his thirty-three years of service as merchant, K. T. Lamb has held the good will and esteem of the people of the entire community, and is a man of more than ordinary business ability. He has held various positions of trust and honor and never failed to fulfill the obligations imposed.

THE OLIN SCHOOL.

The excellence of the Olin high school, and the high grade of efficiency attained, entitles the institution to a place in the front rank in educational circles. From the time when Timothy Stivers taught the children of the pioneers in 1840, down until the erection of the present fine public school building, the cause of education in Olin has been given the attention it deserves.

The early records of the school board have been destroyed in the flames, and therefore this history is handicapped. The editor has likewise been disappointed in his efforts to secure some person who is familiar with the history to record for posterity the early struggles in behalf of education.

The following names appear in the school records as directors: L. H. Peck, D. E. Rummel, B. H. Miller, Jonathan Easterly, C. W. B. Derr, J. M. Rummel, E. R. Sealls, F. E. Austin, S. D. Easterly, J. A. White, R. D. Gordon, A. A. Cole, R. H. Shipton, Gilbert Blahney, H. F. Gordon, W. B. Brock, C. E. Mershon, M. M. White, J. L. Pike.

D. E. Rummel performed the duties of secretary of the school board continuously from July, 1897, until July, 1908. C. A. Brickley is now the efficient secretary.

The present school board: president, W. B. Brock; J. L. Pike, A. A. Cole, C. E. Mershon, Gilbert Blahney; secretary, C. A. Brickley; treasurer, K. T. Lamb.

The principals during the past twenty years have been: Charles R. Scroggie, C. E. Crabb, Earl Mills, M. F. Moine, A. J. Jones, S. C. Dickinson, T. J. Cowan. The latter has been principal during the past ten years.

The teachers for the present year, 1909, are: principal, Geo. W. Fellows; assistant principal, Miss Flora B. Rees; grammar, Miss Carrie Miller, of Onslow; intermediate, Miss Laura Miller; primary, Miss Jessie Fawcett; second primary, Miss Effie N. Starry; music, Miss Jessie Porter.

The report of the principal, Earl Mills, for the month of September, 1895, shows the following figures: Number of pupils enrolled, one hundred and seventy-eight, average daily attendance, one hundred and sixty-three; per cent of attendance, ninety-four per cent; punctuality, 97 per cent; number neither absent nor tardy, sixty-four. The report for September, 1898, filed by the principal, S. C. Dickinson: Number enrolled, one hundred and ninety-one; average daily attendance, one hundred and seventy-seven; number neither absent nor tardy, one hundred and seventeen. The records do not show any similar reports recently.

At the annual election held March 9, 1903, the following proposition was submitted to the voters of the district: "Shall the independent district of Olin be

bonded for the sum of five per cent. on the assessed valuation of 1903 for the purpose of erecting a new school building on the old site?"

On this proposition there were one hundred and twenty-nine votes cast in favor of the proposition and twenty-seven votes against it. On the same proposition there were forty votes cast by women, of which thirty-eight were in favor of the question and two were against it.

From the secretary's minutes we find that the bid of R. H. Fisher of Cedar Rapids, for nine thousand, eight hundred and eighty-five dollars was accepted and he was awarded the contract for building the fine school edifice that now graces Olin. The building was to be finished October 1, 1903.

The contract for plumbing and heating was awarded to G. W. Huber of Olin for the sum of five hundred and fifty dollars.

The new school building, which was erected on the site of the old school building, is a credit to the town; it is modern in its equipments, and from the standpoint of architecture, it is an ornament to the town.

The school library is of valuable assistance to the pupils. It now contains about one thousand volumes, and the books are of practical value.

The school history would not be complete without bestowing a reward of genuine merit to encourage a similar record. It is a pleasure to record the achievements of Clarence Cole, son of Mr. and Mrs. A. A. Cole, and a graduate of the school in the class of 1905. During his twelve years of school life, from the time he entered the primary room as a little tot of five years, until he graduated with the class of 1905, he was neither absent nor tardy a single day. The constancy and persistency of the young man is deserving of commendation. Such faithfulness is rare and its discipline will be of inestimable value. Since graduation Mr. Cole was an employe in the office of *The Olin Recorder* until July, 1908, when he became foreman in the office of *The Tipton Conservative*. He remained in this position until August 16, 1909, when he purchased and took possession as sole proprietor of *The Coggon Monitor*. On August 13, 1908, he was married to Miss Hallie Claney. As in his school life, when he was at roll call every day for the entire period of twelve years, so in his home life, he can be depended on to be at business every day and at home every night, unless the absolute necessities of business call him elsewhere.

The first class to graduate from the high school was in 1888, when a class of four received diplomas. We give herewith the complete list of graduates by classes, together with their present address where known.

1888—Anson Barlow, deceased; Nettie Cunningham, Rose Rummel Smith; Hattie Pike, Sioux City.

1889—Will J. Duncan, Lovinia, Iowa; Ola Stuart-Easterly, Olin; Maude Everhart-Helmer, Mechanicsville; Nellie Hess-Mershon, Olin; Will E. Sealls, Lebanon, Missouri.

1890—J. F. Barlow, Anamosa; Ola Holmes-Brownell, Tacoma, Washington; M. A. Devoe, Atkins; Ada Easterly-Harper, Anamosa; Viola Tarbox-Lindley, Clayton, Illinois; Nettie Shipton-Marshall, deceased; E. F. Miller, Anamosa; Merton M. Miller, Anamosa; H. W. Miller, Cedar Rapids; Perry Shope, Laramie, Wyoming; A. H. Ford.

1891—F. D. Curttright, Rhodes, Iowa; F. W. Rummel, Hale; Jennie Rummel, Olin; Katie Barlow-Rummel, Clinton; Lettie Rummel-Simmons, Cedar Rapids.

1892—Zelma Renne-Devoe, Atkins; Chas. Jackson, Marion; Alice Hess-Myers, New Franklin, Missouri; Maud Williams-Orr, Marshalltown; Chas. P. Rummel, Clinton; Clarence Shipton, St. Louis.

1893—Inez Derr-Armstrong, Faulkton, South Dakota; Harry Burke, Chicago; John L. Cole, Olin; Adney Lane, Olin; Bertha Ellis McCormick, Olin; Effie N. Starry, Olin; Nora Sealls-Stingley, Olin; Stella Rummel-Striebe, Stanwood; Mae Taylor, Estherville; Harry Barlow, Jennie Schneider, Tipton.

1894—Gertrude Benfield, Laredo, Missouri; Charles Blackmar, Oelwein; Lilie M. Carpenter, deceased; Dessa Scott-Cooley, Wyoming; Irvin Dalby, Keler-ton, Iowa; Blanche Freeman-Halsey, What Cheer; George Lane, Olin; Mae Ireland-Nyquist, Bennett, Wisconsin; Candace White-Truax, Olin; John D. White; James Rooney, deceased.

1895—Albert Barker, Olin; Flora Coppes-Conley, Onslow; Bro. Easterly, Olin; Lester Easterly, deceased; Walter McCormick, Olin; Ellen Burke-Palmer, Chicago; John H. Peck, Iowa City; Harry Rummel, Fairbanks; Della Easterly-Sealls, Lebanon, Missouri; Ernest Sherman, Nora Springs; Libbie Brickley-Day, Irene Renne-Ireland.

1896—No class.

1897—Clarence Brickley, Olin; Effie B. Glick, Olin; Clyde Jeffries, Des Moines; E. L. McConkie, Mechanicsville; James McCormick, Olin; George F. Peck, Clinton; Luella Miller.

1898—Frances Lamb-Metcalf, Cedar Rapids; J. S. Moffett, Tulsa, Oklahoma; Oren S. Reed, Oelwein; Ellsworth Sherman, Maxwell; S. H. White Chicago; Ray Whitmore, Olin; Claude B. Harrison.

1899—Lee March, Grinnell; Jay McCormick, Olin; James Moreland, Olin; Blanche Renne-Rankin, Mason City; Maude Moreland-Sarby, Olin; Zirl Southwick, Moville.

1900—No class.

1901—Nettie A. Brown, Olin; Dora Sherman-John, Maxwell; Ada Gordon-Rorah, Cedar Rapids; Vera Wood-Rorah, Hale; Zelma Jones-Spear, Stanwood; Clara Sherman-Stephens, Anamosa.

1902—Lulu Clothier-Fortney, Olin; Jennie Brickley-Purcell, Olin; Elsie Ella Scott, Olin; Virginia White, Olin.

1903—Verva Brainard, Olin; Helen Lamb-Crissman, Olin; Grace Mershon-Chamberlain, Edmond, Oklahoma; Frank Easterly, Olin; William W. Green, Denver, Colorado; Hazel Jeffries-Hayden, Olin; Rachel Mershon-Ashley, Olin; Roy Moreland, Olin.

1904—Olga Wood-Cruise, Hale; Maude Streeter-Freeman, Chicago; Ward Kent, Olin; Leone Cronkhite-Kiburz, Monticello; Ray Stivers, Olin, John Brickley.

1905—Maud Slife-Ballou, Olin; Mayme Byerly, Olin; Bertha Streeter-Calkins, Olin; Clarence Cole, Coggon; Ralph Glenn, Olin; Elsie Green, Olin; Chauncey Houstman, Olin; Laura Miller, Olin; Ada Peak-Monroe, Olin; George Houstman, deceased.

1906—Marie Austin, Cedar Rapids; Paul Burch, Olin; Charlie Copes, Ferris Miller, Olin; Cora Porter, Olin; Charlie Stiles, Percy Wolf, Olin.

1907—Frank Copes, Olin; Lowell Jeffries, student Des Moines; Clayton Stone, Oelwein.

1908—Ethyl Blahney, Nellie Clothier, Marjorie White, Charles Porter, all of Olin.

1909—Alma Crain, Olin; Zella Lane-Smith, Morley; James Robert Shaw, Olin.

OLIN AND THE PRESS.

"THE OLIN TIMES."

The first newspaper ever published in Olin was taken from the press, July 19, 1874. F. W. Arlan was the editor and proprietor. This publication was a five column, eight page paper, with four pages of home print, and bore the heading of "*The Olin Times*." In politics *The Times* was independent. The subscription price was two dollars per year if paid in advance, with fifty cents additional if not paid in six months. The advertising rates were ten cents per inch per week, and eighty dollars per year per column.

Among the first advertisers in *The Times* were F. E. Rogers, notary public; J. A. White, physician and surgeon; J. W. Jamison, attorney-at-law; B. H. Miller, justice of the peace and notary public; W. F. Potter, physician and surgeon; R. J. Anderson, veterinarian; Paul Rue, proprietor of the basket factory; G. W. Miller, meat market; Aaron Luther, stone and brick mason; Wesley Southwick, carpenter and builder; Ben Wade, photographer; Miss Lilly Lamb, millinery; E. E. Smith, proprietor of the flour mill; E. R. Sealls, landlord of the Olin house; W. J. Ross, saloon and restaurant; F. S. Dunklee, furniture and undertaking; D. R. Carpenter & Company, general merchants.

The life of *The Olin Times* was of short duration, and less than two years after its first appearance, publication was suspended.

"THE OLIN RECORDER."

On the 23d day of June, 1880, *The Olin Recorder* made its debut into the field of journalism, and the blushing maiden gradually blossomed into a winsome youth of ripened maturity, and without intermission, this publication has continued to make its weekly visit into the homes of the people. C. H. Monger was the first editor and proprietor. The paper was democratic in politics, and those who remember *The Recorder* under this proprietorship, will recall that the editor was a strong and fearless writer.

The first advertisers in *The Recorder* were: H. Miller, restaurant; A. T. Wilkins & Son, meat market; W. H. Dicus, physician and surgeon; J. A. White, physician and surgeon; S. L. Easterly, hardware; W. F. Duncan, harness shop; A. J. Burke, boots and shoes; B. H. Miller, attorney-at-law; O. A. Dayton, painter; D. R. Carpenter & Company, general merchants; H. H. Waldo, liveryman; J. O. French, lumber dealer; Lane & Curttright, blacksmith; N. M. Ever-

hart, general merchant; G. C. Yopst, restaurant; J. F. Townsend, manufacturer of spring and farm wagons; W. H. Ellis, blacksmith; D. E. Rummel, drugs and medicines; E. H. Jordon, landlord of the Olin House; J. W. Howe, general merchant; R. S. Blackmarr, jewelry; F. S. Dunklee, furniture and undertaker.

After publishing the *Recorder* for a few months, Mr. Monger sold the business to A. J. Burke and B. H. Miller. A few months later, Mr. Miller retired and Mr. Burke became the sole editor and proprietor.

On June 28, 1892, fire broke out in Olin and *The Recorder* office was entirely destroyed by the flames, including all the presses and materials. About a month later, Mr. Burke had installed new presses and material and resumed the publication of *The Recorder*.

March 19, 1896, A. A. Cole and brother, J. L. Cole, purchased the plant, and became the owners, the style of the firm being Cole Brothers. A. A. Cole took charge of the editorial work and business management, and his brother, J. L. Cole, took charge of the mechanical business. Shorty after Cole Brothers became owners of the paper, they put in a new cylinder press, added new type and other printers' material, greatly improving the paper, making it a six column quarto with four pages of home print.

On February 28, 1907, J. L. Cole retired from the firm and A. A. Cole became sole editor and publisher, and is the editor and proprietor at the present time. Mr. Cole employs three men in the composing room. Ray R. Cole, the eldest son, is the foreman in the office; and the other compositors are Karl G. Mershon and Glenn F. Cole, the latter being the youngest son of the editor.

The *Recorder* has a good subscription list and a liberal advertising patronage. Among the regular advertisers are: Lamb & Son, general merchants; Gilbert Blahney, groceries and hardware; The First National Bank; The Citizens Savings Bank; The Oxford Junction Light, Power & Mill Company; G. B. Macomber, drugs and medicines; Paul Burch, drugs and medicines; M. F. Miles, agent for the Brush Runabouts; The Olin Lumber Company; W. Scott & Son, meat market; Mershon's Sons, general merchants; Dr. F. E. Truax, dentist; A. A. Cole, attorney-at-law; R. D. Gordon, general merchant; C. L. Fulton, hardware and farm implements; F. D. Lawson, harness and buggies.

The *Recorder* is republican in politics, and its editor has been quite prominent and influential in political circles for a number of years.

THE OLIN FIRES.

The flames of Vulcan have been cruel to the town of Olin. In fact few towns in the county have been obliged to contend with the destructive forces of fire to a greater extent than this principal town in Rome township.

On two occasions the flames have laid waste a stretch of territory in the commercial center of the town. First in the spring of 1876, all the business houses on the east side of the principal business street were totally destroyed, entailing a loss of several thousands of dollars. All on the east side were destroyed except the frame building where Lawson's harness shop now stands at the south end. The heroic work of the bucket brigade alone saved this morsel from the hungry tongues of fire.

Again on June 27, 1892, fire broke out in the business district of the town. The fire was confined to the west side of the business street and made a clean sweep, except as before, by the heroic work of the fire brigade, a frame building or two on the south end were saved. The fire originated in Port's drug store and continued its ravages until it had destroyed that place of business, Peck & Rummel's hardware, Mason's restaurant, Scott & Easterly's meat market, *The Olin Recorder* office, a grocery store, in all six places of business had nothing but ashes left to tell the place where before was the scene of business activity. The loss was about thirty thousand dollars with only partial insurance.

This fire was believed to have been of incendiary origin, though no positive proof has ever been presented to bring the guilty party to justice. It was this fire that also destroyed the early records of the township, and the school records, and also other valuable papers and documents.

Out of the ashes of these conflagrations have arisen substantial business houses that would do credit to any town. Many of them are of brick and are modern in their architectural design. There have been other visitations from the fire god, though the two here mentioned stand out decidedly more prominent.

BANKING.

The history of banking in Olin begins with the establishment of the Bank of Olin by E. E. Snyder in 1885. It was a private banking institution. This bank continued under the same business management until December 14, 1904, when the proprietor made an assignment for the benefit of creditors. This proved to be the most disastrous financial crash in the history of Jones county, and especially outside of banking circles, the failure created quite a sensation. Criminal charges were preferred against Mr. Snyder who pleaded guilty to receiving a small deposit when he knew he was insolvent, and for this offense Judge J. H. Preston imposed a fine of one hundred dollars. The other indictments were dismissed. Mr. Snyder proved to be a poor judge of securities and this was what led to the downfall of the bank. Money was loaned out with insufficient security to parties who were not otherwise financially responsible. It was these borrowers who were the beneficiaries of the bank, rather than the proprietor.

The second bank to organize in Olin was the Citizens Savings Bank. This solid institution organized May 6, 1899, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, which was later increased to twenty thousand dollars. The officers and directors at the time of organization were: President, John Moreland; vice-president, W. H. Crain; cashier, H. W. Flenniken; Allen Edleman, Jas. Snoddy, John Blahney, J. D. Saum, George Schollman.

The bank has enjoyed a steady growth and liberal patronage. It has deposits in the approximate sum of one hundred thousand dollars, and has the confidence of the people.

The present offices and directors are: President, W. H. Crain; vice-president, Gilbert Blahney; cashier, H. W. Flenniken; C. J. Brickley, J. D. Saum, C. W. Murfield, John McMurrin, R. H. Russell, John Moreland.

The third bank organized, was the First National Bank of Olin. This was on February 1, 1905. Its capital stock was twenty-five thousand dollars. The

officers were: President, Geo. L. Schoonover; vice-president, Geo. W. Huber; cashier, M. H. Crissman; L. M. Carpenter, H. D. Miller, Park Chamberlain, W. T. Shaw, H. D. Myrick. This bank was organized a few weeks after the failure of Snyder's bank, and because of the feeling of distrust which this failure caused throughout the entire community, the National Bank had considerable courage to ask for the confidence and patronage of the people. But the incorporators were men of unquestionable financial standing, and the bank was soon on a good financial basis. At the end of a month and a half, the bank had over forty thousand dollars in deposits. The present deposits amount to over one hundred and twenty-five thousand dollars.

The present officers and directors are: President, Geo. L. Schoonover; vice-president, L. M. Carpenter; cashier, M. H. Crissman; H. D. Miller, Park Chamberlain, C. E. Walston.

The bank has recently moved into its handsome and comfortable home on the corner of Jackson and Second streets.

A more particular statement of the relative condition of the present banks of Olin will be found under the chapter on "Banks and Banking."

WATER WORKS.

On May 2, 1898, a petition numerously signed by the citizens of Olin was presented to the town council asking that a special election be held to vote on the question of bonding the town for five thousand dollars to put in a system of water works and fire apparatus. The prayer of the petitioners was cheerfully granted by the council, and June 6th of that year was named as the day for such special election. The official record is silent in regard to the vote on this proposition, but as Olin now enjoys a splendid water works system, the proposition must have carried.

The water works system was put in during the early season of 1899. The town had much the same experience as Oxford Junction and Wyoming, only less so, in securing sufficient water mains. The system of spiral rivet steel pipes were being put in, but their weakness was discovered, and the steel pipes were discarded.

A well was sunk at the north end of town along the creek, but after considerable money had been spent in trying to make the well satisfactory, the location was abandoned, and the present well became the source of supply, in 1907.

A reservoir of over five hundred barrel capacity, with air pressure, furnishes a constant supply of pure water for all purposes. A twelve horse power engine does the pumping. There is over a mile of water mains, covering the principal parts of the town. Nineteen fire hydrants located at proper points along the mains, are a valuable protection against fire.

H. C. Mershon is the present efficient water superintendent. He is an important man in the practical organism of the town. Besides having charge of the water works and pumping station, he is the official weigh master. The city scales being located at the pumping station a short distance south of the depot.

During the year 1905, a special election was held on the proposition of granting a franchise to W. W. Lenker, of Williamsburg, to establish a gas plant for

lighting, heat and fuel for twenty-five years. By vote of the people, the franchise was granted by a majority of thirty-nine. For some reason, the rights granted by the franchise were never exercised, and the gas plant has not yet been established.

The previous year, 1904, a special election had been held on the proposition of granting a twenty-five years franchise to the Maquoketa Light & Heat Company for a gas plant for fuel and illuminating purposes, but the people were a majority against the proposition.

ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

The town of Olin has decided to be up to the times and will soon discard the gasoline street lamps and have her streets lighted by electricity. By a vote of eighty-nine to one, the people of Olin at a special election held June 21, 1909, voted a franchise to the Oxford Junction Light, Power & Mill Company, to light its streets and furnish other electric power.

The town council has entered into a contract with this company by which the latter is to furnish for street lighting purposes two arc lights of one thousand two hundred candle power, eighteen incandescent lights of thirty-two candle power, and furnish the power for pumping at the water works station. An all day light service is to be maintained, although the street lights will be turned out at midnight. Ere these lines reach the reader, the electric light service will be in full operation.

ORGANIZATIONS.

THE OLIN VOLUNTEER FIRE COMPANY. This beneficial, self-sacrificing and protective association, was organized in the spring of 1899. On several occasions, the people had been called to view, in helplessness the ravages and destructiveness of the flames. Their beautiful city in a single night had been turned from a cheerful and prosperous business center, to a mass of blackened ruins.

When the water works had been established in the town, this volunteer company of fire fighters was organized. In December, 1900, the council purchased five hundred feet of hose. A hose cart was also purchased. Since the organization, the company has not been called upon to perform any large stunts in the fire fighting line. There have been a few small blazes, and it is hoped their helpful services will never be needed.

The membership of the company is twenty in number with the following officers: Chief, Gilbert Blahney; first assistant, E. R. Easterly; second assistant, J. A. Glick; secretary, A. E. Barker; treasurer, W. Starry. The firemen's annual tournament is an event of prominence, and is a credit to the firemen.

THE OLIN CORNET BAND. Very few towns in the county have a better equipped or more efficient musical organization than Olin at the present time. In fact, it has been doubted if the town was ever in a more healthful condition musically than is now enjoyed by the people of Olin.

The present company of musicians was organized October 19, 1904. The band has eighteen instruments with the following players: G. B. Macomber, leader

bf cornet; Ernest Westphal, bf cornet; E. Mitchell, first bf cornet; W. A. Kent, second bf cornet; Roscoe Lamb, ef cornet; P. A. Burch, piccolo; Ferris Miller, first bf clarionet; Victor Brock, second bf clarionet; C. A. Brickley, manager first alto; N. Mershon, Wilber Taylor, J. Porter, altos; K. Miller, first tenor; G. Cole, second tenor; H. Davidson, trombone; Ray Cole, baritone; Ivan Miller, tuba; Percy Wolf, bf bass; L. Lunswager, bass drum; K. Mershon, tenor drum.

THE OLIN COMMERCIAL CLUB. The business men of Olin believe that in union there is strength and that the best interests of the town commercially and from a business standpoint, can best be fostered and secured by united action. The business men are anxious to see all lines of activity and industry developed. There is more in life than the mere accumulation of dollars and in the acquisition of a fortune. The best interests of the town includes the cultivation of a healthy moral atmosphere, the development of a strong manhood and womanhood, the building up of character, the beautifying of the town in its streets and lawns and its homes, the encouragement of industries and the growth of education in general.

With all these thoughts in view, the Olin Commercial Club was organized September 14, 1905, with the following members: A. A. Cole, C. E. Mershon, H. W. Flenniken, W. B. Brock, M. W. White, S. W. Flaherty, Thos. Edleman, Geo. W. Huber, Gilbert Blahney, M. H. Crissman, F. D. Lawson, W. H. Crain, Lamb Brothers, G. B. Macomber, L. H. Peck, O. A. Dayton, E. H. Mershon, H. G. Halsey, Wilber Starry, R. E. Stubbs.

The officers are: C. E. Mershon, president; A. A. Cole, secretary; H. W. Flenniken, treasurer.

The club does its work without much display. Suggestions are made to the town council, improvements are inaugurated, and the general welfare is always borne in mind.

JONES COUNTY POULTRY FANCIERS' ASSOCIATION. This association of poultry fanciers was organized January 8, 1906. A meeting had been called in the Opera House on that date for the purpose of organizing an association of this kind. E. N. Fortney was chosen as chairman of the meeting and W. B. Brock, secretary. The subject was fully discussed and the association organized with the following officers: President, Mrs. M. C. Daly; vice-president, E. N. Fortney; secretary, W. B. Brock; treasurer, Mrs. L. J. Streeter. The executive committee: F. E. Truax, Thos. Elliot, L. D. Stubbs, Wm. Daly, L. J. Streeter.

The object of the association, as stated in its constitution, was to promote and encourage the breeding of fancy poultry. The third week in January was fixed as the annual show date, and U. J. Shanklin retained as judge for the show. Good shows were held at the time fixed in 1906, 1907 and 1908. Good exhibits were had, the entries numbering from three hundred to five hundred birds. The show did not prove financially successful, although otherwise, the object of the association was attained.

A similar association has now been organized at Anamosa, and the Olin organization has been discontinued.

THE TWENTIETH CENTURY CLUB. This is one of the prominent ladies' clubs of Olin, and is decidedly literary in its character. When first organized, the Chautauqua course was followed. The charter members were: Mrs. C. C. Lamb,

Mrs. Amy Easterly, Mrs. Alice Port, Mrs. Ella Scott, Mrs. E. E. Snyder, Mrs. Viola Lindley, Lulu Port, Miss Martha Herrick, Mrs. T. J. Cowan.

In 1906, the club was divided into three branches, viz., literary, musical and domestic science. The latter branch has survived and is now a flourishing club in itself and is known as the Domestic Science Department of the Twentieth Century Club. Its membership is limited to twenty and it meets once each month at the homes of the members. The course of study as found in the Study Book by the International School of Home Economics is followed.

The present officers and members are: President, Mrs. Gilbert Blahney; vice-president, Mrs. W. S. Scott; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. John Moffit; Mrs. W. B. Brock, Mrs. H. E. Carter, Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, Mrs. M. H. Crissman, Mrs. Amy Easterly, Mrs. F. W. Port, Mrs. W. C. Peck, Mrs. Ella Sherman, Mrs. Payson Scott, Mrs. Pearl Swanson, Mrs. M. Fortney, Mrs. K. T. Lamb, Mrs. G. B. Macomber, Mrs. H. Flenniken, Mrs. Ed. Mershon, Mrs. J. J. Kidder. The honorary members: Mrs. Percy Lamb, Mrs. Willis Jordan, Mrs. Verba Brainard, Miss Lulu Bender.

The programs given by the club are interesting, instructive and practical. The members take an active interest in the study and the club is well maintained.

THE OLIN-MORLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY. The first telephone organization in Olin was the Merritt Telephone Company in 1900. The Morley Telephone Company extended its lines into town in 1901. Another line called the St. John line came into town the same year. Out of these lines developed the Olin-Morley Telephone Company. Good service is maintained. J. W. Lyon is now the Central, and also looks after the repairs necessary on the several lines. H. S. Merritt is president, W. E. Tallman is secretary, and Roy Easterly, treasurer.

The telephone is now a business necessity in Olin, and every business house, and many of the residences in town and in the country tributary, enjoy the pleasure and convenience of this necessity.

THE OLIN CREAMERY. This once bustling dairy institution has joined the forces of the past industries, and history can only record the fact that the creamery once existed and did a flourishing business. The creamery was organized about 1880 by D. R. Carpenter & Company, and the business of the institution was conducted for several years by this firm. C. L. Passmore became the proprietor in the year 1894. After a few years' experience in the creamery business, this proprietor was succeeded by Condit & Swanson. In 1906 the creamery closed its doors. The building is now being used as an ice house by Frank Knight, the ice man.

THE OLIN TILE AND BRICK COMPANY. This industry began operations about the year 1883, with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars. The plant was located at the north edge of town. Lew Parsons became proprietor in 1898. About the year 1903, the industry went out of existence, the machinery being now used in the brick and tile works at Center Junction.

DON A. CARPENTER POST NO. 191, G. A. R.

The Don A. Carpenter Post, No. 191, G. A. R., was organized at Olin in 1883. We have been unable to secure much data in regard to the organization

other than the names of those who have been members. The ranks have become thinned as must be inevitable with the advance of years. The soldier boys who yet survive are none the less patriotic because of age, and the sound of the fife and drum yet brings to them the same stirring emotions as in the days of 61-65. The present officers are: D. E. Rummel, commander; J. L. Pike, S. C.; Albert Green, J. C.; Henry Glick, Adj.; J. A. White, surgeon.

We give herewith the names of the soldier boys who have been members of this post since its organization, together with the name of their company:

David E. Rummel, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Albert Green, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; John A. Stuart, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Riley Arnold, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Wm. H. Glick, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; John M. Price, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Uzal Barker, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Clement H. Lane, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Wm. H. Starry Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; H. C. Freeman, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Benedict Sherman, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Geo. Hammond, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; J. T. Brickley, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Manville Tarbox, Co. B, 9th Iowa Inf.; Robert H. Shipman, Co. A, 18th O. V. I.; Oliver P. Holmes, Co. H, 35th Iowa; Jas. Duncan, Co. H, 14th Iowa Inf.; William Duncan, Co. C, 82d Ill.; J. L. Pike, Co. K, 17th Iowa Inf.; Edward A. Dewey, Co. G, 31st Iowa; Frank D. Webb, Co. I, 23rd N. Y.; Wm. H. Dicus, Co. G, 1st Ill. Cav.; John A. White, Co. E, 11th Iowa Inf.; Samuel W. Reed, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Henry Benfield, Co. H, 8th Iowa Inf.; E. R. Sealls, Co. H, 35th Iowa Inf.; Nilas Vorhies, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; John C. Simpson, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Horatio H. Waldo, Co. E, 5th Iowa Cav.; Wm. H. Ellis, Co. K, 24th Iowa Inf.; Wm. Seeger, Co. F, 12th Ill. Inf.; Coleman Simonds, Co. B, 24th Iowa Inf.; Enos H. Stivers, Co. F, 5th Iowa Cav.; Gideon Jacobie, Co. D, 155 Ind.; Chas. Emerson, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Theo Clothier, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; W. L. Vrooman, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Simeon W. Cole, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; J. C. Austin, captain, Co. G, 31st Iowa Inf.; Andrew Jackson, Co. H, 177th Pa.; Elias V. Miller, Co. F, 13th Iowa; Wm. Fisher, Co. G, 104th Ohio; Samuel L. Walton, Co. —, 24th Lt. Art'y.; Wm. White, Co. K, 24th Iowa Inf.; Philander E. Olmstead, Co. I, 53 Ill.; James Slife, Co. G, 24th Iowa; Wm. H. Green, Co. E, 92 Ohio; Samuel Sawyer, Co. E, 169 N. Y.; Wm. Mills, Co. E, 15th Mich. Inf.; L. F. Renne, Co. —, 5th N. Y. Cav.; J. W. McClure, Co. F, 36th Ill.; Benj. W. Lucas, Co. G, 63d Ind. Inf.; C. L. Brock, J. L. Horton, —— McCartney, A. W. Hilton.

It is worthy of mention that at the time of the Decoration day exercises in 1909, the commander, D. E. Rummel was too ill to take part or be present at the exercises, and that the line of march of the school children was planned to pass the residence of the ill commander. This token of sympathy and respect was appreciated by the aged and invalid veteran.

No Ladies' Relief Corps has ever been organized at Olin. The ladies have taken part in the exercises of the day but have never organized.

THE OLIN COLLEGE.

Future generations will be able to glance backward to the time when a college was one of the educational institutions of Olin. Though its life was short, there

was a time in its career when the prospects for the future with a college of several hundred students were bright and promising. C. L. Porter, A. M., a graduate of Amherst College, was principal. Laura J. Hendy was teacher of music. Three distinct courses of study were presented—Preparatory, Scientific and Classical.

The studies taught were: Fundamental reading, spelling, writing, grammar, United States history, drawing, rhetoric, logic, elocution, mental and moral science, theory and practice of teaching, constitution of the United States; mathematics, arithmetic, bookkeeping, algebra, geometry, trigonometry, mensuration, surveying, conic sections, calculus. Natural Sciences—geography, geology, mineralogy, physiology, botany, natural history, astronomy. Languages—Greek, Latin, French and German. Music—Vocal and instrumental.

The college was organized September 1, 1878, and incorporated August 1, 1879. The enrollment the first year was forty-eight students. The trustees of the college were: A. J. Dalby, president; C. L. Porter, secretary; N. M. Everhart, treasurer; John Merritt, D. R. Carpenter, Andrew Coppes, John M. Rummel, W. V. Field, J. B. Ingersoll, J. A. White, J. W. Jamison, L. K. Rose, J. Scoles, J. Whitmore, Jonathan Easterly, F. S. Dunklee, C. H. Derr, John Hess, Jacob Starry, William Gordon.

Those who are familiar with the names of these trustees will recognize that the college had splendid backing, and the blighted hopes which befell the institution were a disappointment to these men.

There were ten graduates from the college at the commencement in the year 1880, and in fact this was the only class ever graduated. This class was composed of the following young men and women: A. A. Cole, G. F. Rummel, Carrie Hull, Will Fields, Flora Fields, Jas. Smith, Cora Perry, Miss Stivers.

The highest enrollment at any one time was seventy students. There were three instructors besides one music teacher. At the commencement exercises in 1880, the principal gave a word picture of the new college building which was to be constructed. It was to be a three-story building and to be located on the commanding knoll one-half mile west of town where Scott & Easterly's feed yard was afterward built. There were to be fifteen instructors, and accommodations for three hundred and fifty students. The money for this grand institution was partly pledged, and in fact with the above named trustees supporting the project, there were bright prospects for the future of the college. But "The best laid plans of mice and men, gang aft aglee," and the institution was never built. A female music teacher led the principal into some indiscretions of conduct, or rather the conduct of the principal and the music teacher was considered indiscreet and unbecoming. Furthermore the principal took an unnecessary part in the saloon and temperance agitation in the town at that time. These things and perhaps others caused the people to lose confidence in the principal. The people took sides on the question of the temperance agitation and on the question of indiscretion of conduct, and by the time the spring of 1881 arrived, it was found necessary to close the doors of the college. And thus ends the history of The Olin College.

THE OLIN CEMETERY.

There are few cemeteries in the county that are favored with a better location than the cemetery at Olin. It is indeed God's Acre and set on God's Hill, from the promontory of which the Promised Land flowing with milk and honey for miles around can be viewed and reviewed. The grounds are well cared for and the spot where loved ones lie buried are kept beautiful and held sacred in memory.

Some of the head stones in the cemetery indicate that burials were made as early as the '40s. For many years the cemetery was under the care of the township, and while the grounds were given attention, no attempt was made to keep the cemetery beautiful.

About in the early '40s, Samuel Easterly, N. B. Seeley, J. M. Rummel, and perhaps a few others became interested in the location and selection of burial spot. Money was raised by subscription and the original cemetery plat was purchased. The burials at first were rather promiscuous, very little regard being given to the orderly arrangement provided for later. For this reason, the early plat has very little arrangement of the graves or head stones.

About the year 1881, those interested in the cemetery decided that the best interests of the cemetery demanded the care of an organized body. And in this year the Olin Cemetery Association became an incorporated body. Unfortunately the early records of the association were wiped out of existence by the great fire of 1892. The first record now in existence dates from 1894. Beginning with this date we find the following names as directors: D. E. Rummel, Aaron Gearhart, B. H. Miller, A. J. Dalby, J. M. Rummel, L. M. Carpenter, John Easterly, Jos. Whitmore, I. B. Southwick, J. D. Saum, H. G. Halsey, D. C. Easterly, E. R. Sealls, K. T. Lamb, C. E. Mershon, J. W. McConkie.

At the annual meeting of the association held February 5, 1901, the articles of incorporation and by-laws of the association, were readopted, and placed on file in the county records. In 1907, a fine new fence was built around the cemetery grounds, and in the same year the arch was placed over the gate-way. In 1908, another acre of land was purchased for cemetery purposes; the sum of three hundred dollars being paid Tobias Swanson and Simeon Ballou for this acre. Nearly five acres are now being cared for, for cemetery purposes.

If one man, more than another, has given his attention to the welfare of the cemetery, D. E. Rummel would be that man. Since the association was organized, Mr. Rummel has been president the greater part of the time, and a member of the board of trustees all of the time. It was only when his health failed that he was obliged to leave this charge to others. The present officers of the association are: L. M. Carpenter, president; C. E. Mershon, secretary: K. T. Lamb, treasurer; J. W. McConkie, John Easterly.

At the meeting of the board of trustees held November 25, 1907, provision was made for the establishment of a trust fund. The object being that those who contributed twenty-five dollars or more to this trust fund, would be relieved from making annual contributions for the care of their lots. A number have taken advantage of this offer and the trust fund is now getting a nice start.

THE LADIES CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

As an aid to the Olin cemetery board, a number of the ladies of Olin, met at the home of Mrs. F. W. Miller March 2, 1909, at the earnest solicitation of Mrs. F. W. Miller and Mrs. Jane Blahney. To these two public spirited ladies is due the credit of organizing this helpful society.

Eighteen ladies responded to the invitation and were present at the meeting. The question of making the cemetery grounds more beautiful was fully discussed, and those present were agreed that the Ladies Cemetery Association should be organized as auxiliary to the Olin Cemetery Association.

The following officers were elected: president, Mrs. Jane Blahney; vice-president, Mrs. Albert E. Barker; secretary, Mrs. Vaughn Lindsey; treasurer, Miss Jennie Rummel.

Mrs. F. W. Miller collected donations to the amount of one hundred dollars to carry on the work of the society. The good services of the society has already been manifest in the appearance of the cemetery. Before these lines meet the eye of the reader, a fine cedar flag pole will be erected in the cemetery. the thoughtful donation of Mrs. J. W. Jamison of Cedar Rapids. The ladies society is a helpful and practical organization.

THE CHURCHES.

OLIN UNITED BRETHREN CHURCH. The date of May 20, 1884, marks the beginning of the church of the United Brethren in Christ in Olin, Iowa. Olin had long been the center from which the pastor of what was then known as "Big Woods" circuit radiated to serve the St. John, Union, Forest, Antioch, Center and White Oak churches; but not until the above date were steps taken to establish a church in Olin.

At the conference held in Lisbon in October, 1883, L. B. Hix was appointed pastor of Big Woods Circuit. On May 20, 1884, a class was organized in Olin consisting of eleven members from the St. John class, two from center class and three others making a membership of sixteen charter members. The first trustees were Jonathan Easterly, Andrew Minor and J. M. Rummel.

A subscription was started toward the erection of a church and on January 11, 1885, the building was dedicated to the services of God, at a cost of one thousand, seven hundred and fifty dollars. Bishop J. Weaver conducted the dedicatory services. A series of revival meetings were begun at the time of the dedication, and as a result therefrom, the work of the church was greatly strengthened. Over forty were converted and many others renewed their faith and allegiance. Twenty-eight members were added to the church. The Sunday school was organized February 20, 1885, and has always continued in a prosperous condition.

The circuit had owned a parsonage in the east side of town which was sold in the spring of 1890, and the purchase was made of the present site of the parsonage north of the church building. On June 4th, 1901, a meeting was held and the members decided to sell the old parsonage and build a new pastor's

home. Following this decision, the present neat and comfortable parsonage was built.

In the year 1898 improvements consisting of a choir gallery and a lecture room were made on the church building amounting to one thousand dollars.

The work of the church has been under the supervision of eleven pastors; Rev. L. B. Hix was pastor at the time of the organization and erection of the church. He was followed by Rev. W. Cunningham and Rev. E. Fathergill. The church had a very successful period under the labors of Rev. E. Harper, who served two pastorates, eight years in all. He was followed by Rev. A. B. Statton. It was during the pastorate of Rev. A. H. Hooker that the church was remodeled. Rev. W. E. Bovey was pastor when the parsonage was built. The last four pastors have been Revs. E. F. Clark, —Crall, E. Ackley and the present pastor, D. C. Violet, a young man of energy and Christian devotion.

The work of the church for the present year, 1909, has been carried on under the supervision of the following officers: Rev. D. C. Violet, pastor; A. A. Cole, superintendent Sunday school; Mrs. S. W. Cole, president W. M. A.; S. W. Cole, class leader; Mrs. Kittie Coppes, pres. L. S. U.; H. R. Barkley and Mrs. Kittie Coppes, class stewards; Miss Effie Starry, clerk of quarterly conference; Mrs. J. L. Cole, presiding elder's steward; parsonage trustees: N. Elliot, O. S. Brown, A. A. Cole, U. G. Easterly, J. L. Cole; church trustees: A. Green, A. A. Cole, Gilbert Blahney, H. R. Barkley, S. W. Cole.

The pastor of the Olin United Brethren church also supplies the Riverside United Brethren church north of town which has been organized and the building dedicated June, 1909. The church is in a flourishing condition and the cause is well maintained.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN ST. JOHN'S CHURCH OF OLIN, IOWA. This is not the first church organized in Olin, and though it is now fourteen years old, it has taken its place in upholding the high standards of the place and made its influence count for good.

The first services of the congregation were held in the old Advent church in South Olin, in the spring of 1895. Rev. John Moehl of Lost Nation, a pioneer worker of the German Lutheran church, was the organizer and founder. He spent weeks in traveling the rough roads, driving from early morning until late at night looking up the members of the German Lutheran faith who were scattered over the southern part of Jones county without church affiliations. He succeeded in finding from twelve to fifteen families who were willing to come to hear the first sermon preached by him in their mother tongue and in the Lutheran creed. Though these people were Americans and believed in American institutions, the religion of their youth seemed more effective and soothing to their spiritual appetite, when presented in their mother tongue.

After the services Rev. Mr. Moehl organized the congregation. The proposition had been thoroughly canvassed previously, and at this time the principal thing to do was to become an organized body with officers and a common object in view. The officers elected were: Deacons: Christian Quandt and George Langschwager; secretary, Hans Jurgensen; treasurer, Mathias Lorenzen.

The charter members were: C. Quandt, Geo. Langschwager, Fred Guhl, August Hartwig, Sr., Chas. Hartwig, Louis Westphal, Albert Hartwig, Mathias

Lorenzen, Hans Jurgensen, Fred Scellin, Wilhelm Krueger, Chas. Krueger, Julius Jurgensen.

Rev. Mr. Moehl continued to look after this charge faithfully for the three years, preaching every alternate Sunday, driving forty miles to meet his appointments. On account of his over-work, having three other places to supply, viz., Lost Nation and Nashville in Clinton county, and Wyoming in Jones county, his health began to fail. On his request Rev. W. H. Bunge was sent from Dubuque to aid him in the ministry of his four congregations.

Rev. Mr. Bunge had just finished his studies and was well qualified to take up the work laid out for him. Mr. Bunge took charge of the Olin and Wyoming churches; for the first three or four months residing at Wyoming and then moved to Olin where the Olin congregation had rented the old Stivers residence for a parsonage.

In the spring of 1900, the congregation purchased the residence of Theodor Clothier on the corner of Benton and Second streets in the heart of the town of Olin, for a parsonage, and here on the corner lot erected their own church edifice which was dedicated on Sunday July 15, 1900. The church is a frame building twenty-eight by forty-eight with a fifty-foot spire, erected at a total cost of two thousand, two hundred dollars. At the dedication services the following ministers took an active part, viz., Rev. John Bunge of Hawkeye, Rev. C. Rembold of Lost Nation, Rev. J. Monich and Rev. W. H. Bunge of Olin.

Rev. W. H. Bunge remained at Olin until the fall of 1904, when he accepted a call to Defiance, Ohio. The Olin congregation then extended a call to Rev. Paul Clemen of Butler Center, Iowa, who has been the minister ever since. Under his charge the congregation has grown and prospered, improving their property and paying off their indebtedness, so that at the present time the congregation is in a flourishing condition.

THE ADVENT CHURCH. This religious organization has existed in Olin for about thirty years. The record of the organization has been misplaced and consequently the history of the early organization cannot be given. The church building was erected in South Olin, about twenty-eight years ago. Regular services were held for a number of years. During the past ten years or more, there has been no regular pastor. A funeral service has been held in the building when necessary. The members have become scattered and the organization is no longer kept up.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH. Nothing definite has been secured in regard to the early history and beginning of this religious organization. The present organization is as follows: pastor, Rev. G. W. Hughes; elders: B. F. Wilson, John Mailey; deacons: Ed Mershon, Geo. Vernon, Simeon Ballou; Sunday school superintendent, Mrs. A. J. Hughes. The present membership of the church numbers about sixty-five members. Regular services are held in their church, and the organization is well maintained. The members are faithful and earnest workers in the vineyard of the Lord, and take pride in upholding the moral and religious standard of the community.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH. This is one of the live churches of Olin, and was a pioneer organization of the town. The date of its organization, however, can not be definitely determined. The records of the church do not

reach into the archives of the past far enough to reveal much information regarding the early organization and the names of the people whose life was a part of the religious activity of the early period.

The class when first formed, was known as the Walnut Fork Class. In 1858, the organization was a part of the Pioneer Circuit. In the fall of that year John Scoles was appointed pastor. At that time, the present church edifice had not been erected. The services were held in the schoolhouse which stood near the corner where Payne's harness shop stands.

Walnut Fork Circuit was formed in the fall of 1868, and included Walnut Fork, Simons, Pleasant Valley, and Johnson. L. Winsett was appointed pastor about that time. Under the pastorate of Rev. John Scoles, the present church building was erected, and on February 7, 1869, the church was dedicated to the cause of the Methodist Episcopal church, by Rev. C. G. Truesell. This was the first church in Olin, and was the only church in that period.

The first parsonage was bought and moved onto the parsonage lot while Rev. S. Goodsell was pastor, in 1880. The present handsome and comfortable parsonage was built while Rev. W. H. Donor was pastor in 1897.

The membership of this class now numbers about one hundred and fifty members. The organization is in a healthy condition, and the work of the church is going forward with energy and Christian harmony.

The present organization of the church is as follows: pastor, Rev. J. J. Kidder; trustees: L. M. Carpenter, K. T. Lamb, Dr. F. W. Port, G. B. Macomber, Wm. Walton, M. Tarbox, S. V. Monroe, J. C. Porter, Clarence Brickley; Sunday school officers: superintendent, Mrs. Tacker; assistant superintendent, Dennis Bittner; secretary, Miss Nellie Clothier; treasurer, J. W. Brickley; Ladies Aid Society: president, Mrs. K. T. Lamb; vice-president, Mrs. Alice Fulton; secretary, Mrs. Carl Price; treasurer, Mrs. Sam Monroe.

SOCIETIES.

ANCIENT LANDMARK LODGE, No. 200, A. F. & A. M. This was one of the first of the Masonic Lodges organized in the county, and is today one of the strongest of its kind in this part of the state. The lodge was organized November 20, 1866, and was chartered by the Grand Lodge June 5, 1867. The first officers were: Eli Walker, W. M.; Westley Southwick, S. W.; Andrew Copes, J. W.; D. E. Rummel, secretary; Timothy Stivers, treasurer; N. B. Conner, S. D.; G. W. Miller, J. D.; R. J. Anderson, Tyler. The lodge at present has a membership of one hundred and eight members and is in a healthy and flourishing condition. Their lodge rooms are deserving of special mention. The lodge room proper has beautiful Brussels carpet, plush settees and easy chairs. This room opens into a spacious banquet room with tables and chairs, and on one side is a well fitted kitchen with dishes, gasoline stove and other kitchen utensils. There is also a parlor and reception room, all with nice hardwood floors. A toilet room and telephone are among the conveniences. These elegant quarters were fitted up about three years ago at considerable expense, and are located on the second floor over Scott & Easterly's meat market and Paul Burch's drug store on the east side of Jackson street, between Second and Main. The present officers are:

W. M., Gilbert Blahney; S. W., Walker Hart; J. W., H. E. Carter; treasurer, W. Flenniken; secretary, A. A. Cole; S. D., M. H. Crissman; J. D., Roy Moreland; S. S. Henry Gardner; J. S., R. L. McAlister; Tyler, C. W. Copes.

THE OLIN LODGE, I. O. O. F., was organized February 3, 1876. The following were the first officers elected: N. G., George Stivers; V. G., E. R. Sealls; treasurer, L. K. Rose; recording secretary, J. W. Jamison; per. secretary, G. H. Mason. The lodge has flourished during its lifetime, though in later years, the society has become considerably weakened. There are now less than twenty members with the following officers: N. G., Ray Whitmore; V. G., R. D. Gordon; secretary, J. McCormick; treasurer, Jas. Snoddy.

THE OLIN TEMPERANCE LEAGUE. The basis of this organization was the "Murphy Pledge," and was organized for the promotion of temperance in the '70s. Semi-monthly meetings were held in the Methodist church, the exercises consisting of discussions, essays, debates, declamations, readings and music. This society became a "has been" several years ago.

OLIN LODGE, No. 90, A. O. U. W. This society was organized January, 17, 1877, with the following first officers and charter members: master, H. Rummel; G. F., E. R. Sealls; O., W. A. Seeley; receiver, A. Gearhart; F. James Dayton; recorder, S. L. Easterly; guide, J. W. Jamison; P. M. W., J. C. Williams; I. W., A. E. Carpenter; O. W., A. Barker; J. A. White, G. W. Miller, Daniel Starry, James Slife, H. Benfield, P. H. Driscoll, T. B. Everett, Edward White, W. F. Duncan, J. H. Miller, A. Glick. This order met the fate of its kindred societies in Jones county, and is no longer an organized society. The society disbanded a number of years ago.

REBECCA LODGE, EASTER LILY No. 102, was organized April 10, 1900, with the following first officers and charter members: N. G., Jennie Johnson; V. G., Hattie Freeman; secretary, Martha Blahney; treasurer, Lizzie Brock; Gertrude Moreland, Kate Snoddy, Fred Lawson, L. K. Rose, Almira Rose. The present officers of the lodge are: N. G., Mrs. R. D. Gordon; V. G., Mrs. James Snoddy; secretary, R. D. Gordon; treasurer, Mrs. Francis Curttright. The lodge is not very large in numbers.

MYSTIC WORKERS, OLIN LODGE No. 869. This order was organized March 20, 1908, with the following first officers and charter members: P., O. W. Belknap; M., Miles F. Mills; physician, W. B. Brock; secretary, Geo. C. Lane; B., Geo. L. Dripps; M., C. H. Freeman; W., Alva Winchip; S., Henry Cave; S., Zella Lane; Joseph H. McRoberts, George L. Curttright, Perry Murfield, C. L. Cozart, Miles A. Glick, Homer E. Davidson, Frank E. Knight, Clarence A. Miller, Jesse Cozart, George O. McDonald, Adney A. Coleman, Harry E. Curttright, Fannie E. Mershon, Carl E. Mershon, Curtis Lucas, G. B. Miller, John Trezona, William M. Walton, M. H. Cave, Dollie A. Mitchell, Minnie A. Hart, Lulu E. Curttright, Lila B. Winchip, Emma F. Hayner, Edson E. Horr, E. B. Hart, Anna E. Cave, Sussanna Horr, Ada L. Anderson. The present membership is thirty-eight. The present officers: P., Ada Anderson; M., Nettie M. Miller; secretary, Geo. C. Lane; M. Lulu E. Curttright; B., Minnie A. Hart; W., Grover E. Miller; S., William Walton; G., Dollie A. Mitchell.

MERIDIAN LODGE, No. 245, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS. This flourishing organization began its existence in Olin in December 1889, with the following officers:

P. C., E. E. Snyder; C. C., A. J. Burke; K. of R. and S., D. Bittner; M. at A., F. W. Miller. The lodge now numbers sixty-eight members, and meets regularly in its well furnished hall over the store of Flaherty & Glick. The present officers are: C. C., A. A. Cole; V. C., O. W. Belknap; Pre., Geo. Starry; M. of W., E. E. Seeger; K. of R. and S., W. J. Renie; M. of F., A. G. Winship; M. of E., Theo Clothier; M. at A., H. H. Freeman; I. G., James Kramer; O. G., S. W. Flaherty.

UNIFORM RANK, KNIGHTS OF PYTHIAS, OLIN CO., No. 9. This high order was organized in Olin October 13, 1906, with the following officers: captain, M. F. Miles; first lieutenant, Carl E. Mershon; second lieutenant, C. H. Green; rec. S. W. Flaharty; treasurer, G. E. Switzer; G., A. H. Lane. There are twenty-five members of this lodge at the present time with the following officers: captain, A. A. Cole; first lieutenant, M. F. Miles; second lieutenant, C. H. Green; rec. O. W. Belknap; treasurer, S. W. Flaharty; guard, H. H. Freeman; sentinel, W. J. Renie.

BIG WOOD CAMP No. 526, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA. This prosperous camp was instituted March 2, 1888. The early records of this camp are not available, but from the memory of some of the members we learn that the first consul was B. H. Miller, the first clerk was E. E. Snyder and the first escort was A. A. Cole. The lodge is now a formidable one with one hundred and five strong and sturdy woodmen. The camp meets regularly in the old Masonic hall over Belknap's restaurant. The woodmen who preside in an official capacity at present are: C., A. A. Cole; V. C., W. W. Switzer; banker, R. L. McAlister; clerk, George B. Macomber; escort, E. A. Simmons; watchman, Lee Horr; sentry, James Snoddy.

HIAWATHA CHAPTER No. 394, ORDER EASTERN STAR. Mrs. Elizabeth Stewart of Cedar Rapids, D. G. M. and G. C. of the Order of Eastern Star of Iowa, instituted this chapter at Olin June 8, 1905, the charter being presented and the officers installed on November second of the same year. The charter members of this order were: Mr. and Mrs. D. E. Rummel, Dr. and Mrs. W. B. Brock, Mr. and Mrs. H. G. Halsey, Mr. and Mrs. C. C. Lamb, Mr. and Mrs. Gilbert Blahney, Mr. and Mrs. L. M. Carpenter, Mr. and Mrs. D. G. Rummel, Mr. and Mrs. G. W. Huber, Mrs. H. W. Flenniken, Mrs. Ida Lamb Austin, Mrs. Jennie Johnson, Mrs. Elsie Scott, Miss Maud Streeter, Miss Bertha Streeter, Miss Leona Cronkhite. The first officers: W. M., Mrs. Percy Lamb; W. P., D. E. Rummel; A. M., Mrs. Zada Carpenter; secretary, Carolyn Rummel; treasurer, Harriet Rummel; C., Blanche Halsey; A. C., Elsie Scott; chapter, Jennie Johnson; Adah, Leona Cronkhite; Ruth, Ida Austin; Esther Elizabeth Brock; Martha, Minnie Flenniken; Electa, Martha Blahney; Warder, Louise Huber; M., Bertha Streeter; Organist, Maud Streeter. Mrs. Elizabeth Brock was the first delegate to Grand Chapter at Mason City, 1906. The order is in a flourishing condition, and in conjunction with their brother order, the Masons, the Star has enjoyed a number of extensive social functions in the pleasant parlors of the order. There are sixty members at the present time with the following officers: W. M., Mrs. Minnie Flenniken; W. P., Roy Moreland; A. M., Mrs. Amy Easterly; secretary, H. W. Flenniken; treasurer, H. E. Carter; C., Edna Moreland; A. C., Pearl Gardner; chapter, Phoebe Gardner; Adah, Marjorie

White; Ruth, Elizabeth Brock; Esther, Elsie Hutton; Martha, Ina Freeman; Electa, Pearl Swanson; Warder, Alta Packer; S., H. B. Gardner; M., Alpha Miles; Organist, Ethyl Blahney. Mrs. H. W. Flenniken was delegate to Grand Chapter at Sioux City, 1907.

HYACINTH TEMPLE No. 72, PYTHIAN SISTERS. This temple was instituted at Olin on February 17, 1896, by Mrs. Hattie Peterson of Manchester assisted by Miss Toogood of the same place. The officers and charter members were: P. C., Mrs. Elizabeth Brock; M. E. C., Mrs. Nancy Clothier; E. S., Mrs. Ella Fortney; E. J., Mrs. Saline Clothier; M., Mrs. Virginia Green; M. R. C., Mrs. Mary Curtis; M. F., Mrs. Minnie Clothier; P. T., Mrs. Minnie Glick; G. O. T., Mrs. Annie Glick; Challengers: Mrs. Olive Easterly, Mrs. Myrtle Miller; Trustees: Mrs. Amanda Flaharty, Mrs. Alice Fulton, Mrs. Ella Shipton; Theodore Clothier, G. W. Huber, U. G. Easterly, E. E. Clothier, E. N. Fortney, W. E. Green, J. B. Curtis, C. P. Rummel, Frank Doland, Mrs. Della Doland, W. E. Sealls, Emery Southwick, Harry Fortney, W. B. Brock, S. W. Flaharty, T. J. Holmes, W. P. Glick. Mrs. Elizabeth Brock was the representative to Grand Temple at Oskaloosa the following August after organization. Since organization, Hyacinth Temple has lost five members by death; namely: Sisters Nancy Clothier, Olive Easterly and Lula Lane, and Brothers W. E. Green and John Clothier. The Temple is in a flourishing condition at present with the following officers in charge; P. C., Mrs. Etta Walton, M. E. C., Mrs. Minnie Glick; E. S., Mrs. Sarah Renie; E. J., Mrs. Byrdie Detrick; M., Mrs. Susan High, M. R. C., Mrs. Amanda Flaharty; M. F., Mrs. Jane Belknap; P. T., Mrs. Serena Jacoby; G. O. T., Mrs. Mary Green. Trustees: Mrs. Etta Walton, Mrs. Elizabeth Cole, Mrs. Lula Fortney; Challengers: Mrs. Dora Switzer, Mrs. Belle Mershon; Captain Degree Staff, George Switzer; Representative Grand Temple at Sioux City, August, 1909, Mrs. Amanda Flaharty.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA. There are a number of members of this fraternal insurance order in Olin and the surrounding territory, but there is no organized society at the present time.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

The town of Olin is well supplied with business houses to meet the general demand for provisions and the ordinary and many of the extraordinary necessities of life, as well as to meet the demand for a market for home produce. We present herewith the list of business men of Olin in June, 1909.

General Merchants: Lamb & Son (K. T. Lamb and Roscoe Lamb), N. S. Mershons Sons (C. E. Mershon and N. A. Mershon), Flaharty & Glick (S. W. Flaharty and J. A. Glick), R. D. Gordon, D. Bittner (also postmaster), G. M. Wolf & Son (Percy Wolf).

Hardware: C. L. Fulton, hardware and agricultural implements; Gilbert Blahney, groceries and hardware.

Furniture and undertaking: W. H. Crain.

Harness: E. B. Lawson, W. F. Rohn (G. F. Paine, manager).

Restaurants: O. W. Belknap, L. H. Peck, Louis Westphal.

Millinery: Mrs. J. C. Price, Ida Kent.

Blacksmiths: W. E. Bell, L. B. Plummer, D. E. Curttright.
Carpenters: Charles Southwick, H. H. Freeman, Albert Green, Henry Hotz, W. H. McDonald.
Painters: George Starry, D. J., J. L. and Harry Curttright, H. M. Clothier, C. M. Miles.
Stock Buyers: Jurgenson & Son (Hans Jurgenson and Fred Curttright), John Copes, Wilber Starry.
Drays: W. E. Soltz, J. R. Schnepf.
Cement Worker: J. T. Mershon.
Station Agent: H. E. Carter.
Masons: James Snoddy, H. E. Miller.
Livery and Feed Stable: G. L. Dripps.
Physicians: W. B. Brock, F. W. Port, J. A. White.
Attorney: A. A. Cole.
Drugs and Stationery: George B. Macomber, Paul Burch.
Meat Market: Scott & Easterly (Payson Scott and Frank Easterly).
Barbers: P. W. Mitchell, C. H. Freeman.
Banks: Citizens Bank and First National Bank.
Olin Recorder: A. A. Cole, Editor and Publisher.
Insurance: F. W. Miller, Agent.
Pool and Billiards: G. C. Lane.
Telephone: W. J. Lyon, central operator and lineman.
Hotel Potter: Mrs. Mary Potter, owner and proprietor.
Lumber, etc.: Olin Lumber Co., (Hans and Fred Jurgenson and W. D. Hart).
Dentist: F. E. Truax.
Ice Dealer: F. E. Knight.
Jeweler and Photographer: O. A. Dayton.

THE VILLAGE OF MORLEY.

Morley is one of the thrifty and enterprising villages of the county. It is located on the western boundary of Rome township, and two miles from the northern boundary. The main line of the Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad passes through the village.

The beginning of the village dates from about 1873, when the railroad began running its trains over the new made road. The village was called Viroqua, but in 1886, this name was changed to Morley.

The village transacts quite a volume of business annually. During the year 1908, nearly one hundred and fifty carloads of stock and freight were handled at the depot, the freight receipts being about seven thousand dollars. During the first six months of 1909, the receipts for freight shipped out amounted to two thousand, one hundred and forty-three dollars and fifteen cents; and the freight receipts for freight received amounted to two thousand, and three dollars and seventy-six cents, making the total receipts for freight alone for this period, the sum of four thousand, one hundred and forty-six dollars and ninety-one cents, besides the receipts for ticket sales.

The first merchants in Morley were Graham & Young who kept a general store where Cliff Miller's store is now located. Henry Rohrback was the first grain dealer, and he also was one of the first merchants. The first residence was built by Henry Rohrback, this building is now occupied by Andy Stingley. The building when erected was located across the street from its present location. William Seegar was the first blacksmith.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster was Henry Rohrback, April, 1873. Following Mr. Rohrback came F. D. Carbee, January, 1882; N. S. Mershon, July, 1882; William Seegar, November, 1882; C. E. Robison, November, 1902; George Peet, July, 1903; and the present incumbent, Bert Stingley, March 14, 1905.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

There is but one church building in the village of Morley at the present time, though we are informed that provision is being made for the erection of a second building within a short time. The Methodist Episcopal church is located on the western boundary of the village. This building was erected in the year 1896, at a cost of approximately one thousand, five hundred dollars. The class, however, was organized several years previous to this date, the services being held in the Lutheran church building which is now used for a Woodman hall. The class moved here in 1889. John Tallman and wife and H. P. Farnum and wife were among the first members of the class.

The Lutheran church building was formerly located north of town, but later was moved into town and repaired. The Lutheran society no longer exists. The M. E. church building was started during the pastorate of Rev. P. S. Slocum, then a student, but now the president of the Epworth Seminary. The building was not finished however during the pastorate of Mr. Slocum. Mr. Slocum was followed by Rev. Gruell who remained but a short time. The next pastor was Rev. Carl Anderson and under his pastorate the building was completed. Following Mr. Anderson, the society had as its pastor, Rev. Deniston, J. S. Westphal, H. E. Wilcox, T. P. Potter, Joseph Garnett, Clyde Putnam, Rev. Hiller, Vernon Mangan, and the present pastor, W. M. Baker.

The present officers of the church are: Trustees: H. P. Farnum, John Wurzbacher, F. B. Shoemaker, H. H. Glackin, David Boots; Stewards: H. P. Farnum, Sylvia Boots; Class Leader, H. P. Farnum; Sunday school superintendent, John Wurzbacher; Organist, Mrs. Mabel Hunter, with Miss Leda Wurzbacher the faithful assistant.

THE SCHOOL.

Morley does not have a public school within her borders as yet. The children of the village have been obliged to walk a mile or more to school for these many years. An effort has been made several times to have a school erected in the village, but the supporters of this movement have been out numbered by

those opposed to the plan. During the spring of 1909, Henry Seegar, John Wurzbacher and others began the agitation again, the proposition being submitted to the voters, with the result that the proposition was sustained by a comfortable majority. The new school building will be erected during the fall of 1909, and will be located north of the present location of Woodman hall.

MORLEY MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

Everybody says "hello" in Morley, and the telephone central is one of the popular places in town. In the year 1899, the Merrit line was built to Olin. In the spring of 1901, the Forest hill line was built from Morley to Anamosa. In the fall of the same year the Morley and Northwestern line was in use. New lines were built until now there are thirteen independent lines running in to the Morley switchboard. In all about two hundred phones connect with central. H. P. Farnum is president, and John Wurzbacher is secretary and treasurer of the Central Organization called the Morley Mutual Telephone Company. John Aynsley is the central operator.

SOCIETIES.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, CAMP No. 4134. This popular insurance order was organized August 13, 1896, with the following officers and charter members: C., A. O. Sunday; adv., A. B. Young; clerk, S. J. Smith; banker, S. B. Bixler; escort, J. R. Bickerstaff; watchman, H. E. Stover; sentry, O. M. Norton; managers: A. E. Duncan, F. F. Norton and Lee McAlister; delegate, E. E. Sawyer; Fred Norton, W. W. Bixler, J. B. Decious, J. W. Fairchild, F. W. Stange and D. E. Williams. The Woodmen own their own hall on the east side of the village, and the lodge is in a flourishing condition. There are thirty-two members at present with the following officers: C., John Wurzbacher; adv., Dell Miller; banker, E. V. Miller; clerk, J. R. Bickerstakk; escort, Frank Reside; W., John Decious; S. Harve Northy; managers: Bert Stingley, Dan Jossman and Harve Northy.

OLLIE CAMP No. 2650, ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA. This order began its existence August 9, 1901, with the following officers and charter members: O., Addie Smith; V. O., Olive Farnum; recorder, Katie Sunday, treasurer, Jennie Bickerstakk; Lydia Decious, Hilah Jossman, Olive McAlister, Mary Russel, Rhoena Gunn, Ida Sherrill, Julia Wurzbacher. The present officers are O., Addie Smith; V. O., Ollie Farnum Byerly; recorder, Jennie Bickerstaff; treasurer, Julia Wurzbacher.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909.

Bert Stingley, groceries, general merchandise, also postmaster; Dell Miller, implements, hardware and merchandise; Cliff Miller, groceries and restaurant; E. V. Miller, lumber and coal; C. W. Murfield, stock buyer; Henry Seegar, depot agent. The Merchants Carnival in 1908, was one of the events of magnitude in the history of the village.

OFFICIAL ROSTER—ROME TOWNSHIP.

In common with several other townships in the county, the early records of the township are missing. Consequently we are unable to present the roster of officials prior to 1889.

1889—Trustees: George Stivers, H. L. Smith, S. W. Flaharty; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1890—Trustees: H. L. Smith, S. W. Flaharty, Geo. Stivers; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1891—Trustees: George Stivers, J. F. Fisher, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. Bittner; road supervisors: George W. Gilmore, B. F. Stout, Jay Sherman, Adam Kramer, A. T. Wilkins, J. M. Rummel.

1892—Trustees: H. L. Smith, J. F. Fisher, D. E. Rummel; clerk, D. Bittner; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1893—Trustees: J. F. Fisher, D. E. Rummel, H. L. Smith; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1894—Trustees: Jo. Whitmore, H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1895—Trustees: D. E. Rummel, Joe. Whitmore, H. L. Smith; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1896—Trustees: H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel, Jo Whitmore; clerk, E. R. Seals; assessor, H. P. Farnum.

1897—Trustees: D. C. Easterly, H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel; clerk, D. Bittner.

1898—Trustees: D. E. Rummel, H. L. Smith, D. C. Easterly; clerk, D. Bittner.

1899—Trustees: H. L. Smith, D. E. Rummel, D. C. Easterly; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1900—Trustees: D. C. Easterly, D. E. Rummel, H. L. Smith; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1901—Trustees: W. H. Crain, D. C. Easterly, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. E. Rummel; assessor, Howard Miller.

1902—Trustees: W. H. Crain, H. L. Smith, D. C. Easterly; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1903—Trustees: D. C. Easterly, W. H. Crain, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1904—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, D. C. Easterly, H. L. Smith; clerk, D. E. Rummel.

1905—Trustees: J. L. Streeter, B. F. Stout, D. C. Easterly; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1906—Trustees: B. F. Stout, D. C. Easterly, J. L. Streeter; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1907—Trustees: William Tallman, B. F. Stout, Luther Pike; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

1908—Trustees: Cyrus Lamb, William White, J. L. Pike; clerk, S. W. Flaherty; assessor, John Moreland.

1909.—Trustees: J. L. Pike, Cyrus Lamb, W. S. Weeks; clerk, S. W. Flaharty.

SCOTCH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

(The editor is indebted to S. J. Rice for valuable contributions of material for this township history.)

The name of Scotch Grove carries with it a feeling of genuine hospitality, patriotic devotion, simplicity of life, as well as firmness and force of character. Its name was derived from the nativity of its first inhabitants, and if ever any township in the county has had its entire history moulded by the characteristics of its earliest settlers, and has inherited a good name, symbolical of truth and character, this township must be that one. The inhabitants are a church-going, law-abiding, patriotic, hospitable, home-loving, prosperous people.

In writing the early history of Scotch Grove township, it is well to remember its historical and political setting, for in the beginning of its history, in its social and political relations, it included the western part of what is now Clay township as well as the eastern part of Wayne township. Scotch Grove was included in the Farm Creek election precinct in the civil partition of the county in 1840.

THE PROMISED LAND EXPLORED.

On September 21, 1832, the United States government made a treaty with the Sac and Fox Indians, by which the government acquired the right to a strip of land on the west side of the Mississippi River, fifty miles wide and which included Jones county. This was opened to settlers on June 1, 1833. It was two years after this date, in the year 1835, that Alexander McClain came to Dubuque from the Scotch settlement on the Red River of the North, where the city of Winnipeg now stands. On seeing the vast opportunity of this Maquoketa country, this pioneer who had spied out the "promised land," carried back so favorable an account to his Scotch friends that in 1837, John Sutherland, with his ten sons and two daughters, Alexander Sutherland, David McKoi, Joseph Brimner and Alexander McClain, with their families came to what is now known as Scotch Grove. The journey was made, in its entire length of about one thousand miles, in two wheeled carts constructed without an ounce of iron, and which while on the journey, frequently announced the fact that they were in motion by ear piercing shrieks from the wooden axles. These carts were drawn by a bullock or cow hitched between the shafts and fastened with raw-hide buffalo thongs.

SURVIVORS OF THE FIRST PIONEERS.

The only persons now living of this first band of pioneers who came with the company, are George Sutherland, then sixteen years old, and his sister, Mrs. Catherine Moses, children of John Sutherland, the former yet living in Scotch Grove and the latter at Center Junction.

OTHER PIONEERS.

In 1838, Donald and Ebenezer Sutherland and Donald Sinclair came. And in 1840, they were followed by Donald and John Livingston, and David Esson.

The hardships of such a journey overland through practically an unbroken and unsettled country and wilderness, were such as makes heroes and heroines of those who braved them. When the latter party reached the headwaters of the Mississippi, Mrs. Donald Livingston was too sick to stand the jolting of the springless carts. A raft was rudely constructed with limited shelter, and upon this the sick woman was placed in charge of her son about eighteen years old, and the raft and its occupants started down the river. The other members of the party continued their journey southward driving their cattle and carts. As they had to travel some miles back from the river, they could not keep track of the progress of the raft and its occupants. When they got down to St. Paul, which was then a small village, Paul Catherine, afterward Mrs. J. E. Holmes, and her sister, Margaret watched for a week from the bank of the river for the raft, not knowing whether it had passed or would ever come. On several occasions, Indian bands would shoot one or more of their cattle, which they could ill spare, but they dare not make any resistance.

Besides these people, there were James Livingston, Alexander Rose, Angus Matthieson who settled in the upper grove, near where Lopkinton is now located, while the McIntyres, and Campbells, James Matthieson and possibly others stopped on the east side of the Mississippi about opposite where Bellevue now stands.

The older people had emigrated from Caithness and Sutherlandshire in the north of Scotland under the patronage of Lord Selkirk to Manitoba, where the city of Winnipeg now is. In the struggles between the Hudson Bay and the Northwestern Fur Company, the settlers on the Red River found themselves like the wheat between the mill stones, severely handled from both sides. They had been promised the services of a Presbyterian minister by Lord Selkirk. This promise he was either unable or unwilling to fulfill, possibly owing to the opposition of the Episcopal chaplain at the fort. Hence it was, that when Alexander McClain brought back a favorable report of the Maquoketa country beyond Dubuque, these Scotch people were ready to withdraw from the Red River country and make the long journey southward into the new and unbroken wilderness, and seek their fortunes anew.

When these early pioneers with their Celtic characteristics of resourcefulness and the ability to do without that makes the race naturally pioneers, had finally reached their destination, the land has not been surveyed, and hence each one settled where they chose. The three brothers Donald, Ebenezer and Alexander Sutherland settled about a mile north of where the Presbyterian church now lifts its spire heavenward. John Sutherland and his ten boys and two girls located about the same distance east and north. All of them built their first log cabin within the shelter of the forest primeval. Game was plentiful and was depended on for meat. George Sutherland, whose memory of the early experiences reads like a novel, tells of their having sixteen deer hanging in their log smoke house at one time.

For the first few years, the nearest place where wheat or corn could be ground was at Catfish Creek, near Dubuque, thirty miles away, where Charles P. Hutton and sons had built a small gristmill, rather a primitive affair.

THE FIRST DEATH.

The first death in the new settlement was Christie Sutherland, the young daughter of John Sutherland. She was buried about 1837, on the top of the ridge of land afterward owned by Hazen Clark. John Sutherland expected to enter this land, and in fact began the erection of a log house, but David Brimner succeeded in entering the land first. The Sutherlands were required to remove the body of the girl which they did, reinterring it about half way between where John Fagan and Henry Carson now live. When the coffin was being raised, the box seemed unusually heavy, and upon investigation it was found that the body had become petrified with no visible change in its appearance.

The death of Mrs. Isabel Sutherland, the mother of Donald, Alexander and Ebenezer Sutherland and Mrs. McIntyre, occurred in 1839.

Donald Livingston took up land in the southwest part of the township adjoining the quarter section that had been selected for a county seat under the congressional grant, and where the town of Edinburg began its struggle for existence. Eben Sutherland also settled in this locality and built the log cabin which was the first courthouse, and was allowed the sum of one hundred and forty dollars. The county commissioners met at the house of Donald Sutherland for the transaction of their business, as we find he was allowed six dollars for the use of a room for that purpose.

About two years after Donald Livingston's arrival, the son who had accompanied his mother down the Mississippi on a raft, died, and was the first burial in the cemetery at Edinburg. Others of the Scotch who died were laid to rest in this cemetery until about the year 1852. After that date, the burials seem to have been made in the cemetery north of the Presbyterian church, and which is now the principal burying ground in the township.

OTHER IMMIGRANTS.

While the Highland Scotch were the first to settle in Scotch Grove, yet it was not long till the immigrants from Ohio and Pennsylvania began to arrive. In 1840, Otho Dawson entered the east eighty of the northwest quarter of section 15. In 1843, M. H. Hutton settled on the west eighty of the same quarter. In 1845, Lewis Dreibilbis, whose wife was Mary McIntyre one of the Highland Scotch, settled on what is now the Adam Sutherland estate farm. James Hutton, a son of Charles P. Hutton, who was one of the first county commissioners, settled on the eighty just west of Middleton Hutton in 1855. This is now owned by his grandson, J. W. Hutton. From 1850, the township filled up rapidly. The several families of Clark's, the Espy's, McKean's, Glenn's, Gibson's, Overley's, Applegate's, Dawson's, Lovejoy's and other families came in the days of the pioneer. In 1860, the population numbered seven hundred and ninety-six.

THE MILLS.

In 1858, the Applegates who had come a year or so previously, built the gristmill now known as Eby's Mill on the Maquoketa River. Quite a business

was done at this mill. Wheat was bought and ground, the flour was barrelled and hauled away to market. Later the firm of Applegate & Corbett operated the mill. In a few years, a sawmill was added. In 1875, Samuel Eby purchased the property, and ever since the plant has been known as Eby's Mill. Mr. Eby's son, Joseph Eby now runs the saw and gristmill and is ready to do work of any kind in his line on short notice.

As hereinbefore stated, the nearest mill where corn or wheat could be ground, was at Catfish Mill, owned by Charles P. Hutton, some twelve miles this side of Dubuque. About 1846, a saw and grist mill was built at Canton by John J. Tomlinson. This was a convenient place to have grinding done, and it was also a commercial center. Esau M. Franks, later the founder of Onslow, kept a store in Canton and took in wheat in trade and also bought for cash, usually paying forty or fifty cents a bushel. The settlers brought in their wheat and took home groceries. Mr. Franks had the wheat ground at the mill, put the flour in barrels and hauled it to Dubuque, where it was sold, the teams bringing back goods and supplies for the store.

The next gristmill was that of Jacob Bodenhofer's on Mineral Creek, at the lower end of the prairie. By 1875, the growing of wheat had about ceased and the flour used was mostly shipped in as it is now, in quarter barrel sacks. For several years after this, Samuel Eby shipped in wheat from points further west and ground the flour at his mill, supplying the surrounding towns for several years.

The first local sawmill was a water power built by Dale about 1847 or 1848, above the ford on the Maquoketa River, now known as Dale's Ford. Our informant has no recollection of Mr. Dale himself and first remembers the mill as run by David Kenison, and he thinks a brother in 1852 or 1853. Also that a local Methodist preacher by the name of Frank Amos ran it awhile. Amos afterward enlisted in Company H, Thirty-first Infantry, and was commissioned first lieutenant October 13, 1862. From 1861 to 1865, Matt Sackett lived at the ford and ran the mill. In the June freshet of 1865, the river rose seventeen feet within a few hours, and the dam and mill were swept away, and was never rebuilt.

J. P. Tibbits had a sawmill about 1860 about five miles above Dale's Mill. But this mill was washed away in the famous rain of July 4, 1876. This mill stood on the premises now owned by Samuel Fluckiger.

All the early sawmills were of the Mulay or Jigg saw type, and were only larger, stronger and thicker than the whip-saw and cut only on the down stroke. A thousand feet of lumber being a good day's work. With the invention of the rotary or circular saw driven by steam, it became possible to make boards in sufficient quantities to be used for fencing. About 1858, J. H. Fuller and brothers brought in a steam mill and located it in the north east part of the township on a tract of land known as the Fuller Bottoms, later owned by Robert Clark, D. O. Sinclair and Pat Fagan. An immense amount of lumber, especially fencing boards, was sawed at this mill. With the drift of settlement toward the prairie, the need of such fencing material came to be a necessity. During this demand for fencing, the price of timberland advanced so that land which had been entered from the government for seventy-five cents

an acre, in the later '60s sold for as high as thirty to forty dollars an acre. With the advent of barbed wire for fencing, the demand for fence lumber practically ceased, and the price of timber land dropped from thirty to forty dollars an acre to as low as twelve to fifteen dollars per acre, though the heavy original timber had been removed. The first wire fence was built by John E. Holmes and was built by boring holes through the posts, and stringing large smooth wire through the holes, and then applying barbs to the wire with a pair of barbing tongs or pincers.

Norton had a sawmill during the war just west of the Sand Hill Macadam road on land now owned by J. W. Hutton. D. W. Sutherland also had a steam sawmill at the same place a few years later. This outfit was sold to John Gibson at Monticello and used to run his brick and tile factory.

SCOTCH GROVE WATER SUPPLY.

While this township may be said to flow with milk and produces a considerable quantity of honey, yet it is not a land of rippling brooks or bubbling springs. There is only one real spring in the township, and that one being the McCoy spring on the premises now owned by Henry Ahrnken.

In the early days of settlement, water was easily procured by digging from six to ten feet in almost any draw. It was seldom that these wells were walled up, as it was easier to dig another well, if the old one filled in, than to wall it up. As the land was broken up for cultivation, the soil dried out and the water level sunk until it was very common for a dug and walled well to be from thirty to forty feet in depth. The river and the creeks were depended on to water the stock that had the free range of the timber land, and the unoccupied prairie until the passage of the herd law in the '80s.

The year 1873 was dry, and the year following, even more so, the rain fall for four months after the snow melted in the spring, being but little over six inches. The shallow wells soon went dry. The sloughs became solid. In fact the only place where water in any quantity could be obtained was at the river or McCoy's spring. Hundreds of cattle were watered there every day, and the farmers brought barrels and cans to take home water for home use. Deep wells were then bored and drilled, and within ten years nearly all the farms were provided with some kind of a deep well and wind-mill. In the work of drilling, James Forsythe was a pioneer, and this same man is yet engaged in this same occupation. His work has given universal satisfaction. His home is yet at Onslow.

JOHN E. LOVEJOY.

It might not be improper and out of place to mention the name of John E. Lovejoy as one of the important characters of the pioneer life of this township. He was a brother of Elijah P. Lovejoy, the noted abolitionist who was murdered by a mob at Alton, Illinois, in 1837. John E. Lovejoy was learning the printer's trade in this office at the time of the death of his brother. He was born at Albion, Maine, in 1817. In 1839, he came to Clay township, and in 1841, he settled in Scotch Grove township, where he married a daughter of

Donald Livingston, the well known Highland Scotch pioneer. In 1850, we find him living on the Donald Sutherland farm, managing it for Mrs. Sutherland, who was his wife's sister, while Mr. Sutherland went to California in search of gold. About the year following, he bought the east eighty acres of what is now the M. M. Sinclair farm, and he was appointed postmaster of the Scotch Grove postoffice. In August, 1850, he assisted *The Anamosa Eureka* in its early organization.

In 1861, Mr. Lovejoy was appointed United States consul to Peru, which position he filled for nearly four years. Upon his appointment to this position, Robert Espy, Sr., was appointed postmaster and the office kept on his premises where G. J. Hughes now lives. When the railroad was built, Mr. Lovejoy became the first station agent, and he was soon transferred to Center Junction, where he died June 5, 1889, and his body laid to rest in the Presbyterian cemetery at Scotch Grove. He was a man of influence and ability, of strong convictions and a fluent pen.

THE SCHOOLS.

The first school of which any record has been found, was held for a short time in a small log building on the E. Sutherland farm, near the creek by a man named Loper. During the year that Rev. F. A. Pratt preached for the church in 1849-1850, Mrs. Pratt taught school in a room of the house of E. Sutherland. Both of these schools were select schools. About this time a log school was built at the center of section 15, on land that had been entered by Otho Dawson in 1840. The first teacher in this school was a Mr. Chandler.

In 1853 and 1854, we find M. O. Felton instructing the young hopeful citizens in the rudiments of education, and we believe he was the first teacher to be paid for his services out of public money in the township. Mr. Felton taught three months in the log schoolhouse mentioned, and then because of the numerous scholars and the limited room, the remaining two months school was held in the Presbyterian church, which stood on the ground now used for the cemetery. Mr. Felton is now living at Center Junction, ripe in years, rich in friends and a splendid citizen. The school directors were: William Overly, J. C. Overly and Lucian Fitch. There were sixty scholars enrolled at this time, and Mr. Felton received the sum of sixteen dollars a month and "boarded around." In 1856 or 1857, Ben Gaut and his wife taught a select school in this same church building.

School number five, or Center School was built in 1860. Newell Austin was the carpenter who performed the mechanical work in its erection; John D. Sullivan, of Cascade, hauled the lining lumber from Monticello in five loads; the first teacher was George Hill.

At the same time Adam Sutherland taught school in the Yellow school, north of Johnsontown, and a Mr. Johnson taught in number eight, the same winter.

Spelling schools were the rage in those days, and if the young people, as well as the older population did not learn to spell, it was not due to the lack of practice and opportunity to learn. And it must be frankly acknowledged that the scholars of that day were superior spellers.

In 1868, the school population of the township numbered about two hundred and sixty. Number one at Fuller's Mill, had nineteen, J. H. Fuller, teacher; number three or Rocky Ridge, with C. L. Overly teacher, had twenty-five; number four or the Slough school, with C. B. McKean teacher, had forty; Miss Anna Apthorp at number five had forty-five; Miss Norcross at number six, the Yellow school, had thirty-four; Miss Lydia Clark taught thirty-six pupils at number seven; Emanuel Beckwith struggled with thirty-six pupils at number eight; Miss Mary Jane Carey at number nine, had twenty-three scholars.

SCOTCH GROVE IN THE CIVIL WAR.

The people of Scotch Grove have a reputation for patriotism and loyal citizenship second to none in Jones county. The war records show that this township had no drafted men in the Civil War, and in fact the township already had more men in the volunteer service than was their quota. At the first call of President Lincoln, men sprung up from all sides ready to sacrifice their lives, if necessary to preserve the Union. As an instance of the patriotic devotion of the people, it is reported that just after the battle of Bull Run, a war meeting was held in what is now known as Nick Holtz's grove when a number of the boys urged David Magee to organize a company to go to the front. After conferring with his wife who told him to do whatever he thought was his duty, he picked up the flag, stepped into the road and said: "All who are willing to enlist follow me," and thirty of the brave sons of Scotch Grove followed him, and formed the start of Company D, Ninth Iowa, David Magee being commissioned first lieutenant. One of this company was John Sutherland (nick-named Paradise Sutherland, from his happy disposition), who was promoted to first lieutenant, March 15, 1863; another was Francis C. McKean, who enlisted as first sergeant, and was promoted second lieutenant, July 9, 1862, and commissioned captain, February 15, 1863. Seven others later enlisted in this company D, in all thirty-seven men.

This Company D was the second company to go to the front from Jones county. Those who have read of the battles of Pea Ridge, Lookout Mountain, Vicksburg and Sherman's March to the Sea, in which the gallant Ninth saw valiant service, know that this company had abundant opportunity to experience what real, cold, bloody war meant. The killed and wounded of this company are named below.

Scotch Grove also furnished forty-two men for Company H. Thirty-first Iowa Infantry. One of these was First Lieutenant Franklin Amos, who had been a Methodist minister. This regiment was mustered in at Davenport, October 13, 1862, and saw about the same service as the Fourteenth. The Soldiers' Monument dedicated at Monticello, May 31, 1909, the gift of Major S. S. Farwell, was erected especially in memory of the boys of this company.

With the call for one hundred day men, the need seemed so imperative that the president of Lenox College at Hopkinton, Rev. James W. McKean, organized a company from the students, all enlisting except one who was too young and of the nineteen from Jones county in this company, Scotch Grove furnished twelve men. The president, Rev. James W. McKean, was commissioned captain,

when the regiment, the Forty-fourth, was mustered into service at Davenport, June 1, 1864. This Forty-fourth did garrison duty mostly.

Scotch Grove had men in other companies and regiments. Provost Marshal Hall's record shows that at the time of the president's call for five hundred thousand men, that Scotch Grove already had one hundred and three men in service, twenty more than her quota up to that time. Five more enlisted making her enlistment one hundred and eight.

AN ENLISTMENT INCIDENT.

As an incident that shows the feeling in regard to the Rebellion, it is stated that when a young man went to Rev. McKean to purchase a horse for service in the Cavalry, Mr. McKean said he had no horse to sell, but if the horse was needed for the war, he would give him the horse. And Rev. McKean was ready to give not only a horse, but encouraged his sons to enlist, which three of them did, Captain Frank, Rev. James W. and C. B. or Beatty. The senior Rev. McKean had himself served in the War of 1812. It is also related of him that when a rebel flag was hung out at a farm house in the neighborhood to indicate the owner's opinions, the old veteran took immediate opportunity to inform Mr. Farmer that if the rebel flag continued to hang, there would be a man hanging with it. The flag disappeared.

The Highland Scotch were not behind in the matter of enlistments. Four of John Sutherland's sons, John J., Morrison, William and Adam; two of the Dreibilbis boys, John A. and Jacob; two of the three sons of Alexander Sutherland, Donald and John, being included.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS WHO ENLISTED FROM SCOTCH GROVE.

The following are the names of the soldiers who enlisted in the War of the Rebellion from Scotch Grove: John Sutherland, William W. Sutherland, Adam Sutherland, Morrison Sutherland, Donald Sutherland, D. W. Sutherland, Gust Dreibilbis, Jacob Dreibilbis, C. W. Hawley, Philander Hutton, Harvey Johnson, William Johnson, Daniel McBeth, David Cook, A. Cook, John Cross, John Ingram, Arson Holmes, John P. Callahan, James Miller, Richard Applegate, William Black, William Clark, Lewis Clark, Albert Clark, M. A. Watson, Thomas W. Sweesy, Matthias Sweesy, Captain David F. Magee, F. M. Magee, John C. Magee, David A. Perrine, J. Hunter, Samuel Nelson, William Nelson, Robert D. Nelson, Mervin Nelson, M. J. Nelson, S. J. Nelson, George Carst, William Campbell, William Lightfoot, Samuel Covert, Edward Covert, Andrew J. McFry, James Overley, Henry Overley, James Bridges, C. Darling, Samuel Williamson, _____ Bently, Abner Stofer, Rolland Glenn, C. B. McKean, Captain Frank McKean, Miles Corbett, Robert Hawn, William Fuller, Charles Fuller, Samuel Fuller, David Ennis, James Ervin, Thomas Ervin, Ed Hoyt, Robert Espy, J. W. McKean, James Wright, Benjamin Jarrett, Richard McDonald, George Foster, James Cassady, Andrew Cassady, Charles Murphy, _____ Shull, William Barnhill, William Glenn, Samuel Glenn, A. H. Himebaugh, George F. Himebaugh,

Robert Filson, Zadock Moore, Oscar Moorehouse, Eph Dubois, Robert Barnhill, David Inches, Freeman Brady, Alex Bugh, Captain David Harper, Joseph Burdick, Fred Gilbert, Thomas Scott, Isaac White, William Batton, Michael Green, Jacob Byers, James Conklin, Isaac Charles, William Dixon, Charles Dockstader, Amos Gilbert, Charles Gridley, J. C. Nichols, A. D. Nichols, Newman Remington, E. Remington, F. Ross, B. Stewart, Charles Carter, George Foster, J. C. Fitch, John B. Gerrett, M. M. Kenny, M. H. Ranken, Benjamin Foust, John Dawson, Owen D. Lovejoy, Byron Merwin.

NAMES OF SOLDIERS BURIED IN SCOTCH GROVE CEMETERY.

War of 1812: Rev. James McKean, Charles Hutton; **War of the Rebellion:** Henry D. Hanna, John A. Dreibilbis, Jacob Dreibilbis, Thomas L. Young, F. W. Houser, Samuel Marion Nelson, Nelson McBride, E. A. Prouty, Cyprian Hunter, Morrison Sutherland, John O. Callahan, Harvey M. Johnson, Lieutenant John Sutherland, Lewis Clark, Adam Sutherland, Thomas Marshall, James Espy, Captain Frank McKean.

MEMBERS OF COMPANY D, KILLED OR WOUNDED IN SERVICE.

Following are those members of Company D, of the Ninth Regiment of Iowa Volunteers, who were either wounded or died in the army during the service. A large number of the members of this company were recruited from Scotch Grove:

- Alexander Beatty, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge.
- Isaiah Boyer, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, and died one week later of his wounds.
- Michael Breen, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge.
- Eli Boucher, Wyoming, wounded at Pea Ridge.
- Joseph Burdick, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge and afterwards wounded severely at Vicksburg.
- J. L. Byers, Monticello, wounded at Vicksburg.
- Andrew Carter, Monticello, wounded at Pea Ridge, died of his wounds and is buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.
- James P. Cassady, Johnsontown; wounded at Pea Ridge.
- Isaac N. Charles, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge.
- William Clark, Scotch Grove; died April 16, 1862, and is buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.
- David Cook, Monticello; died at Youngs Point.
- Henry Cross, Jones county; wounded at Pea Ridge.
- William H. Dean, Scotch Grove; drowned at Marietta, Georgia, and is buried in the National cemetery at Marietta.
- Thomas C. Dixon, Monticello; died at Cassville, Missouri, and is buried in the National cemetery at Springfield, Missouri.
- William H. Dixon, Wyoming; wounded at Vicksburg.
- Charles B. Dockstader, Wyoming; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Abraham Drake, Monticello; wounded in the breast at Pea Ridge, and died the next day from his wounds; buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.

John A. Dreibilbis, Scotch Grove; wounded at Pea Ridge and died at Helena, Arkansas, and buried in the National cemetery, at Memphis, Tennessee.

Robert J. Espy, Scotch Grove; wounded severely near Atlanta.

Robert T. Filson, Scotch Grove; died at Atlanta, buried in the National cemetery, at Marietta, Georgia.

William Fuller, Scotch Grove; wounded severely in the breast at Pea Ridge, at the age of eighteen.

H. H. Gibson, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Amos D. Gilbert, Wyoming; taken prisoner at Claysville, Alabama and died a few months later; lies buried in the National cemetery, at Annapolis, Maryland.

Fred D. Gilbert, Wyoming; killed in battle at the assault upon Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

William C. Glenn, Scotch Grove; wounded at Pea Ridge, and died at Helena, Arkansas.

Joseph E. Green, Monticello; died of measles at St. Louis, and buried in the National cemetery at St. Louis.

Alfred C. Hines, Monticello; died of wounds received at Pea Ridge; buried in the National cemetery at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

George Howard, Scotch Grove; wounded at Pea Ridge; died three days later of his wounds and lies buried in the National cemetery at that place.

Thomas Irwin, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge; died at Helena, Arkansas.

George Karst, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Orlando McDaniels, Monticello; severely wounded at Pea Ridge.

Charles Marcellus, Anamosa; wounded at Pea Ridge, and died of other wounds at Millikens Bend.

Byron W. Merwin, Monticello; severely wounded in the breast at Pea Ridge.

Isaac A. Miller, Monticello; wounded in the breast at Pea Ridge.

James J. Miller, Monticello; wounded severely at Vicksburg.

John B. Miller, Monticello; wounded at Vicksburg, and again wounded severely at Atlanta.

John J. Moore, Jones county; wounded at Pea Ridge.

Zadoc Moore, Scotch Grove; wounded at Atlanta, Georgia.

William L. Murphy, Monticello; wounded in the left lung at Pea Ridge, and died three days later.

John C. Nichols, Wyoming; wounded at Vicksburg.

Henry Overley, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge, died of lung fever, at Cassville, Missouri, and buried in the National cemetery, at Springfield, Missouri.

James F. Overley, Scotch Grove; died of pneumonia at Pacific City, Missouri.

Leroy Palmer, Anamosa; died of dropsy in Andersonville prison; buried in the National cemetery, at Andersonville, Georgia.

Thomas Radden, Jones county; wounded at Kingston, North Carolina, and died of his wounds, and buried in the old cemetery at Newbern, North Carolina.

Michael Sanders, Wyoming; wounded severely at Chickasaw Bayou.

James B. Schull, Jones county; killed at the battle of Pea Ridge, and buried in the cemetery at Pea Ridge.

Emory A. Smith, Monticello; killed in the battle of Pea Ridge, at the age of eighteen; buried in the National cemetery, at Fayetteville, Arkansas.

James H. Smith, Monticello; died at St. Louis, Missouri, April 25, 1863, and buried in the National cemetery in Jefferson Barracks.

William H. Standish, Wyoming; died on the march in Missouri, February 25, 1862.

Donald Sutherland, Scotch Grove; wounded severely at Pea Ridge, March 9, 1862; died of his wounds on March 15th.

John Sutherland, Scotch Grove; wounded in the face at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862; wounded again severely in the shoulder in the assault upon Vicksburg, May 22, 1863.

Morrison Sutherland, Scotch Grove; wounded severely in the shoulder at Pea Ridge, March 7, 1862, and died of his wounds at Cairo, Illinois, August 28, 1862, at the age of twenty years.

Thomas W. Sweesy; wounded severely at Pea Ridge, and died of his wounds two weeks later, at Cassville, Missouri.

Amos S. Tompkins, Monticello; died January 31, 1863, at Jefferson Barracks, Missouri, and is buried in the National cemetery at that place.

Leroy A. Van Sant, Monticello; died July 14, 1862, at Helena, Arkansas.

Joseph L. White, Monticello; wounded at Pea Ridge, at the age of eighteen, and died of his wounds on Bowen's Prairie, six weeks later.

Amos Winslow, Monticello; died of typhoid fever, October 12, 1862, at St. Louis, and buried in the National cemetery at Jefferson Barracks.

James C. Wright, Wyoming; wounded in the arm at Pea Ridge.

THE SOLDIERS' MONUMENT.

The soldier boys of Scotch Grove were the first in Jones county to erect a monument in memory of the gallant boys of the Civil War. At various times proposals looking toward the erection of a soldiers' monument in the Scotch Grove Presbyterian cemetery, have been made, but nothing was accomplished till the matter was stirred up afresh in 1907, by comrade J. G. Krouse, and a soldiers' committee were appointed with the following members: William Sutherland, chairman; David A. Sutherland, secretary; J. G. Krouse, A. P. Moats, James Young and M. Sweesy. The matter was pushed with energy and the necessary funds were raised, the people responding nobly to the solicitation of the committee for funds.

The monument was erected in the Scotch Grove Presbyterian cemetery, and formally dedicated May 28, 1908, the dedicatory address being given by Major S. S. Farwell of Monticello, and the monument unveiled by Miss Maggie Sutherland, a descendant of John Sutherland. The cost was approximately seven hundred and fifty dollars. The monument is of enduring granite and is a handsome memorial. On the monument the words are inscribed: "In memory of the soldiers of Scotch Grove and adjoining townships. In memory of the unknown comrades. Erected by comrades and friends. In memory of those buried here." At the present time there are eighteen soldiers of the Civil War,

and two soldiers of the War of 1812, buried in this cemetery, their names being given on another page.

SCOTCH GROVE VILLAGE.

EARLY VILLAGE HISTORY.

This business center was first known as Applegate's Crossing. As a result of certain right of way agreements, a depot was built at the crossing, and a town laid out in October, 1872, by James and Charles Applegate, with the name of Scotch Grove. In the same year, a Doctor Ostrander and a Mr. Blazer put up a store building on the corner of Main and Market streets, now occupied by E. L. Himebaugh. This firm put in a stock of dry goods, groceries and drugs. In 1874, H. D. Hanna began store keeping in a small way in the front room of the house now owned by Mrs. Rickles. The next year he bought the lots just across the alley and erected a combined store and dwelling, selling his first house to Dr. Alex McKean, the resident physician. About this time Felix Bassinger who had worked in the incipient steel plow factory at Cascade, and had a shop on the west side of M. H. Hutton's farm, moved to Scotch Grove, and with William Tomlinson, started the first blacksmith shop. Bassinger & Tomlinson were followed by Lombard who put in some additional tools. Dave McPike was the next man at the forge and he later surrendered the right to make anvil music to A. P. Moats, who in the spring of 1908, relinquished the business to John Lang, Jr.

THE ELEVATOR.

About 1877, Dr. Alex McKean built a small elevator, and bought and shipped considerable corn and grain. Other shippers wishing to engage in the business, induced the railroad company to build a regular elevator fitted with machinery for shelling corn and cleaning grain. A few years later, the railroad elevator caught fire from the boiler stack and with the McKean elevator, was burned to the ground, and neither were ever rebuilt.

THE STORE.

The H. D. Hanna store was later purchased by Ira Webb, who in turn was succeeded by George Davis. Then Sandy Shoemaker became proprietor and some six years later sold the store to Sinclair Brothers, and went into the banking business in Fontanelle, Iowa. After keeping the store about twelve years, Sinclair Brothers, sold out to E. L. Himebaugh the present owner.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The first postmaster in Scotch Grove was John E. Lovejoy, who was commissioned August 4, 1851. This was before Scotch Grove village had become a part of the community. On June 23, 1856, David Holmes was appointed post-

master, and on the 20th of July of the following year, John E. Lovejoy again took up the reins of office, but only continued in office about a month, when on the 24th of August, 1857, Robert Espy became postmaster. The record does not indicate any change until December 16, 1872, when James S. Applegate became postmaster. On May 6, 1873, Milton T. Blazer was appointed, and on December 9, 1874, Henry D. Hanna assumed the duties of the local Nasby. Ira Webb, on November 16, 1881, was appointed, and George A. Davis on September 24, 1885, was commissioned. July 5, 1887, Sandy Shoemaker succeeded to the office, and his successor was Donald O. Sinclair on June 3, 1893. No change was made again until November 21, 1903, when Ernest L. Himebaugh, the present incumbent was duly authorized to represent Uncle Sam in receiving and sending the mails.

THE CREAMERY.

The creamery was first erected in 1879 by H. D. Hanna, a practical dairyman. The deep water system was used for cooling the milk and raising the cream for several years, the pumping and churning being done by horse power, but later a steam engine was installed. A modern cream separator was later introduced.

Besides this creamery, Mr. Hanna had a creamery on the Harrison Corbett farm, known as the Rose Creamery, located two miles and a quarter northeast of Center Junction, and also a skimmery a mile south of the Presbyterian church.

H. D. Hanna died in 1881 as a result of a street car accident in Chicago, and his son, C. M. Hanna continued the business.

Some business differences among the patrons, and the vigorous work of a creamery promoter, resulted in the organization of a cooperative creamery and the erection of the present brick creamery building about the year 1900. The farmers gave their notes for stock in the new organization. The present officers of the Cooperative Creamery Company are: president, Renny Ahnken; secretary, Rudolph Jacobs; directors: Fred Otten, George Oltman, Bert Leesekamp, Herman Ricklefs, Deitrick Kimmelman. A good business is transacted and the company is apparently in a prosperous condition.

BUSINESS ROSTER, 1909—SCOTCH GROVE VILLAGE.

Herman Shipley, contractor, hardware and lumber.

Ernest Himebaugh, general merchandise, agricultural implements, postmaster.
John Lang, Jr., blacksmith.

Andrew Lewis, boarding and lodging.

Frank Pelkey, depot agent.

THE SCOTCH GROVE NURSERY.

There may be other nurseries in the state about which more is read, and about which more is heard than the Scotch Grove Nursery, but in the real merit of a nursery, and in all that is good in the nursery line, the institution in

Scotch Grove affords the best, and does so with undue modesty. The history of this flourishing institution is an interesting narrative, and from the record may be deduced the fact that real merit will always find its proper reward.

Hoyt's Nursery, as it is locally called, had its origin in the spring of 1872, when Edward Hoyt, the senior member of the present firm of Hoyt Brothers, planted a few seeds of different varieties of evergreens after realizing the need of shelter in the open country, especially during an old-fashioned Iowa blizzard. The next few years he enlarged his planting of various trees and fruit stock to meet the prospective demand.

After eight or ten years of labor along this line, the fact became apparent to the proprietor, that the public was not inclined to seek earnestly for such nursery stock as it needed, but was more inclined to await the visit of the capable and glib-tongued tree agent with his well oiled story of the merits of the particular stock of trees and plants that he alone could supply.

Therefore after a thankless struggle for eight or ten years, and in view of a small accumulation of most excellent stock that was just what the people needed, yet because Edward Hoyt was not schooled in the arts of the successful salesman, he was obliged to sell his entire nursery stock at a sacrifice for the nominal sum of about three hundred and fifty dollars to a partnership formed by C. W. Gurney of Monticello and John Porter of Delhi. From this time until about 1885, there was but little stock sold or grown on the grounds known at present as Hoyt's Nursery. Notwithstanding the many reverses which Edward Hoyt encountered in his efforts to develop a nursery, he persisted in the idea that there was a sure reward for rugged honesty and earnest endeavor. He persisted in growing trees (mostly evergreens) and studied diligently the works of the most able writers on the subject until he became not only one of the most capable growers and handlers of evergreens, but perhaps the best informed man on the subject in the state of Iowa.

About the year 1890, the demand adjusted itself to the quality of the output of the Hoyt Nursery, and the growth of the business became sufficient to warrant the assistance of B. L. Hoyt, the present junior member and manager of the firm.

The nursery had not been on a self sustaining basis from a financial standpoint previous to 1890, and reliance for existence was had on the proceeds of the small home farm on which the nursery was located, and which was owned by the aged mother of the Hoyt brothers.

The rapid increase in the business prosperity of the Hoyt brothers, started about the time B. L. Hoyt became a member of the firm and became manager. This statement standing alone would naturally give rise to the inference that the new lease of life which came to the business, could be attributed to his efforts. But this is not the whole truth. The business prosperity was rather the fruition and reward of the years of toil of the original proprietor which had lain dormant for years and had now been appreciated. The foundation had been laid according to the best knowledge and ability of Edward Hoyt, and when B. L. Hoyt became a member of the firm in 1890, the business sagacity of the junior member combined with the unquestioned quality of the nursery

stock, were active factors in the appreciation of the nursery on the part of the public.

Hoyt's trees needed no recommendation at this time to effect a sale. All that was necessary was to maintain the established quality of the stock and inform the public of the fact. The business of the Hoyt Brothers grew steadily along conservative lines until at present their annual capacity is the planting of about two hundred and fifty thousand seedling evergreen trees and the tending of about ninety acres of ground in nursery and Christmas trees. The firm sells from ten to twenty carloads of Christmas trees annually, from five to ten tons of berries, from three to five thousand dollars worth of small evergreens.

The holdings of Edward and B. L. Hoyt amount to about four hundred acres of land, they having bought near Scotch Grove station, and for the last few years Edward Hoyt has been deeply interested in lands in Texas and Florida.

Passengers going along on the cars have often been impressed with the magnitude and beauty of the nursery grounds. The grounds come right into the village and close to the depot. The nursery gives a favorable impression on first appearance, and this impression is strengthened and deepened after a drive through the grounds. The business affairs of the nursery are now in a prosperous condition and its success is a source of satisfaction and pleasure, as well as profit, to its founder, Edward Hoyt, and to its manager, B. L. Hoyt. Hoyt Brothers are pleasant men to deal with and the patrons of the nursery are always assured of a "square deal."

THE VILLAGE OF JOHNSON.

The "Limner Letters" given below give a comprehensive record of the achievements of this once flourishing burg, and but little further need be added.

THE JOHNSON POSTOFFICE.

The Johnson postoffice was established November 16, 1853, with Edward K. Johnson as postmaster. He was succeeded in this position, by the following postmasters: John Filson, June 27, 1855; Ichabod P. West, February 16, 1857; Richard Durgan, February 17, 1858; James C. Stone, March 4, 1859; Frederick W. Houser, August 17, 1860; James Dockstader, July 11, 1861; Justus C. Houser, July 14, 1862; Isaac H. Phillips, November 9, 1870; Justus C. Houser, April 7, 1871; office discontinued April 15, 1872; reestablished and Bethuel B. Henderson appointed July 6, 1874; office finally discontinued April 26, 1880.

THE JOHNSON CREAMERY.

The Johnson Creamery was started about 1880 by Carpenter Brothers. This firm operated it a few years, when it passed into the hands of S. L. and Charles Gilbert. Then J. J. Fagan became proprietor and he sold it to Henry Null. A cooperative organization succeeded Mr. Null, and the burning of the building about fifteen years ago ended the career of the creamery business at

this place. H. V. Haddock for a number of years was the butter maker in this creamery. Mr. Haddock now lives in Wyoming, Iowa.

THE "LIMNER" LETTERS OF 1874.

(The following very interesting and valuable narrative of one of the early towns of Jones county, was taken from the historical letters written for and published in *The Anamosa Eureka* in the year 1874, under the nom de plume of "Limner." There were a series of fifteen historical letters written at intervals of from two to three weeks. Credit for the authorship of these historical letters has been given to R. Hedges, a son of Rev. Hedges, one of the early ministers in the Methodist church. We omit some portions which do not deal with the historical phase of the place. From these letters, it will be found that this town of Johnson, or as it is now referred to, "Johnstown," was a place of some importance in the world of trade and commerce. It is well that these letters be preserved, for even the present generation know not the place other than the four corners with two residences, not on the corners, but in the vicinity. This spot, at the four corners south of the intersection of sections 23, 24, 25 and 26 in Scotch Grove township, was the site of the town of Johnson—Editor.)

"In October, 1851, a band of Indianans and Kentuckians came to settle on those green slopes, William Overley on the northwest, Isaac Overley beneath the shades of the cottonwood due north, while the Barnhill brothers, William and Samuel, settled on the outskirts east.

"In the spring of 1852, Dr. Johnson arrived and employed one of Erin's sons, Cochran by name, who with two yoke of calves, turned over the first soil in the hamlet limits. Cochran was blessed with an unusually large mouth suited for any emergency, for the surrounding hill reechoed his vociferous blattering to the aforesaid calves. Immediately after, the doctor put up a shed-like structure, sixteen by twenty feet. A postoffice was established and tradition has it, that the mail was carried by a large mastiff.

"The initiatory steps toward merchandising were begun, a town plat laid out, and the intersection of the State and Mineral Creek roads became an attractive point for trade.

"In April the same year, John C. Overley came with hook and line (as he termed it) and settled in the vicinity and began to make preparations for reaping the reward of the husbandman. In 1853, the emigrant wagons could be seen dotting the surrounding limits like white-winged skiffs on the water's bosom.

"At this period, where Monticello is now located, the lone cabin of Daniel Varvel stood, its curling smoke insuring a warm reception; while the tide of immigration had not cast its shadow on the timber clad slope where Wyoming now rears its head. Canton, of Maple Sugar renown, was a busy hive on the sand girdled beach of Maquoketa's south fork. Canton Mill started as early as 1846.

"Alexander Sutherland came originally from Selkirk in the Red River country in the north. He first made an entry in 1848 to the northeast of J. C.

Overley's, but the first tidings of gold at Sutter's Mill hurried him to the California shore. Mr. Sutherland began to dig for the treasure on Feather River for eight dollars a day and finally purchased a claim. In 1854, he came back and settled on a piece of land a few rods northeast of McKean's. Not contented with a small enclosure, he soon built him a large and commodious mansion.

"In July of the same year, John Filson made a flying trip to the hamlet and bought out Dr. Johnson with four hundred dollars earnest money. The doctor reserved two acres on which to build a stone building. In September, Mr. Filson came from the sucker state to make this his permanent home. In digging a well on his place, after they had gone down to the depth of twenty feet, huge logs were found crossing each other in a fairly good state of preservation.

"S. D. Titus had come into the vicinity of the hamlet in February, 1851. This gentleman was later one of the influential men of the community.

"In October, 1853, R. M. Cornell came from Yankeedom. Being a carpenter by trade, it was soon noised abroad, and with his pack of goods he trudged his way on foot to accommodate the prairieites. Shortly after his arrival, Mr. Cornell came into possession of land in Clay township not far distant from Johnson and built a home thirteen by fourteen and one-half, just what the available hewed timber and slabs would admit of.

"'Doc' Johnson (the P. V. N. of the corners), was the original founder of the hamlet. By profession he was a dispenser of medicines, and while in active attendance in that line, he had but few equals. In stature, he was of medium size, robust constitution, sandy complexion, and a pleasing countenance, at the sight of which all symptoms of the 'blues' would vanish from the cronies around him like the morning dew before the early sun. In connection with his practice, he acted as county surveyor, notary public and squire; while in the performance of these duties, he would often unstring his jokes to the amusement and jollification of his hearers. But the excitement was usually at its highest pitch when he would be half seas over, engulfed in the 'Oh be Joyful.' In which mood, to the various questions propounded, the hamlet would re-echo his nasal strains of the Arkansas Traveler, with introductions like the following:

"How far is it to the forks of the road?"

"I have been living here some time, and no road aint forked yet."

"Well, where does the road go to?"

"It aint moved a step since I have been here."

"And by way of an interlude, he would ring in a common by-word, 'Pop goes the weasel.' "

"At the east end of the reserved ground mentioned, the doctor laid out a 'shady enclosure' in which he had two pet deer who scampered about hither and thither, while from the net work of foliage above, the feathered songsters would warble their melodious strains, and the squirrels would hilariously hop from bough to bough,' making it indeed a paradisiacal spot for a summer evening's resort. A short time after the doctor had sold out to Mr. Filson, he moved to Canton where he stayed but a short time, and again made his home in the hamlet. Finally, the cold hand of sickness came over him, and through impru-

dence and want of care of self, he gained the last station of the inebriate's journey. His foot slipped from the brakes, and he reaped the reward of intemperance at the early age of thirty-seven.

"Jesse Tomlinson came from the Hoosier ridges in 1849, and began village life at Canton. The two brothers, John J. and Joe were in and about the hive at the same time, and the trio shuffled together their means to have Canton appear in its Sunday best, but shortly after the ball was set in motion, sharp John J. gleaned the last pittance from Jesse's treasury and left him penniless. His helpmate (Aunt Lize), came to the rescue. The machinery was greased anew for the occasion; ten pounds of feathers from the twain's bed supplied the power, and the car of prosperity once more moved steadily on amid the glitter of gold and silver. Ten dollars, the amount realized on the feathers, procured a barrel of whisky, and the pittance received for the same from the timberites and town's people, soon added a supply of groceries. Finally Uncle Jess became landlord of the Black Tavern and at the end of three years, he procured oxen and made his exit from Canton to break prairies for the settlers.

His plans having failed in the new town of Canton,

He gathered his traps and away took his flight,

Resolved he would no longer deal in wild phantoms,

But carefully husband his hard-gotten rights.

"Uncle Jesse arrived in the hamlet in 1853 and pitched his quarters on a suburban enclosure to the southeast of the mercantile headquarters. The cabin constructed was of the rustic orders, and its architectural plan combined parlor, bed-room, kitchen and workshop. Jesse still followed breaking, and when not busy in that line, he could be seen in the garb of a wheelwright, swinging the hammer, shoving the plane or drafting proportions for vehicles, and when the same was completed, Aunt Lize would act as saleswoman and advertising agent by going through the country trading them for cattle and corn. Right here we might tack the placard 'The First Wagon Manufactory of the Village.'

"The water for household use at this period was scarce and the hamlet boasted of no 'Par-terre and water works.' Little Billy Tomlinson's hand cart was pressed into service and christened the 'Aqua Apparatus.' Trips were made daily to Prairie Creek a short distance to the west and Adam's unadulterated was supplied in large quantities to the villagers, and by way of an opposition line Aunt Lize would often trudge her way to Roger's Ford on the Mineral to gather supplies for washing. Having parted with their stove in Canton, she substituted the door yard for it; and when the hour of repast would arrive, the faggots were kindled and soon the air was filled with perfume from her pastry and vegetable cooking.

"Uncle Jesse, after a short stay, sold out to Ben Lappan, and then took his flight to Daniel Barnhill's. Lappan immediately took possession of the premises and ushered into existence the first blacksmith shop and dwelling house combined.

"The mercantile headquarters mentioned above, were erected under the supervision of Joseph Smith. Peter DeWitt laid the foundation, Jim Camp and Jerry Wilder enclosed it, and Lafayette Smith, with capital furnished by his father, Joe Smith, placed goods in to the amount of four thousand dollars. J. C.

Overley made trips to Davenport and Rock Island to replenish the stock, and in 1854, it received the name of the 'Prairie Store,' and one hundred and fifty names were noted on the books as patrons.

"George Sutherland, the hamlet naturalist and geological searcher planted his brogans on this vast, extensive strata of 'secondary formation' in a very early day, even before the sun of the '40s had begun to shine over this vast and limitless prairie. Mr. Sutherland was a close observer, and in this adopted home, he was always on the alert for curiosities of every sort. In 1842, he became particularly interested in a large comet. At the close of day, when nature was drawing her sable curtains and the sun was blinding sunset hues, its extensive tail could be distinctly seen.

"In 1854, Mr. Sutherland made a settlement north of the hamlet and east of J. C. Overley's. He built a two story cottage fronting toward the hamlet, but surveyors later placed a thoroughfare north of the building, making the back of the cottage, the front.

"Joe DeLong, one of the original 'Hoosier Nine' who staked their bases on the plat, came in 1852 and took up his abode at the log cabin structure of Isaac Overley. Here he remained for some time annoyed by the wolves.

"The first conflagration of the hamlet was the burning of the log cabin. Mr. DeLong's family lost all their wearing apparel, but what they had on their persons. On the ruins of the cabin, DeLong and Overley erected a frame building, and DeLong remained till he came into possession of the residence of Mr. Baufssinger, situated on the line of S. D. Titus and John Filson, a short distance southwest of the latter. With the consent of Mr. DeLong, the principal men of the hamlet moved it to the top of Prairie View, a few rods west of Alexander Sutherland's. Here it was used for school purposes and Miss Cynthia Carter was mistress of the hamlet temple of learning. Mr. DeLong finally donated a beautiful plat for the school ground and took possession of the dwelling, remodeling it for household purposes. The scenic artist could here gather a beautiful variety of scenery to place on canvas. Mr. DeLong tells me that the present site places in view nine church edifices and the curling smoke of two hundred dwellings.

"In 1855, Ed. Barnhill, after a prospective stroll, planted his feet on an attractive spot east of Alexander Sutherland's, and after the order of prairie tactics, took up his line of march and stepped off the proportional limits of his future home.

"In the mercantile line, Lafayette Smith sold out to a young man by the name of Nixon. Jesse Tomlinson made his second appearance in the hamlet and partook of the hospitality of William Barnhill. By way of nick-name, some of the settlers christened it 'Bucksnout Tavern.' After enjoying the comforts of home here for a short time, Uncle Jesse, in company with Joseph Barnhill, bought out Nixon. Uncle Jesse then took lodgment back of the store, and while Barnhill figured as chief salesman, and counter jumper, Uncle Jesse strolled about the hamlet, only making his appearance when the funds were to be divided. The firm finally sold out, Smith taking possession a second time. Uncle Jesse moved into his former home which was then known as the Johnson cottage. Here he followed wagon making again, converting the old building that Lappan had

bought, into a blacksmith shop. During his stay, he often made trips for wagon timber, with the trusty rifle as his only companion. Adam Sutherland informed me that he witnessed, at one time, on an old Indian trail, herds of deers numbering thirty-three. The American elk also roamed over the prairies to the number of forty and upwards. Robert Sutherland, while turning over the soil for the summer's campaign, unearthed a monster buffalo skull which is sufficient proof that the buffalo once made this his tramping ground.

"Smith sold out a second time, and Joseph Barnhill came in as sole proprietor. Smith purchased of S. D. Titus, seventeen acres of land at five dollars an acre, situated on the west side of the state road midway on Lookout Point. Here he erected a brick building, the basement of which the hamlet also procured for school purposes, and Miss Mary E. Titus was the first instructress in this section.

"The winter of 1856 was very severe. The moistened meadows were congealed to marble. The flowing surface of the mineral was chained to its banks.

"January 19, 1856, gloom and mourning settled cloud-like over the hamlet. Death had entered the home of John Filson. The chain was severed and a golden link taken. Emeline Filson, the oldest child of John and Jemima Filson, and the flower of the hamlet was interred 'neath the clouds of the valley, and her spirit took its flight to the God who gave it.

"The first temple of worship was erected during the summer months of 1856 under the supervision of the Campbellites on a half acre donated by John Filson. Jesse Davis and Joe Barnhill were the two employed to enclose it. When the naked timber supported the roof, the first sermon was preached by the Rev. McConnel; the church never had any formal dedication. The temple stood on the south side of the road, directly opposite Mr. Filson's. Joe Barnhill officiated, occasionally, so also did Dr. Lucy, James Anderson, Martin Sweeney and John Coston Eames. The latter was termed the great rhymster of the vicinity.

"The mercantile center takes another change. Joe Barnhill retires and Ben West takes the oath to supply the needed articles to the best of his ability. In his trade he was honest and generally gave a person an idea what he paid for goods and that he would make just twenty-five per cent.

"At the northwest corner of the church lot, Joe Barnhill erected the second blacksmith shop and Felix Baysinger sends the hammer's sounding talk through the hamlet.

"Fred Houser became one of the village blacksmiths, and Henry Byers under a shed projection carried on wheelwrighting, and Uncle Jesse and Aunt Lize Tomlinson in the fall of 1857, gathered up their traps and nestled down on a rise of ground just half a mile south, there to till the ground on a large scale.

"Dr. McKean and lady made their appearance when the leaves, in rich summer splendor, had clothed the trees in emerald green. The village gave them a warm reception and they soon became cheerful companions in society. The doctor found quarters in the two back rooms of the widow Johnson's dwelling. After remaining here a season, he procured ground to build on, a few rods north of the shady enclosure with the assistance of Hi Fuller. The doctor soon had a square roofed cottage to join the number fast looming up to public gaze. Dr. McGrew, now a first class druggist in Wyoming, came to study under him.

"In 1858, Hi Fuller built on the southeast corner of State and Mineral Creek roads. He fitted up a storeroom in front, apse fashion to connect with the dwelling. Here he emptied his cart of notions, added a supply of drugs and was counted an excellent druggist.

"In 1858, another conflagration visited the village. On close observation, it was found to be a residence occupied by one Sanders in close proximity to where Stephen Walsworth's mansion now rears its head. Sanders and wife, I am told, had some trouble and some predict that the home burning was the cause of some of it.

THE GREAT BEAR HUNT OF 1859.

"On a summer's morn, when the sun was gilding the eastern horizon, Mrs. Isaac Overley stood in her cabin door, noting the visible tokens of a glorious day. She had received but a glimpse, when to her sudden surprise, a monster black bear stood before her as a prominent object in the scenic display. Mrs. Overley at once communicated the news to her husband, who making his appearance, found old bruin exerting all his powers, sending forth clouds of dust from the breaking near by. Mr. Overley having no fire arms, started forth immediately to alarm his nearest neighbors, depending only on what he could pick up on the chase. John DeLong, at the time with horses harnessed, was moving out to enter on his day's work. Discovering the intruder, he quickly let go one of his horses, and with the other in full speed, and leaping over rail fences, he set forth for the field of action, the snorting of the animal and the clinking of the chain harness foretelling Isaac of the near approach of help. Old bruin reluctantly leading, the line of march was taken up. Passing along the hill to the north, they were joined by George Sutherland who procured a rifle at Billy Clark's

"Mr. Sutherland opened fire and the conflict commenced. Not satisfied with such an introduction, the bear with raging instincts full, turned upon his tormentors furiously and began to defend himself desperately. Billy Clark made his appearance on a horse and demanded his rifle. Sutherland gave it up and witnessed the fruitless attempts of Billy to win the prize, while the horse, bent on fun, reels old bruin heels over head as he is making a circuitous route toward J. C. Overley's. When opposite the latter's mansion, Sutherland procured another weapon, and the aforesaid Billy attempted to take this away also, bent on having the glory of the chase himself. At this juncture, the settlement was fully aroused, lining the rail fences like chickens preparing for the roost.

"The tableau now turned, and George Sutherland now had the trusty weapon in his hands, and the pursuit was pushed forward once more with a bold front. Uncle Billy Overly had full view of the pursuers passing his door, and he increased the company by sending forth his dog Cuffie. Bruin acknowledged the arrival by suddenly checking his canine propensity in a suffocating embrace, violently hugging and compressing his chest, then sending him forth in mid air on an aerial voyage to the amusement of those present. As soon as Cuffie lit on solidity, he firmly fixed his tail between his legs and made quick steps

for the house. The crowd called in vain for Cuffie to come back, but Cuffie could not hear.

"The tidings of the chase had now reached the ears of the settlers to where Alonzo Jones now lives, and as the party came along in pursuit, they beheld the fence lined with spectators with now and then a burnished musket gleaming forth in the sunlight. The excitement began to increase, and missile after missile pierced bruin's sides from all directions, but old bruin firmly sat up on his haunches and bade defiance bravely. As he neared a culvert in the neighborhood, George Sutherland dealt the deadly blow.

The ball it flew and the bear he growled,
As Sutherland's missile pierced his hide;
It sapped his vital energies,
So he flummuxed, flickered and died.

"The Indians consider the bear one of the noblest objects of the chase. Every part of the animal was valuable to them. Its intestines and claws they strung on deer sinews and wore them as ornaments.

"A husking bee was given at Isaac Overley's and news went abroad that, in the way of refreshments, the bear was to be served up. The consequence was a large gathering at Isaacs, and I am told there was such a demand for bear meat that an inch of the flesh was a large quantity to receive. What a sweet flavor must have greeted their nostrils as they beheld the fueled chimney blazing high, the tankards foaming and the strong table groaning, while the smoking sirloin stretched from side to side! With butcher knife they deep incisions made and talked the while of Johnson's glory ne'er to be defaced. For they all killed the bear.

"The second artist to visit the hamlet was a Major Hayes, direct from Pennsylvania. Mr. Filson offered him the use of a room in the southeast corner of his dwelling here. The major began operations, and the neighbors flocked in, bent on having good looking pictures, even if they were pock-marked, big lipped and cross-eyed individuals. The major procured many of their shadows, then bade adieu to the hamlet, carrying with him the handsome little sum of eighty dollars for his labors.

"Another mercantile change must here be recorded. Dergin & Roach entered the trade ring and bought out West. They remained but a short time, when the partnership was dissolved, Roach going out and Scribbins coming in, the firm name changing to Dergin & Scribbins.

"The first school building was erected on a green plat a half mile south of the hamlet and within a few steps of the residence of Jesse Tomlinson. The Main street in the hamlet was taken as the division line and the urchins on this side took their way to this spot.

"What is now known as the Kellum house, situated on the south side of Main street, just west of the Temple of Worship, was originally built by Furburluson Tuft. In 1860, Hiram Bushnell occupied the building and enrolled himself as another of Johnson's blacksmiths. Mr. Bushnell however tarried here but a short time. George Stuhler, (now of Monticello) then occupied the residence and established the first boot and shoe shop. He soon gathered in

quite a custom and began making model coverings for the various sizes of pedals.

"The Dockstader building erected by Alvin Gee, was used for a postoffice, and a little girl fourteen years of age was the postmistress. I am told this little blossom could neither read nor write and her novel way of tending the office was to hand the mail to the inquirers and let them look it over to their entire satisfaction.

"Dr. McKinsie arrived during the year and put up a building a few rods west of the Bushnell House. He also proved to be an excellent gentleman and a splendid practitioner. He soon became family physician for many families.

"In the winter of 1860, a great revival broke out. Services were held nightly in the schoolhouse. Rev. George Stanley, the officiating minister then on the circuit, had charge of the meetings, assisted by Revs. Williams, Cutler, R. W. Milner, now of Monmouth, and Rev. Alvin Gee. Eighty-one were converted at the meetings and many became useful and shining lights in after years.

"May 1, 1861, what is now known as the Yellow schoolhouse, was erected a half-mile north of the hamlet on a beautiful plat given by John DeLong.

"When volunteers were aroused by the music of fife and drum; when the first war cry was wafted from Maine to Oregon and the seventy-five thousand sprang to arms as if by magic; in that trying time when the sixth Massachusetts regiment were bound to go through Baltimore or die; when the hill tops and valleys echoed to the cry 'We are coming Father Abraham, six hundred thousand strong,' then from the topmost buildings of Johnson floated the stars and stripes; and young men were swelling the ranks dressed in the true colors of the red, white and blue.

"Among her gallant boys were Robert Filson, the beloved comrade and everyday companion of her youths, Samuel Barnhill, James Overley, all considering it meet to die for one's country; and lastly Henry Overley (oldest son of J. C. Overley) her noble flag bearer. For these braves the Monticello ladies gave a picnic and the Bowen's Prairie ladies presented them a handsome banner.

"Finally Johnson appeared in a holiday attire, crowded the streets and witnessed the drilling of troops. Of the four above mentioned, Robert Filson calmly sleeps beneath the sod in the Sunny South land listening for the trumpet to sound for the final summons to muster arms. James Overley, also died at his post, and his father Uncle Billy Overley (at his request) brought him home and he lies buried in yon cemetery south of the hamlet. Henry Overley died wrapped in the nation's starry emblems.

"The McKinsie mansion before mentioned, burned down, and what is now known as the Brown House, was erected by the business men of Johnson with S. D. Titus as their head. After its completion, Mr. J. H. Cooksey entered as harness and shoemaker.

"In 1866, Nathan Clark, now the principal blacksmith of Center Junction, made his appearance and settled in the Bushnell House. He erected a shop and went to pounding iron as his predecessor's had done. He finally came into possession of the Dockstader building.

"Joseph Tomlinson, the natural genius and patent right man, came to greet the smiles of the villagers in 1867. He had been living on a farm just outside

of Canton. He built a white cottage just west of William Barnhill's to the left of the residence. He had a blacksmith shop and was there early and late, the jingle of his anvil keeping time to the music of his bellows. (Mr. Tomlinson and his faithful wife are now living in Onslow enjoying the comforts which is justly their reward for a life of active toil.—Editor).

"W. W. Sutliff trudged his way into the village in the same year, with his colors to the breeze as clock-tinker. He went merrily on his rounds swinging his tin box as knight the second in the tin box line. At last laying aside the tin box he went to laying a solid foundation for the extensive barn structure of S. D. Titus. He finally married the widow Corbett and settled down as an inhabitant of Johnson. He now accepts the situation at the Junction, and Artemus Ward-like, laughs all over, wedged in the busted county (cane) seat.

"In the mercantile line, the Prairie store meets with changes. Dergin & Scribbins bids adieu to the storeroom. William Stone assumes its responsibilities and runs it for a season, then J. C. Houser, an acknowledged champion in the dry goods and grocery line, steps in and soon gathers around him the patronage of a large scope of country. Dr. Merriman arrives in the village and takes up his abode in the McKean building and opens a drug store. Dr. Gilmore comes soon after and has an office in the Fuller mansion. S. P. Collins, the next on deck, builds a fine two-story building on the northeast corner east of this. He erected a storehouse and opens out with drugs, groceries and tinware. Collins & Gilmore have a dissecting operation. A feline creature is laid on the table and its physiological structure and physiognomy are carefully studied, the main point calling for the dissection being the cat's structure resembling the human being.

"Hucklebone was proprietor of the first wagon and carriage shop. Byers assumes control next. Under the supervision of Nathan Clark, Arnold begins to drive the spokes and construct gearings, the carriage shop being opposite the mercantile emporium. Imer, a club-footed individual worked in the woodshop next. Robert Patton joined the number and gave Clark assistance in the blacksmith shop. Joseph Carr, watch-tinker, arrived and opened out his goods in one end of the carriage shop. Joe Tomlinson and Clark next assumed control of the shops. Jack Davis with Imer, came next as wagon maker and hired Perry as blacksmith, and Perry was followed by Tinker.

"Titus & Walters came in as proprietors of the shop, Davis doing the wood-work, Tinker the iron work, and Milt Goodrich the painting. William Sutliff opened up a boarding house for the accommodation of those employed in the village. Frank Hilermus started the first dray and later Pavey was the proprietor.

"Dr. Phillips arrived and took up his headquarters where Merriman held forth. Dr. Carlisle joined Phillips and the twain put up a drug store south of their residence; the same was finally moved and placed on the northwest corner. James Filson bought out Phillips' share.

"The Odd Fellows in the vicinity rented of S. D. Titus, the upstairs part of the Brown House for a hall, and here they met and enjoyed the fellowship of the order.

"P. B. Lewis came in 1867 from the vicinity of Maquoketa and settled on a beautiful farm south of Jesse Tomlinson's, originally owned by Joseph Tom-

linson. (This farm is now owned by Martin Hunwardsen Estate.—Editor). A Mr. Mervin farmed forty acres to the east side of the road. The building still stands as a monument of the early days of Johnson. The place might now be properly called the Lewisonian Sulphur Springs, a vein having been struck at a depth of one hundred and ten feet giving forth a constant flow of strong sulphur water. George H. Hill came to Johnson in 1868 and opened out a boot and shoe store in the building originally occupied by Jesse Tomlinson."

THE HARVEST HOME PICNIC SOCIETY.

An organization has been effected by the people of Scotch Grove having in view the holding of a harvest home picnic annually. G. J. Hughes is president; Miss Blanch Clark is secretary and Donald Sinclair is treasurer. The picnic of 1909 was the sixth annual affair, and was held in Eby's grove near the mill. A program of music and speaking is given in the forenoon, followed by a picnic dinner and sports in the afternoon. These picnics are enjoyable affairs and are largely attended.

AN EARLY CELEBRATION OF JULY 4, 1867.

In searching among the records of the past, we find some minutes of a meeting held preliminary to the celebration of July 4, 1867, which is interesting reading.

At a meeting of the citizens of Scotch Grove, held at Johnson, Jones County, Iowa, on the evening of the second of June, 1867, S. D. Titus was called to the chair, and A. Gee was chosen secretary.

On motion, it was decided to celebrate the national anniversary with appropriate exercises at the grove of S. D. Titus, near Johnson.

The following officers and committees were chosen for the day: president, Honorable John E. Lovejoy; marshal, Captain F. C. McKean; assistant marshals, Edward Barnhill, William Barnhill, Joseph Gaut, James Applegate, R. M. Perrine; chaplain, Rev. R. L. Wilson. Committee to procure speaker: A. Gee, Rev. R. W. Milner; on music: H. S. Byers, John Gibson, M. H. Hogeboom; on order of the day: Rev. R. W. Milner, S. D. Titus, M. H. Hogeboom, J. C. Houser.

A general invitation is extended to all to be present. No intoxicating liquors will be allowed on the grounds. Wednesday July third, is the day appointed to clear the ground and erect seats. The boys are invited to turn out and help fix up.

From another source we find that Rev. O. E. Aldrich was the orator of the day, and John Russell was the reader of the Declaration of Independence. Sports of all kinds were indulged in, and a horse race was not too wild or sporty for the conservative people of that day.

SORGHUM AND HOPS.

To C. W. Stottlemeyer is due the credit of being the first man to raise sorghum in sufficiently large quantities to ship out in car loads. The raising of sorghum

had been introduced by the government during the war to take the place of southern sugar, and this had been grown in a small way by a number of farmers.

The hop craze struck Scotch Grove in an early day, and a number of farms were devoted to this industry. J. E. Lovejoy planted some ten acres, and built a hop curing house. Dan McIntyre had about the same number of acres in a hop farm, and others had smaller yards. When the bottom dropped out of the hop market, no one was financially ruined.

SCOTCH GROVE CHURCH HISTORY.

The inhabitants of Scotch Grove, from the earliest settlement have been a religious and church-going people. The training in church attendance which had been a part of their life work as children, clung to the people as they became older. The church life of the people has had a good influence in the moulding of character and in the maintenance of the principles of sound manhood and noble womanhood.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

It is just as natural for a Highland Scotchman to be a Presbyterian, as it is for a south of Ireland man to be a Catholic. And it was very appropriate that the Highland Scotch who were the first to settle in Scotch Grove should organize a Presbyterian church.

As early as 1837-38, Rev. Michael Hummer, a somewhat eccentric man, visited Scotch Grove looking up the stray Presbyterians. He journeyed on horse back and was gladly welcomed by the early settlers.

In June, 1841, the First Presbyterian Church of Edinburg was organized with twelve members as follows: John Sutherland and Margaret (McBeath), his wife, Donald Sinclair and Ann, his wife, James Livingston and Sarah, his wife, David Esson and Margaret, his wife, Sarah Sutherland, Alexander McClain, Donald Livingston and Ann, his wife. Donald Livingston and John Sutherland were elected ruling elders. From 1843, the church was visited five or six times a year for seven years by Rev. Salmon Cowles of West Point, Lee county, about one hundred and thirty miles distant. From the spring of 1849 to the fall of 1850, Rev. F. A. Pratt, served as minister, his wife teaching school in a room of Ebenezer Sutherland's house. The town of Edinburg having failed to grow, Ebenezer Sutherland offered to the church seven acres of land on the northeast corner of his farm for church purposes and also for a cemetery, where the Presbyterian church and cemetery are now established. This offer was accepted as most of the membership was on that side of the prairie.

In the summer of 1851, a church building was erected a few rods northeast of where the Soldier's Monument now stands in the cemetery. Rev. James Galitin, a relative of the Swiss Galitins of Pennsylvania, began preaching in Scotch Grove, May 1, 1850. Money was scarce and the labor and expense of erecting a frame building was burdensome. With true Scotch devotion to the cause, Donald Livingston and Ebenezer Sutherland advanced two hundred dollars to pay for doors, windows and other fittings that had to be paid for in

money. This offer, in a time when interest rates were usually from twenty-five to thirty per cent, meant a great deal more than it would mean in the present day. Neither principal nor interest were ever repaid, but when the present church edifice was erected in 1861, the debt was freely forgiven and the obligation cancelled.

From the records, we find that the name of the church was changed from Edinburg to Scotch Grove in 1852. Rev. Galitin died suddenly May 1, 1856, and in October of that year, Rev. J. L. Wilson came as stated supply, and continued in that relation to the church till January, 1873. During his ministry, the present church was built in 1861. It cost about two thousand dollars, and was paid for entirely by the congregation without any outside help. This in fact is Scotch Grove's way of doing things. Whenever any extra money was needed for church work, the members went a little deeper into their own pockets and always had it to give.

Rev. Wilson also preached at the Paul schoolhouse in Wyoming township, once in two weeks, from June 16, 1861 till the close of 1874. The session of the Scotch Grove church meeting there and admitting members and administering the sacraments. We find the names of the Paul's, the Streeper's, Tasker's, Wasson's, Frank's, McGrew's, Duncanson's, Kirkpatrick's, Woodyard's, and others as being added to the church roll at that time. Rev. Wilson also preached a part of this time at a schoolhouse south of where Bethel church now stands in Clay township. And also at Canton, Ozark and Cascade.

From 1873, Rev. John Rice preached at Scotch Grove Sabbath mornings, and in the afternoons part of the time at Onslow, and at the Wayne church, and in the later part of his ministry, at Bethel.

Beginning again in 1879, Rev. Wilson preached for five years. In 1886 and 1887, Rev. William Gay was the minister in charge. Rev. J. F. Montman preached in 1889. From 1891 to 1894, Rev. Hugh Robinson was pastor. It was during the pastorate of Rev. Mr. Robinson that the parsonage was built. From 1895 to 1898, Rev. J. M. Bolton. From 1900 to 1901, Rev. T. W. Hine. Wm. M. Dagar preached a part of 1901 and 1902, just before he went as a missionary to west Africa. From 1902 to 1904, Rev. R. M. Offut. Rev. R. A. Brough is the present pastor. Mr. Brough was the moderator elect of the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids the present year.

The elders of the church since its earliest organization, have been: John Sutherland and Donald Livingston at the organization; David M. Cook, James Clark and Matthew Dawson were added in 1856; Robert B. McCullough in 1858; John Bently and Hugh C. McKean in 1859; S. H. Clark and Lyman Hoyt in 1862; Thomas Lyans and William Clark in 1866; David Sutherland in 1871; Alexander McKean in 1881; James Espy in 1884; C. B. McKean in 1890; Mathias Sweesy in 1892; William Sutherland in 1896; W. B. Warner and S. J. Rice in 1907.

This church has been the mother of several churches of the same denomination. The church at Onslow was originally a part of the Scotch Grove church. The Center Junction church was composed to a large extent of members of the Scotch Grove church who lived in the neighborhood of the new

town. Bethel likewise and also the Wayne church enjoyed the membership of this pioneer church.

The present church organization: pastor, Rev. R. A. Brough; elders: William Sutherland, W. B. Warner, S. J. Rice; deacons: D. O. Sinclair, G. J. Hughes; corporation officers: E. C. Hughes, chairman; clerk, S. J. Rice; cemetery committee: D. O. Sinclair, G. J. Hughes, S. J. Rice, the latter being clerk and treasurer of committee; church treasurer, Mrs. H. B. Sutherland; Sunday-school officers: superintendent, William Sutherland; secretary and treasurer, Miss Blanche Clark; primary superintendent, Mrs. D. O. Sinclair; sunbeam mission band: president, Willie Carson; vice-president, Frank Himebaugh; secretary, Lillie Heinrichs; treasurer, Orel Hutton; ladies missionary society: president, Mrs. L. M. Rice; vice-president, Mrs. Alicia Clark; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. D. O. Sinclair; secretary of literature, Della Sutherland. A somewhat unusual arrangement of the Sabbath school is, that all contributions are divided between home and foreign missions, and the running expenses of the school are provided for by the older people.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

As to the date of the first organization of the Methodist church in Scotch Grove, M. O. Felton, the pioneer schoolmaster, states that when he came to Scotch Grove in 1853, a Rev. Goffe was preaching to the classes then organized. He was followed the next year by Rev. Frank Amos who preached in the log schoolhouse at the center of section 15. William W. Sutherland was the class leader. He was usually called one-eyed William to distinguish him from the two other William Sutherlands. This class organization was dropped for several years, but was again organized by Rev. J. W. Fawcett in 1864. In 1858, a small Methodist church was started in the town of Johnson, but this organization was of short life. In 1869, while Rev. James M. Hedges was in charge of the circuit, a good church building was erected on the south side of James Hutton's farm, two miles east of Scotch Grove station. Rev. Hedges was followed on the circuit by Rev. S. Y. Harmer, known as the singing preacher and the author of several familiar church hymns. This church building was used for some thirty years when by deaths and removals the class was broken up and the building was sold to a lodge of the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Precept, and moved to Scotch Grove village. This lodge was of short life, and the building was then sold to Herman Shipley for a lumber office and carpenter shop.

THE CHRISTIAN CHURCH.

In 1872, the Christian denomination erected a house of worship on the road about forty rods west of the village, and for several years the church prospered. In 1897 the church membership disbanded, and the building was donated to the Christian organization at Monticello, and was taken apart and moved to the latter place.

The only church in Scotch Grove township at the present time is the Presbyterian church which holds regular services and the organization is maintained with a devotion worthy of its membership.

ROSTER SCOTCH GROVE TOWNSHIP.

An order dated February 22, 1855, issued from the county court, signed by W. W. Wilson, clerk, was issued to Daniel Livingston, constable, directing him to hold an election at the Scotch Grove schoolhouse on the 2d day of April, 1855, which election was held at the time and place directed and the following township officers elected:

1855—Trustees: Samuel Titus, John E. Holmes and William Rodman; clerk, M. H. Hutton; justices: John E. Lovejoy and Simon Parks; constables: John Lightfoot and John Gibson; assessor, William Rodman; road supervisors: Charles B. Moses and William S. Wasson.

1856—Election held April 7th, 1856, at the house of John McCormick. Trustees: Joseph Barnhill, Enoch Jones and Charles P. Hutton; assessor, John E. Lovejoy; clerk, M. H. Hutton; constables: John Lightfoot and Hiram P. Collins; road supervisors: Donald Sutherland, Robert Espy, Enoch Jones and William Barnhill; justice, John E. Lovejoy.

1857—Election held April 6, 1857, in schoolhouse on W. S. Wasson's land. Trustees: Mathew Dawson, George Sutherland and Mathew Nelson; clerk, M. H. Hutton; justices: Samuel Johnson and E. K. Johnson; constables: Robert Espy and Germand Soper; road supervisors: David Sutherland, Samuel Barnhill, Daniel Livingstone and Robert Espy.

1858—Election held in schoolhouse, April 5, 1858. Trustees: Mathew Nelson, Mathew Dawson and John Filson; clerk, M. H. Hutton; justice, George Sutherland; constable, William Clark; road supervisors: Robert Espy, A. J. McFry, John Filson and James Ridings.

1859—Election held at house of John E. Lovejoy, October 12, 1859. Mrs. Lovejoy was allowed two dollars for use of house for election. Trustees: George Sutherland, Mathew Nelson and M. H. Hutton; clerk, S. W. Clark; assessor, John E. Lovejoy; justices: Samuel Johnson and J. Barnhill; constables: A. J. McFry and Germand Soper; road supervisors: Donald Sutherland, William Clark, S. F. Glenn and William Leech.

1860—Trustees: John Filson, Daniel Livingstone; clerk, S. H. Clark; road supervisors: James Hutton, D. N. Finch, William Barnhill, James McKean, John H. Fuller and S. R. McDaniel.

1861—Trustees: John C. Lightfoot, Daniel Livingstone; clerk, S. H. Clark; constable, Hiram Fuller; road supervisors: John Campbell, Isaac Sweesy, Charles McCarthy, J. E. Barnhill, David F. McGee, Mathew Nelson and Joseph Merwin.

1862—Trustees: John E. Holmes, Angus Sinclair, Daniel Livingstone; clerk, M. H. Hutton; assessor, Adam Sutherland; constable, William Barnhill; road supervisors: John Bentley, S. R. McDaniels, D. A. Walters, Philip Kuhns, H. P. Collins, James Hutton, J. H. Fuller, L. P. Hoyt.

1863—Trustees: James McKean, Donald Sutherland, Angus Sinclair; clerk, Samuel Johnson; assessor, Adam Sutherland; justices, L. P. Hoyt and John H. Fuller; constables: Hiram Clark, Jos. Ames; road supervisors: James

Riding, Patrick Kelly, John Livingstone, James McKean, Archibald Nelson, William Clark and F. H. Kenny.

1864—Trustees: Philip Kuhns, M. Nelson, David Walters; clerk, William Leech; assessor, H. P. Collins; constables: J. R. Smith and J. C. Lightfoot; road supervisors: Robert Carson, William Caldwell, Donald Sutherland, M. S. Norton, John Overley, G. Soper, J. R. Smith, D. Finch.

1865—Trustees: John Filson, S. C. Johnson, D. F. Magee; clerk, Alexander McKean; road supervisors: Philip Kuhns, James Applegate, Joseph Barnhill, J. L. Corbett, William Leech, Aaron Murphy, J. H. Hutton, J. P. Ames.

1866—Trustees: Philip Kuhns, David Sutherland, John E. Holmes; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; justice, James Applegate; road supervisors: William Leech, William Barnhill, James Hutton, William F. Lee, David Finch, J. H. Fuller.

1867—Trustees: James McKean, S. D. Titus, William Leech; assessor, M. H. Hutton; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; justices: John E. Lovejoy and J. H. Fuller; constables: William Barnhill and George Foster; county supervisor, John Sutherland, Jr.

1868—Trustees: James McKean, J. E. Holmes and J. P. Ames; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; assessor, M. H. Hutton; constables: Milo Blodgett and D. Livingston.

1869—Trustees: James Applegate, John Filson, W. A. Sutherland; clerk, J. E. Lovejoy; assessor, J. P. Ames; collector, S. H. Clark; justices: J. E. Barnhill, J. E. Lovejoy; constables: Duncan Dreibilbis and William Barnhill; county supervisor, John Sutherland, Jr.

1870—Trustees: Hugh McIntyre, J. P. Ames and James Hutton; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; collector, S. H. Clark; assessor, J. W. McIntyre; constables: Rueben Leggett and John Sutherland; road supervisors: D. A. Walters, John Tuch, Adam Sutherland, William Caldwell, D. D. Young, John Corbett, Owen D. Lovejoy, Michael McCormick, Nathaniel Sutherland.

1871—Trustees: John Sutherland, S. D. Titus, J. E. Holmes; clerk, John E. Lovejoy; assessor and collector, S. H. Clark; justices: J. E. Lovejoy and J. E. Barnhill; constables: Reuben Leggett and John Lightfoot.

1872—Trustees: J. E. Holmes, John Filson and John Sutherland; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, O. D. Lovejoy; collector, J. W. McIntyre; constables: R. Leggett and James Alloway.

1873—Trustees: James Applegate, Alexander Hemenway and William A. Sutherland; clerk, John Sutherland; assessor and collector, S. H. Clark; justices: C. B. McKean and D. D. Young; constables: John Fagan and John Hughes.

1874—Trustees: Alexander Hemenway, William A. Sutherland and James S. Applegate; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, John McIntyre; collector, John McIntyre; justices: D. D. Young and C. B. McKean; constables: H. M. Glenn and C. R. Applegate.

1875—Trustees: David Walters, John Lightfoot and James G. Johnson; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor and collector, S. H. Clark; justices: David D. Young and C. B. McKean; constables: H. M. Glenn and John O. Callahan; road super-

visors: Michael McCormick, Allen Hutton, Dawson D. Clark, Arend Balster, Duncan McIntyre, S. H. Clark, James Filson, David Young and M. J. Nelson.

1876—Trustees: John Lightfoot, David A. Walters and James G. Johnson; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, Robert Sutherland; collector, James H. Filson; constables: H. M. Glenn and J. O. Callahan.

1877—Trustees: D. D. Young, William A. Sutherland, G. W. Halsey; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, S. H. Clark; collector, J. H. Filson; justices: J. E. Barnhill and D. D. Young; constables: H. M. Glenn and F. W. Yerrian.

1878—Trustees: Thomas White, Adam Sutherland and J. E. Holmes; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, J. G. Johnson; collector, D. W. Sutherland..

1879—Trustees: G. W. Halsey, Robert Clark and John Fagan; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, Adam Sutherland; collector, J. C. Bell; justices: J. E. Barnhill and D. D. Young; constables: George Smith and M. D. Sackett.

1880—Trustees: William F. Lee, John Fagan and G. W. Halsey; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, A. O. Dreibilbis; collector, J. C. Bell; road supervisors Michael McCormick, Samuel Eby, A. L. Applegate, Robert Clark, John Fagan, J. L. Corbett, W. H. Corbett, M. J. Nelson, John Sutherland; justice, Adam Sutherland.

1881—Trustees: M. H. Hutton, Angus Sinclair, G. W. Hasley; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, R. R. Glenn; justices: G. W. Halsey and D. D. Young; constables: George B. Smith and W. H. Corbett.

1882—Trustees: C. H. Murphy, Angus Sinclair and M. H. Hutton; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, R. R. Glenn; collector, C. A. Sutherland.

1883—Trustees: Angus Sinclair, C. H. Murphy, H. M. Hutton; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Robert Williamson; justices: G. W. Halsey and D. D. Young; constables: Warren Halley and W. H. Corbett; collector, James M. Sturdevant.

1884—Trustees: Angus Sinclair, C. H. Murphy and D. E. Dreibilbis; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Robert Williamson.

1885—Trustees: C. H. Murphy, D. E. Dreibilbis, Angue Sinclair; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Adam Sutherland; road supervisors: Thomas Fagan, William Fuller, Alexander D. Sutherland, William Sutherland, M. Sweesy, William Orr, H. L. Gilbert, John Sutherland and Thomas Moncrief.

1886—Trustees: C. B. McKean, C. H. Murphy and D. E. Dreibilbis; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Adam Sutherland.

1887—Trustees: William Sutherland, C. B. McKean and C. H. Murphy; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, D. E. Dreibilbis; justices: D. D. Young and John Rice; constables: James Espy and Thomas Marshall.

1888—Trustees: Robert Livingston, C. B. McKean, and Wm. Sutherland; clerk, S. H. Clark; constables: J. W. Strayer and W. M. Corbett.

1889—Trustees: Robert Livingston, C. B. McKean and Wm. Sutherland; clerk, S. H. Clark; assessor, J. B. Moses.

1890—Trustees: Wm. Sutherland, Robert Livingston and C. B. McKean; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; road supervisors: Nicholas Holst, C. H. Murphy, Robert Williamson, W. A. Sutherland, Angus Sinclair, N. R. Barnhill, Wm. Sutherland, S. O. Fowler, P. J. Fagan, C. A. Sutherland, C. H. Murphy; assessor, C. B. Moses.

1891—Trustees: Robert Williamson, Wm. Sutherland and C. B. McKean; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, B. L. Hoyt; justices: John Rice and Robert Williamson; constables: John Carson and J. J. Brady.

1892—Trustees: A. O. Dreibilbis, Robert Williamson and Wm. Sutherland; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; constable, A. P. Moats.

1893—Trustees: John W. Hutton, A. O. Dreibilbis, Robert Livingston; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, C. B. McKean; justices: Robert Williamson and John Rice; constables, A. P. Moats and John Carson.

1894—Trustees: C. S. Ames, A. O. Dreibilbis and J. W. Hutton; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, C. B. McKean, justices, Robert Williamson and John Rice; constables: C. M. Hanna and John Carson.

1895—Trustees: A. O. Dreibilbis, J. W. Hutton and C. S. Ames; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, D. D. Clark; justices, B. L. Hoyt and C. S. Ames; constables: J. G. Reid and C. M. Hanna.

1896—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, A. O. Dreibilbis, C. S. Ames; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; constables: C. M. Hanna and Wm. Halsey.

1897—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, C. S. Ames and A. O. Dreibilbis; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, E. W. Clark; justice, B. L. Hoyt; constable, J. W. Halsey.

1898—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, G. J. Hughes and C. S. Ames; clerk, Ad. Sutherland; assessor, E. W. Clark.

1899—Trustees: W. J. Moncrief, G. J. Hughes and C. S. Ames; clerk, J. W. Hutton; assessor, D. D. Clark.

1900—Trustees: C. S. Ames, G. J. Hughes and Wm. Moncrief; clerk, J. W. Hutton; assessor, D. D. Clark.

1901—Trustees: B. C. Mackrill, C. S. Ames, D. D. Clark; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, Adam Sutherland; justices: B. L. Hoyt and W. J. Corbit; constables: W. G. Krouse and C. M. Hanna.

1902—Trustees: W. J. Moncrief, D. D. Clark and C. S. Ames; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, S. J. Rice.

1903—Trustees: S. O. Fowler, D. D. Clark and W. J. Moncrief; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, S. J. Rice; justices: W. J. Corbit and B. L. Hoyt; constables, W. M. Corbett and J. A. Tonlinson.

1904—Trustees: D. D. Clark, W. J. Moncrief and S. O. Fowler; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, W. J. Corbit.

1905—Trustees: Lewis Darling, D. D. Clark and S. O. Fowler; assessor, W. J. Corbit; clerk, G. J. Hughes; justices: B. L. Hoyt and S. J. Rice; constables: Arthur Ames and W. M. Corbett.

1906—Trustees: D. D. Clark, Lewis Darling and S. O. Fowler; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, D. A. Sutherland.

1907—Trustees: D. D. Clark, Lewis Darling and Robert Livingston; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, D. O. Sinclair.

1908—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, Robert Livingston and Lewis Darling; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, D. O. Sinclair.

1909—Trustees: J. W. Hutton, Lewis Darling and Robert Livingston; clerk, G. J. Hughes; assessor, J. W. Callahan.

WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

LOCATION AND GENERAL CONDITIONS.

Washington township is located in the north east corner of the county. This is one of the oldest settled portions of the county. The township was organized July 5, 1842, with the same boundaries as Farm Creek precinct. The north fork of the Maquoketa river enters at the north west corner and runs diagonally through to the south east corner. The surface of the township is high and rolling, and in some places, especially along the river, is inclined to be hilly.

THE PEOPLE.

The settlers of the township are mostly of Irish descent. In religion, the people are Catholics. Politically the voters are democrats. For several years only two or three republican votes were cast at the general election. An amusing instance is related of the lone delegate from Washington township in a republican county convention. The vote for county surveyor in the convention was a tie when Washington township, the last on the list, was called. The Washington delegate could cast the deciding vote. This delegate with his Irish wit bubbling over, asked both candidates to show themselves when one only arose. Whereupon the delegate shouted "I'll vote for the other fellow," which convulsed the entire convention, and amid roars of laughter, the candidate who had shown himself only to be defeated, returned to his seat.

SOME EARLY SETTLERS.

The first settlers of Washington township so far as can be learned was Thomas Durigan, father of Mrs. J. B. Skahill, whose husband is the present township clerk. Thomas McNally located on his claim in 1842. This same claim is now occupied by his son, James McNally, no transfer having been made since it was entered. Michael Flannigan came at the same time as Thomas McNally and located on the claim directly west. This claim likewise has never been transferred, but is occupied by the son. Other early settlers were John Finn, James McDermoth, John and Dan Curley, Dan Canode, Patrick Donahue, J. B. Skahill, William McGarigall, Patrick Skahill, Wm. Gavin, John Canovan, John Seery, Lawrence Collins, Martin Head, John Duffy, Richard Allen, John Ryan, Richard Clarissey, Edward McGovern, James Keery, James Durigan, James Duffy, Thomas Head, James Lang, M. McDonald, Jerry Callahan, Michael Plant, Michael Murray, T. C. L. Kane, Hezekiah Winchell, William Dunn, Nicholas Glynn, John Tolbert, Thomas Cowan, William Stanton, Thomas Moran, John Carrick, James Hutton, Abraham Hostetter, William Radford, Mahlon Lupton, William Rafferty, George Banghart, Thomas McGovern.

One of the early mills on the Maquoketa river was located on the Morrissey land in the early 60's. This was afterward purchased and operated by a man



TEMPLE HILL CATHOLIC CHURCH

named McCullough. It was rebuilt. During a time of high water the mill was swept away and not again rebuilt.

At a special election held February 2, 1878, a three per cent tax was voted in aid of the Narrow Gauge railroad from Bellevue to Cascade.

TEMPLE HILL.

Temple Hill in the southern part of the township has been the center of early activity toward which all roads opened. Here was located a store and postoffice, a blacksmith shop and the Catholic church. Patrick Skahill kept the store and postoffice and was the only postmaster until the office was discontinued in the 60's. Henry Parrot was the mail carrier from Rockville to Canton. Barney Leonard later kept a store. The last store and postoffice was kept by Thomas Finn in the '70s, the mail being carried from Cascade to Onslow.

The creamery located near the center of the township has passed its days of usefulness, and like other similar institutions in the county, it stands as a relic of an age that is past.

TEMPLE HILL CATHOLIC CHURCH.

A history of this large and prosperous organization is given under the title of "Catholic Churches in Jones County" on another page of this history, and the reader is referred thereto.

OFFICIAL ROSTER, WASHINGTON TOWNSHIP.

In common with a number of other townships in the county, the early records of Washington township have passed beyond the reach of human hands. Many of the books of the township which are of no material value, in some cases have been carefully preserved, while the clerk's minutes of the trustee meetings are almost entirely missing. The earliest record in Washington township which can be found begins with the year 1877.

1877—Trustees: James E. Flannigan, John McGargill, Patrick McMullen; clerk, John Carrick.

1878—Trustees: John McGarigill, James E. Flannigan, Patrick McMullen; clerk, John Carrick.

1879—Trustees: J. E. Flannigan, Gregory Seery, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1880—Trustees: Gregory Seery, J. E. Flannigan, T. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1881—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jas. E. Flannigan, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1882—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jas. E. Flannigan, T. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

1883—Trustees: T. J. Finn, Wm. Gavin, J. E. Flannigan; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.

- 1884—Trustees: Jas. E. Flannigan, T. J. Finn, Wm. Gavin; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, Michael Kenney.
- 1885—Trustees: Timothy Curran, Jas. E. Flannigan, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, J. B. Skahill.
- 1886—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, George McQuillan, Timothy Curran; clerk, John Carrick; assessor, J. B. Skahill.
- 1887—Trustees: George McQuillan, Timothy Curran, Wm. Gavin; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, J. B. Skahill.
- 1888—Trustees: Patrick Head, Geo. McQuillan, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, J. B. Skahill.
- 1889—Trustees: George McQuillan, Thos. J. Finn, Patrick Head; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, M. E. Carr.
- 1890—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jr., George McQuillan, Patrick Head; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, M. E. Carr.
- 1891—Trustees: George McQuillan, Patrick Head, Thos. J. Finn; clerk, E. W. Dunn; assessor, M. E. Carr.
- 1892—Trustees: Martin Moore, Wm. Gavin, Jr., Patrick Head; clerk, M. E. Carr.
- 1893—Trustees: Wm. Gavin, Jr., Martin Moore, Patrick Head; clerk, M. E. Carr; assessor, J. B. Morrison.
- 1894—Trustees: Patrick Head, Wm. Gavin, Jr., Martin Moore; clerk, M. E. Carr; assessor, J. B. Morrison.
- 1895—Trustees: Martin Moore, Patrick Head, Wm. Gavin, Jr.; clerk, John Curran; assessor, M. E. Carr.
- 1896—Trustees: Jas. T. McNally, Martin Moore, Patrick Head; clerk, John Curran; assessor, M. E. Carr.
- 1897—Trustees: Martin Moore, M. B. McQuillan, Patrick Head; clerk, John Curran; assessor, Thos. Hughes.
- 1898—Trustees: John Hardman, J. T. McNally, Patrick Head; clerk, John Curran; assessor, Thos. Hughes.
- 1899—Trustees: J. T. McNally, John Hardman, Patrick Head; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Thos. Hughes.
- 1900—Trustees: John Hardman, Theo. Maire, Jos. Garrity, clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Thos. Hughes.
- 1901—Trustees: Theo Maire, Wm. Gavin, Martin Moore; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.
- 1902—Trustees: Martin Moore, Wm. Gavin, Frank O'Brien; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.
- 1903—Trustees: Frank O'Brien, Wm. Gavin, T. J. Finn; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.
- 1904—Trustees: David Stanton, Frank O'Brien, Chas. Gavin; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Richard Coyle.
- 1905—Trustees: John Takes, David Stanton, Frank O'Brien; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.
- 1906—Trustees: David Stanton, Frank O'Brien, John Takes; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

1907—Trustees: Frank O'Brien, John Takes, David Stanton; clerk, Jas. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

1908—Trustees: John Takes, Frank O'Brien, David Stanton; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

1909—Trustees: David Stanton, Frank O'Brien, John Takes; clerk, J. B. Skahill; assessor, Leo Skahill.

WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

Wayne township can well claim for its own heritage, the garden spot of Jones county, the promised land flowing with milk and money. No township in the county can claim more wealth of soil, or can present a greater degree of agricultural prosperity. The township assessment table given elsewhere in this history will show that the township excels all other townships in assessed valuation.

There is very little timber land in the township. No rivers traverse its surface, and no hills disturb the evenness of its luxuriant meadows, and its cultivated fields. A large per cent of the soil is tillable, and is a rich sandy loam.

One striking feature which the casual observer traveling through the township will notice, and that is the absence of weeds. The writer was very much impressed with this in comparison with the other townships. The road sides and the cultivated fields and pasture lands, were not burdened with a load of noxious growths. The soil raised heavy crops, and to the richness and value of the soil's products was due the large barns and spacious farm dwellings so conspicuous in the township. The buildings were in good repair, nicely painted and presented an air of comfort and prosperity. The fences were substantial and well kept up. The rotation of crops has kept up the quality of the soil and added to the value of the farms.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

In the civil partition of the county, Wayne township was set off as a part of the Bowen's Prairie election precinct, and later changed into townships, Wayne being set off from Fairview township and organized with its present boundaries, March 5, 1856.

By an order of G. C. Mudgett, county judge, directed to Joseph Gaut, under the date of March 15, 1856, the legal voters of Wayne township met at the house of O. G. Scrivens on the first Monday in April, being April 7, 1856, to organize and elect officers. Jacob Zigler was chosen chairman of the meeting. The judges of election who were elected were Henry Simmons with twenty-three votes, Tilghman Hartman with nineteen votes and Jacob Zigler with seventeen votes. Benjamin F. Gaut and John Clark were chosen as clerks of the election. The names of the officers elected at this and subsequent elections appear in the official roster.

THE FIRST SETTLER.

The first permanent settler in the township was James Spencer, who located in the north part of the township in the spring of 1840. It seems to have been the general intention to name the township "Spencer" in his honor, but at the organization in 1856, the township was named in memory of Wayne county, Ohio.

James McLaughlin is said to have built a cabin and dug a well on land on section 2, later known as the Lovell farm, as early as 1838, and possibly a few others may have founded claims before James Spencer but they remained only a short time, and he was the earliest settler still residing in the township at the date of its organization.

The growth of the township was not rapid until after 1850. During the decade prior to 1860, the population increased a hundred-fold. In 1860 the population of Wayne township was five hundred and eighty and in 1905, nine hundred and nineteen. The population of the township has not been increased by the development of any large towns.

The first child born in the township, and also the second child born in the county, was James McLaughlin, a son of James and Mary McLaughlin, born on what is now known as the Lovell farm in the northern part of the township on May 31, 1839. Mr. McLaughlin now resides at Russellville, Kentucky, and is a brother of J. A. McLaughlin of Castle Grove and M. McLaughlin of Monticello.

The first school taught in the newly organized township was by Miss Nellie McConnon, in the house of Roswell Crane at Langworthy, but Miss Martha Crane, and doubtless others, had taught school in the unnamed and unorganized township. Miss McConnon afterward married W. H. Proctor, a prominent merchant of Monticello.

EARLY SETTLER.

The following list of early settlers includes the majority of those who settled in the township prior to 1856. The names given in the official roster of the township given on another page, will give some idea of the residents who were in the township later. E. Ackerman, New York; I. Ackerman, New York; W. Armitage, Pennsylvania; Robert Barnhill, Indiana; George Brown, Indiana; Romantis Batchelder, Steven Batchelder, John Batchelder, N. Batchelder, B. Batchelder, and A. Batchelder, all from New Hampshire; N. Bigley, Pennsylvania; Warren Burrough, New York; Martin Barts, Pennsylvania; John Clark, Pennsylvania; J. C. Clark, Pennsylvania; David Cook, Pennsylvania; Roswell Crane, New York; Joseph Dawson, Pennsylvania; Z. Dunning, New York; Minor Davis, New York; C. S. Gilkey, Michigan; O. M. Gaut, Joseph Gaut and Benjamin Gaut, Pennsylvania; A. Himebaugh, Illinois; L. Hitchcock, Pennsylvania; Stephen Hester, Indiana; George Hall, New Hampshire; T. Hartman, Pennsylvania; William Jordan, New York; Alpheus Johnson, New York; George W. Lovell, Michigan; Daniel Loper, Pennsylvania; J. McDonald, Canada; G. C. Mudgett, Indiana; James Milne, New York; John McBride,

Pennsylvania; W. H. Perrine, Ohio; David Reed and Robert Reed, Pennsylvania; James Spencer, Pennsylvania; Thomas Schoonover and G. Schoonover, Indiana; L. Schoonover, Illinois; Henry Simmons, Illinois; O. G. Scrivens, Indiana; James Stacy, New York; E. Strawman, Pennsylvania; William Sanford, A. Sanford and W. P. Sanford, Ohio; C. Taylor, New Hampshire; D. Tucker, New Hampshire; M. Tippin, Ohio; S. Wooster, New Hampshire; E. Wooster, New Hampshire; Jacob Zigler, Pennsylvania.

The present inhabitants are largely German. There are but few families in the township at the present time who are not German or related to the German families. They are an industrious and intelligent people, and they are prosperous to a degree not found in any other township in the county.

EDINBURG—THE COUNTY SEAT.

Wayne township has the distinction of harboring within the borders of her limits, the first county seat of Jones county. Though there be naught but the rich soil, the accumulated fertility of a decayed embryo city now on the surface to tell the story of her early romance, history must record the details of the achievements of this historic spot. The town of Edinburg was located in section thirty-six of this township, and had the advantage of geographical location in its favor for growth and desirability as a place of habitation and business.

A visitor thus described the Edinburg of 1840: "Edinburg was a city of grass. Its streets run in all directions. In fact it was all street. You could wander over its entire extent without getting sight of a single wall, brick, stone or wood. The earth below and the blue vault above were the only signs that the place was intended for human habitation; and as all cities require ornament of some kind, a bounteous nature had planted there and reared a few scattering trees. Such was Edinburg in the summer of 1840."

A log cabin had been erected as a courthouse. This log house was in reality a block house. The logs were squared on all four sides and made eight inches thick one way, and a tenon cut on each end. Heavy logs squared to twelve or fourteen inches, and with a slit along a mortise cut in one or two sides, were stood up at each corner, and on each side of the doors and windows, and the logs slid down till the wall was full. This was the first courthouse, in which Judge Wilson dispenses justice to those seeking it. This county capitol was erected at a cost of about one hundred and ninety dollars. Of this sum, E. Sutherland was paid one hundred and forty dollars for erecting the structure, and James Spencer, Wayne's first permanent settler, was paid fifty dollars for work done in rendering the building comfortable.

Another log cabin was erected by William Hutton, who was the first clerk of Jones county, and this building was used as a store, but the store not proving profitable, was soon abandoned.

In June, 1841, the first church organization in the county was effected at this place, and the history of this organization is given in the history of the Presbyterian church of Scotch Grove.

The embryo city manifested no evidences of growth and development. The people became dissatisfied with this location of the county seat, and it was not

long until a petition was sent to the legislature asking for the relocation of the county head-quarters.

Hence it is that the town or village of Edinburg occupies no place on the map of the county today. The excavation for the first building yet remains to locate the spot where "might have been" erected a commodious and a creditable courthouse.

THE FIRST POSTOFFICE.

The first postoffice established in Jones county was located at Edinburg. James Hutton became postmaster January 23, 1840, and the office was known on the records as Jonesville. On the 30th of May, 1840, the name was changed to Edinburg and James Hutton reappointed. The office was discontinued April 28, 1847, and on the 27th of May, 1856, was again established with Wm. Payne Sanford as postmaster. The office was finally discontinued August 8, 1873.

THE VILLAGE OF LANGWORTHY.

The village of Langworthy was laid out in town lots by Colonel W. T. Shaw, January 2, 1858, and is located in the northwest corner of the township. It is one of the older towns of the county, though it has failed to develop into a full fledged metropolis. The growth of Monticello, about four miles distant, has had a tendency to hinder the growth and development of the early hamlet.

One of the chief industries of Langworthy has been its creameries, and principal among its early dairy institutions, was the Crescent Creamery.

THE CRESCENT CREAMERY.

The Crescent Creamery was established by Charles E. Marvin in February, 1879. A writer in describing the creamery in April, 1879, says of it:

"The Crescent Creamery was built upon the latest improved plans for such establishments and was probably one of the most complete of its kind in the state. C. E. Marvin is the proprietor. The building is located near the old Langworthy depot, about three miles south of the corporate limits of Monticello. It is a two-story frame structure, twenty-six by fifty-four feet and eighteen feet high, standing upon a substantial stone foundation, with a solid stone and cement floor which is six inches lower in the center than at the sides and slopes to the rear of the building. Over the cement floor is a floor of plank so built that all water, sour milk or other liquids spilled upon the floor run through to the cement floor below where they are drained off.

"The Crescent Creamery has a capacity for receiving twenty-six thousand pounds of milk per day. It can easily manufacture over one thousand pounds of butter daily. Mr. Marvin is at present receiving the milk from six hundred cows and is making between four hundred and six hundred pounds of butter per day.

"The Crescent Creamery butter is already recognized as a superior article and finds a ready market at the highest prices in New York and Philadelphia. An air of cleanliness, wholesomeness, neatness and system pervades the whole

establishment. The building and fixtures cost over two thousand dollars. Already it is one of the institutions of the county—the model creamery in this part of Iowa—and its products rank second to none."

Mr. Marvin had the advantages of artesian water at his creamery. It was said to be the only creamery in the state at that time supplied with water from an artesian well.

This creamery later passed into the hands of S. W. Merrill and in the course of time became absorbed by the Diamond Creamery Company.

AN EARLY CHEESE FACTORY.

Langworthy has the distinction of being the location of one of the early cheese factories in Jones county, the chief competitor for this distinction being the Ross Cheese Factory which was in operation the same year at Bowen's Prairie.

The following brief sketch of the Langworthy Cheese Factory we clip from *The Monticello Express* under date of June 6, 1867:

"The Cheese Factory at Langworty is in operation under the superintendence of E. W. Miller, one of the stockholders and an old cheese maker. At present they are using the milk from over one hundred and ten cows, but for the season, they expect to have the milk from over one hundred and seventy-five. The factory is situated on high ground near Mr. Miller's residence and but a short distance from the railroad depot at Langworthy. It is a two-story frame building, twenty by thirty-six feet and well put up. The scales, cheese vats and presses are on the first floor. The second floor is used as the curing room and is arranged with racks and well ventilated. They are now making about one hundred and fifty pounds of cheese per day, but will soon double that amount."

THE LANGWORTHY COOPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.

As stated on another page, the Crescent Creamery was sold to the Diamond Creamery Company. This company continued to operate the plant until it burned down about 1888. The Diamond Company then built a skim house, after first buying out J. S. Hall who had a creamery southwest of the village, the latter creamery being then closed. The skim house erected by the Diamond Company was operated until about 1902, and since that time, the building has remained idle and now stands east of the depot along the track.

The Langworthy Cooperative Creamery was chartered November 1, 1898, and at once began the erection of a modern brick building to be used for creamery purposes. The company began business December 11, 1898, and has continued in business ever since.

The original stockholders in the new creamery were: H. F. Wooster, C. J. Rettig, Henry Monk, John H. Poppe, L. E. Davis, Chas. E. Bates, S. C. Batchelder, Henry J. Ricklefs, Wm. Siebel, F. Stadtmueller, J. B. Omnen, J. H. J. Stutt, H. Poppe, F. Poppe, Geo. Hubbard, C. R. Scofield, Chris Stuhlken, John A. Siebels, G. W. Darrow, H. F. Wilkins, R. Batchelder, Lee Hannen, C. B. Darrow, Carl Albertson, Mrs. S. C. Mayberry, Walter Allen, D. J. Dierks, John

Peters, E. J. Head, Fred Doden, Lewis Batchelder, B. H. Hankens, F. H. Darrow, H. M. Dierks, John Heyen, S. E. Mayberry.

The first officers and board of directors were: president, Carl Albertson; vice-president, Wm. Siebels; secretary, E. H. Hankens; treasurer, G. L. Lovell; directors: C. L. Wahl, H. M. Dierks, C. J. Rettig, L. Batchelder, Fred Stadtmueller, F. H. Darrow.

The present officers: president, Johnson Poppe; vice-president, Wm. Siebels; secretary, J. H. Batchelder; treasurer, G. L. Lovell; directors: Fred Poppe, Fred Doden, Fred Stadtmueller, G. J. Dierks, C. E. Bates, Henry Monk.

There are now one hundred patrons. J. H. Batchelder has been the butter maker since the organization of this creamery. Mr. Batchelder has made butter in Langworthy for twenty-seven years in all and has enjoyed a reputation second to none as a creamery man and butter maker. The business of the creamery amounted to the sum of sixty thousand dollars in 1908.

LANGWORTHY POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at Langworthy was among the early offices established in the county. On January 25, 1858, A. B. Andrews was commissioned to represent Uncle Sam in mail matters. On March 22, 1860, John Fleming was appointed postmaster, and on June 22, 1861 he was succeeded by Peter G. Bonewitz. No change was made until December 15, 1869, when Benj. J. Dawson became postmaster. He was followed in succession by Jas. H. Dickey, March 31, 1873; Andrew H. Hall, November 28, 1873; John Jacobs, June 26, 1883; Charles H. Rastede, July 28, 1884; Christopher Scheer, June 13, 1889; Henry Scheer, October 17, 1891; John Heyen, the present incumbent, was appointed May 17, 1895.

LANGWORTHY METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The Langworthy circuit of the Methodist Episcopal church was organized in October, 1859, by Rev. Bishop Isabel, and for a number of years enjoyed a continuous itinerate pastorate. What was later known as the "Springer Memorial" church was built in 1872, the first trustees being P. G. Bonewitz, Minor Davis, Michael Tippin, H. Albertson, J. F. Wilkins, Z. Dunning and F. J. Fish. Rev. Hedges was the preacher in charge. Rev. Wheat was the last preacher about ten years ago. In the spring of 1903, the church building, which stood on the south side of the village, was sold to Fred Doden and is now being used for a barn. The parsonage was moved into the village and is now in use as a residence.

The Langworthy circuit included Langworthy, Burr Oak, Hickory Grove and Amber. The circuit no longer exists.

BUSINESS ROSTER OF LANGWORTHY, 1909.

John Heyen is the only merchant and conducts a general store, and deals in feed, coal, agricultural implements, and is also postmaster; John Ommen is the blacksmith; John Batchelder is the leading man in the Farmer's Creamery; George Ireland is depot agent.

THE WOODMEN.

Langworthy had a lodge of the Modern Woodmen of America organized about 1897. The lodge had an auspicious beginning. A lodge room was built and for a time the lodge flourished. After running six or seven years, the organization was abandoned, the building being sold to J. H. J. Stutt and now stands west of the depot.

THE VILLAGE OF AMBER.

This cozy hamlet had its origin about 1873 with the building of the Midland division of the Northwestern Railroad. At first the village was named Blue Cut but in 1878 the name was changed to Amber.

W. H. Sanford was the first merchant in the village. Frank Schwartz and J. A. Weiss were also in business conducting a hardware store. W. H. Farragher was a dealer in agricultural implements. A man named Clark was blacksmith.

A SERIOUS CONFLAGRATION.

The village received a staggering blow on the evening of November 20, 1908, when fire broke out in the village and before its hungry flames ceased their absorbing activity, the general merchandise store of D. J. Dierks, the carpenter shop of Nathan Steckel and the blacksmith shop of August Siebels were burned to the ground, entailing a loss of about three thousand dollars, with only light insurance. The fire started about 8 p. m., in the carpenter shop of Nathan Steckel. It is said that Mr. Steckel was in his shop in a semi-stupor at the time the fire started. He perished in the flames. This fire was a serious calamity to the business interests of Amber.

PRESENT BUSINESS ROSTER OF AMBER, 1909.

J. C. Bailey conducts a general store and is also postmaster; B. D. Herren, general merchandise; August Siebels, agricultural implements; Otto Otten, blacksmith; Geo. Bodaker, carpenter; Geo. Schoon, painter; D. J. Dierks, insurance and real estate; John Bailey, butcher, Roy Morey, depot agent. There are two churches, the Methodist Episcopal, and the German Reformed; a Woodmen and a Mystic Worker lodge, a creamery, the latter being a flourishing and an important industry.

THE METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This organization dates from about 1890, the present building being erected about 1893. Rev. J. M. Beall was the first minister. Henry Hartman and Cable Belknap were the first officers. The church at that time was in the Langworthy circuit. The church is now supplied by the Methodist Episcopal pastor at Center Junction, Rev. H. F. Dorcas.

The present officers of the Amber M. E. church, are: Peter Peterson, Ernest Ruhe and Cable Belknap, stewards; Mrs. Angie Lyons, Sunday school superintendent; Mrs. Grace Tebo, secretary; Miss Jennie Belknap, treasurer.

WOODMEN LODGE.

Amber Camp, No. 4322, Modern Woodmen of America, was organized November 2, 1896, with the following charter members: J. C. Bailey, Philip Bailey, James T. Bradley, Nelson J. Bradley, Loren G. Burch, W. S. Casteel, P. B. Daly, W. E. Daly, Frank P. Doran, Ernest Engelbarts, W. W. Farragher, Thos. Flaharty, Jr., Martin Engelbarts, E. T. Hartman, Lewis T. Hartman, John Ohe, Frank Porter, William Robertson, H. E. Ruhe, Peter Robertson, O. T. Ruhe, W. H. Sanford, Chas. R. Weiss and C. W. Wilber. The lodge meets over Herren's store. There are twenty-four members at present. The first death loss in the lodge was in the September, 1909, report, when the death of John Elvidge, a social member, and Charles T. Porter, a beneficial member, were reported. The present officers are: Peter Robertson, C.; W. E. Dale, Adv.; O. T. Ruhe, clerk; J. C. Bailey, banker; managers: Philip Bailey, Peter Robertson, C. M. Soper.

MYSTIC WORKERS.

Amber Lodge No. 805, Mystic Workers, was organized May 6, 1907, with the following officers and charter members: Frank Nichol, prefect; Mrs. Mary Robertson, monitor; Otto Otten, secretary; Mrs. Henry Holmes, banker; J. C. Bailey, marshal; Henry Holmes, warden; A. Robertson, sentinel; supervisors: Mrs. J. C. Bailey, Will Craig, Ben Englebarts, Mrs. Cora Craig, Lena Englebarts, C. W. Eden, Mary M. Eden, John Michels, Mrs. F. Nichols, Thomas Weiss. The lodge meets in the Woodmen Hall over Herren's store.

THE GERMAN REFORMED CHURCH.

The German Reformed church was erected about 1880 on the north side of the village, and its spire can be seen from a long distance. No regular services are now held. Rev. C. C. Smith was the first pastor. Rev. Boomerschien of Maquoketa conducts services three or four times a year.

THE AMBER COOPERATIVE CREAMERY COMPANY.

The present creamery building was erected by Sanford and Hartman in the spring of 1880 and was afterward sold to W. H. Sanford in 1900. J. P. Younger operated the creamery a short time after purchasing the business from Mr. Sanford about 1905.

On January 1, 1906, the Amber Cooperative Creamery Company was organized, and the creamery building became their property by purchase.

The original stockholders of the new organization were: John Weiss, Peter Robertson, Mary Schoon, Philip Bailey, Thomas Schoon, F. W. Folkers, P. B.

Daly, Peter Peterson, Henry Neumaker, C. F. Porter, Jacob Schoon, C. M. Soper, John Wennekamp, Wm. Reiken, Geo. Siebels, Geo. Dorsey, John Johnson, Henry Gross, Jas. Quigley, H. E. Harms, Tobe Friess, Jos. A. Weiss, Geo. T. Tobiassen, W. R. Zimmerman, Wm. Siebels, O. T. Ruhe, H. O. Danneman, Geo. L. Schoonover, Aug. Siebels, W. E. Daly, H. A. Toengess, Herman Zimmerman, C. W. Eden, Wilke Houseman, J. G. Mardorf, Jos. N. Ramsey, Henry Harms, Alex Robertson, Geo. Zimmerman, John Doyle, Mike Martin, Thos. A. Weiss, H. D. Myrick and P. J. Hartman.

The officers at the time of organization: president, Peter Robertson; vice-president, William Siebels; secretary, O. T. Ruhe; treasurer, J. N. Ramsey; directors: C. W. Eden, H. O. Danneman, H. A. Toengess, Peter Robertson, W. R. Zimmerman.

The present officers: president, Peter Robertson; vice-president, Wm. Siebels; secretary, O. T. Ruhe; treasurer, J. N. Ramsey; directors: H. A. Toengess, Mike Martin, John Doyle, Thos. Schoon, J. G. Mardorf.

The creamery began business with forty-four patrons; there are now one hundred and sixty-five. The volume of business the first year amounted to nineteen thousand dollars; the second year, thirty-eight thousand dollars; the third year, sixty thousand dollars; the past or present year, seventy-two thousand dollars. Frank Nichols has been butter maker since the organization of the company. The cream received is all hand separator product. The business is in a flourishing condition. The secretary is a young man of energy and ability.

THE AMBER POSTOFFICE.

The postoffice at this village was first named Blue Cut, and was established August 12, 1873, with Tilghman Hartman as postmaster. Mr. Hartman was re-appointed July 3, 1878, and the name of the office changed to Amber. Philip Hildenbrand became postmaster October 4, 1887, and on August 15, 1889, he was succeeded by Wm. H. Sanford. The next man authorized to occupy this position was Frank Schwartz on July 17, 1893. Then on June 18, 1897, John A. Weiss succeeded to the office, and on July 1, of the same year, Joseph A. Weiss took up the duties of the office and continued in office until December 17, 1903, when John C. Bailey, the present incumbent was commissioned postmaster.

The village of Amber does not exceed a population of fifty or sixty. The children of the village receive their education at sub-district No. 2, the school being located adjacent to the village on the north.

THE WAYNE GERMAN MUTUAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

The Wayne German Mutual Fire and Lightning Insurance Company was organized December 1, 1888, and the constitution and by-laws adopted at the same time. The articles of incorporation were signed by Harm Harms, J. H. Tobiassen, D. B. Herren, H. Hayen, J. H. Antons, Gerd Rickels, who signed for themselves and others. The first officers were: president, John H. Tobiassen; vice-president, D. B. Herren; secretary, Harm Harms; treasurer, Gerd Rickels;

trustees: August Toengess, Geo. H. Balster; appraisers: Peter Ommen, W. J. Zimmerman, J. H. Hayen.

The company insures farm property only, against loss by fire and lightning. No other insurance is permitted on the same property. The property is insured on the mutual assessment plan. There are now over five hundred members. The total risks carried on October 1, 1909, aggregated the sum of one million, eight hundred and one thousand, six hundred and twelve dollars and seventy-two cents. The total losses sustained and paid by the company since organization up to October 1, 1909, in round number aggregated the sum of thirty-three thousand dollars. The heaviest loss was in the year 1907, when the loss aggregated over nine thousand dollars.

The present officers: president, H. B. Bohlken; vice-president, Ricklef Gerdes; secretary, Gerd Harms; treasurer, Fred Plueger; trustees: Tobe Frees, G. H. Bohlken; appraisers: Wm. C. Neiman, Tobe Houstman, Harm Rickels, Gerd Null, Henry Behrends, Fred Hansen, Geo. Mardorf, Folkert Hedden, Henry Seehausen, Garrett Schoon. This is the largest mutual insurance company in Jones county, as well as the oldest.

ST. JOHN'S EVANGELICAL LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The St. John's Evangelical Lutheran church on the old Military road in section one, in the extreme northeast part of Wayne township, is one of the oldest, if not the oldest, and one of the strongest, if not the strongest German church organizations in the county. Its history is the history of early Lutheranism in this part of the state. The church was organized on January 12, 1864. Its history, however, antedates its organization by several years.

The nucleus of the church is to be sought and found in a small German Lutheran colony, comprised of nine families and one single person who, in rapid succession, had established their homes in Jones county in the neighborhood of the present site of the church, all coming across the Mississippi from Dixon, Lee county, Illinois. The colony was formed when Mr. Jacob F. Matthiessen brought his family across the Father of Waters in May, 1857. He was accompanied by his brother-in-law, Gerhard Eilers, who at the time was still an unmarried man. They were followed by the families of Anton Eilers and Johann Hinrich Kleen in April, 1858; Nanne Hanken and Wessel B. Hanken in October, 1858; Heinrich Hanken in April, 1859, Gerhard Ahrend Zimmerman in May, 1859; Johann Jacobs in the fall of 1859 and Heinrich Jacobs in the spring of 1860.

For practically the entire triennial period of colonization, these early settlers were obliged to forego the blessing of public worship. When the year 1860 passed into history, they had been privileged a half a dozen times to hear a professedly Lutheran minister in their midst. Even this would have been denied them, had not a missionary by the name of Altmeyer discovered their settlement and preached for them and ministered over them as often and as much as his extensive travels through the vast area of thinly populated country permitted.

It was not until the dawn of 1861, that matters began to crystallize and take on shape towards the formation of a church body. In January of this year, the Rev. Robert Oswald, stationed at Marion, Linn county, Iowa, undertook an ex-

ploration trip into the field abandoned by Rev. Altmeyer. From this time on some degree of regularity was established, though services were not a frequent occurrence as yet by any means. In October of the same year, however, he too found himself compelled to abandon his missionary work at this place. After a lapse of more than twelve months, another minister, Rev. George Reinsch, arranged to look after the spiritual wants of the congregation and continued doing so from December, 1862, until some time in the fall of 1863.

By this time the German colony had grown to such an extent, that the question of organizing a church and calling a minister into its pastorate, was earnestly considered. A few deaths in the settlement about this time seemed to greatly emphasize the advisability, yes, the necessity of so doing. Therefore when the year 1864 had barely been ushered in, planning ceased, and action began. On January 12th, a meeting was called for the purpose of organizing, and considering the purchase of property for the church and cemetery purposes. A constitution was adopted, and the following twenty-two signatures were affixed thereto: Anton Eilers, A. H. Hanken, A. G. Zimmerman, N. A. Hanken, Ludwig Pause, Heinrich Heeren, W. H. Helgens, Michael Heeren, J. H. Heeren, Johann T. Mueller, August Schatz, H. A. B. Toel, Tobias Tobiasser, W. B. Hanken, Albert Siemers, Heinrich Vanderhamm, J. Null, Gerhard Eilers, Jacob F. Matthiessen, Hinrich Jacobs, Hinrich J. Jacobs, Christoph Scheer. The Messrs. Jacob F. Matthiessen, Ludwig Pause and Anton Eilers were elected officers.

Several reasons, as the absence of a parsonage, and the like, confronted the congregation against the advisability of immediately extending a call for a local pastor, and so action in this matter was postponed until a later date. The Rev. Herman Rehwoldt of Dubuque, who had conducted the funeral services for Mrs. John Jacobs in December, 1863, seeing the plight of the congregation, consented to arrange his affairs in such a manner as to enable him to provide this congregation also with preaching at stated intervals until they should be able to call a pastor of their own.

Being thus temporarily provided for, the newly organized congregation began immediately to arrange matters for a permanent and local ministry. The question of providing a church and a parsonage confronted them. Thus far, a small country school house, situated on what was known as the George McKeever farm, provided ample accommodations for all. This particular schoolhouse, by the way, is still being used for school purposes today. In later years it was moved to the extreme southeast corner of Monticello township, and is now known as schoolhouse No. 6 of Lovell township.

During the summer of 1865, a building plan was carried into execution which brought church and parsonage under one roof. The larger part of today's parsonage was the result. The upper story was arranged for holding services, and the lower story, plus the cellar, furnished a place of habitation for the pastor and his family. After all preliminary arrangements had been completed, Rev. Rehwoldt withdrew, and on December 1, 1865, the first resident pastor, Rev. G. H. Brecht was installed.

The next six years passed by without anything particularly noteworthy happening, with probably this one exception, that when Rev. Brecht had resigned

his pastorate in March, 1869, and his successor, Rev. Franz B. Cunz had also handed in his resignation during the summer of 1870, both being called to another field of labor, the congregation, under the guidance of Rev. L. Osterhus, of Dubuque, who had preached here during the vacancy, extended a call for the first time to a minister of the Synod which has furnished the congregation with pastors ever since, and in which the congregation holds membership today. This new minister from the Synod, was the Rev. Lorenz Fraub, a member of the German Lutheran Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. He was installed in office on June 18, 1871, and remained at the head of the congregation until October 6, 1872.

The summer of 1872 brought about a change of vital importance for the future and this change also accounts for the fact why St. John's congregation today is no larger numerically than will be stated hereinafter. During this summer, the congregation was split because of dissatisfaction in some quarters over the location of the church property, some claiming that it should have been more centrally located. The members living toward the southwest of the church branched off, organizing a new congregation under the name of Zion's church, and built a church of their own. This was the beginning of what is today known as Zion's church of Wayne Center. This separation was a most lamentable move, for it proved a fruitful source of bitter controversies between the two congregations in later years, although it had not been thus designed.

When Rev. Fraub accepted a different call shortly after this separation had taken place, the two congregations, in good harmony, jointly called a minister to take charge of both congregations, with the expressed understanding, that he was to change his location annually, living at Sand Hill in the midst of St. John's congregation one year, and at Wayne Center in the midst of Zion's congregation, the next. The purpose thereof was the presumably better end gained in the catechetical instruction of the children at both places. The man thus doomed to perpetual motion was the Rev. J. H. Oetjen, who entered upon his pastoral and educational duties in April, 1873, and continued therein until July, 1879, during the last year, however, ministering over St. John's congregation only. During his ministry, in 1877, a church proper, thirty by forty-five feet was erected by St. John's congregation and the upper story of the parsonage given over to school purposes.

In 1878, Zion's church struck the final blow which completely severed all bonds that had thus far united the two congregations. On April 17th of this year, Zion's church ousted Rev. Oetjen from his pastorate, and during the same year it extended a call to its present pastor, Rev. C. C. Mardorf, a member of the Iowa Synod, which is at variance in its doctrines from the teachings of the Synodical Conference of which the Missouri Synod is a leading factor. Thus the harmony of spirit between the two congregations was lastingly destroyed.

In 1879, when Rev. Oetjen left for his new field in Wisconsin, the congregation called a young man, who had just finished his studies in the Concordia Theological Seminary at St. Louis, Missouri. This was the Rev. Fritz von Strohe. He was installed in September, 1879, and accepted a call to Collinsville, Illinois, June 10, 1900, after almost twenty-one years of untiring and successful labor. Rev. von Strohe was a man of more than ordinary tact and ability.

In 1880, the congregation voted to join the Synod of Missouri, Ohio and other states. In the same year, a resolution to incorporate was passed, and the Messrs. Christ Scheer, Henry Heeren and Henry Hanken were elected trustees. In 1884, a schoolhouse was built, and the entire parsonage turned over to the private use of the pastor.

On August 19, 1900, the present pastor, Rev. Wm. H. L. Schultz, was installed to succeed Rev. von Strohe. In 1907 the congregation enlarged and remodeled its church. The church at present has a membership of four hundred-and twenty-six souls, two hundred and forty communicants and fifty-four voting members. Its present officers are the Messrs. Henry Balster, R. Gerdts, Fred Plueger. Miss Eliza Balster is organist.

Of the original ten founders of the congregation, only one survives, viz., Mr. John Jacobs, now a resident of Santa Ana, California.

The complete list of pastors who have ministered over St. John's church, together with the time they have held office, is as follows: Rev. Altmeyer, no record of exact date; Robert Oswald, January, 1861 to October, 1861; George Reinsch, December 25, 1862, to fall of 1863; Herman Rehwoldt, July, 1864, to August 12, 1865; G. H. Brecht, December 1, 1865 to March 28, 1869; Franz B Cunz, July 25, 1869, to the summer of 1870; L. Osterhus, several months during vacancy; Lorenz Fraub, June 18, 1871 to October 6, 1872; J. J. Oetjen, April, 1873, to July, 1879; Fritz von Strohe, September, 1879 to June 10, 1900; Wm. H. L. Schultz, since August 19, 1900. Rev. Schultz is the present pastor, a man of broad intelligence and a favorite with his congregation. We are indebted to him for his valuable assistance with this excellent history of this church.

THE ZION GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

The German Evangelical Lutheran Zion's congregation of Wayne Center, was organized in June, 1872. The organizing members were the following: Harm Harms, Wm. Helgens, D. Poppe, Jos. Bodeker, Harm Folkers, Heins Frericl. J. H. Harms, A. Zimmerman, Jos. Stutt, Milchel Tobiassen, Bernard Tobiassen.

Shortly after the congregation was organized, two acres of land were purchased from Wm. Helgens, and one acre from Albert Siemers, one-half mile east of Wayne Center. Upon these premises an edifice, thirty by fifty was erected, two-thirds of which was used as a church, and the remainder of the building was fitted up for and used as the pastor's home. The church building was finished in the fall and dedicated in December of 1873.

Rev. J. Oetjen was the first pastor to be called, who, however in April, 1878, was induced to resign. In September, 1878, the congregation called Rev. C. Mardorf, a pastor of the German Evangelical Lutheran Synod of Iowa and other states, who at that time was stationed at Waterloo, Iowa. The congregation soon became a member of the Iowa Synod. The congregation grew gradually and today numbers over one hundred voting members.

In 1880 a parsonage was erected. In 1885 a church steeple was built and two well sounding bells were purchased. In the same year the schoolhouse was erected. In 1892 and 1902, the parsonage was rebuilt and a new addition annexed, until it is now a commodious and comfortable residence. In 1908, the

church premises were enlarged. Two-thirds of an acre of land were purchased from Wm. Helgens and one-third from A. Siemers as an addition to the cemetery. Most of the first members have found their place of rest in this sacred cemetery ground, and the younger generation is filling their places in the church.

The Zion church is in a prosperous condition. The present pastor, Rev. C. Mardorf, has been the resident pastor continuously during the past thirty-one years, and is yet a man of strength and ability and beloved by the large congregation.

In the summer of 1909, the German Lutheran Synod of Iowa, met at this church for their regular meeting, and the presence of so many able men from all over Iowa, was an inspiration and an encouragement to the Zion congregation. The visiting brethren were abundantly entertained in the prosperous homes of the members of the congregation.

WAYNE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The Wayne Presbyterian church, is now only a matter of history. The church was organized in 1861, and the church building erected near the center of the township. The original members numbered twenty-seven, the Warner's, Dawson's, Clark's and Hitchcock's being most of the membership. Rev. J. W. McKean, president of what is now Lenox College, preached here and also his father Rev. James McKean. In 1870, Rev. B. Wall preached here and at Anamosa. In 1871 to 1873, Rev. J. N. Wilson also served these churches. From 1874 to 1877, Rev. John Rice preached at this place with more or less regularity in connection with Scotch Grove. By this time, the Kansas lands were being opened, and the rush to the grasshopper state, carried off most of the church membership, and the church being deprived of adequate financial support, the society ran down, and the organization finally disbanded. The building was sold to P. M. Himebaugh for two hundred dollars to be used as a barn. The remaining or surviving members of this church united with the Presbyterian church of Scotch Grove, and with the United Presbyterian church in section 24 of Wayne.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This religious institution was organized May 12, 1856, with twelve members. Rev. J. A. Allan was the minister at the time of the organization. Rev. W. D. Ralston became pastor in 1864 when the present church building was erected and continued as pastor until 1884. Rev. G. W. Morrison was pastor 1887-88. In 1879 the membership was eighty. In that year the elders of the church were, Matthew Nelson, Robert Heasty, J. L. Acheson, James Milne, and George L. Himebaugh. The society disorganized in 1895. The church has been known locally as the "Four-horned church" because of the shape of its spire. The last pastor was Rev. C. C. Potter 1888-1893. There have been no regular services in this church during the past fifteen years or more. This church was affected in the same way and to the same extent as the Presbyterian church, the moving away of its membership to other fields of activity. The church property was transferred to the cemetery association in order that the cemetery might be kept up. The church

building yet stands on the east boundary of the township in section 24, and is used on rare occasions. The cemetery adjoins the church property on the north.

THE JONES COUNTY HOME.

The Jones County Poor Farm, or County Home as it is now called is located in the southeastern part of Wayne township, and is treated on another page as a county institution. See County Farm.

OFFICIAL ROSTER WAYNE TOWNSHIP.

First election at the house of O. G. Scrivens, April 7, 1856.

1856—Trustees: O. M. Gaut, John Goodwin, Tilghman Hartman; clerk, Joseph Gaut; assessor, John Clark; justices: David M. Cook, Alpheus Johnson; constables: William Nelson, Romantis Batchelder; county supervisor, O. G. Scriven.

1857—Trustees: O. M. Gaut, Tilghman Hartman, Michael Tippin; clerk, Joseph Gaut; assessor, John Clark; constables: Amos P. Himebaugh, Darius Tucker; road supervisors: Lawrence Schoonover, Alpheus Johnson, James Spencer, Wm. Sanford.

1858—Trustees: John Clark, Noah Bigley, Alpheus Johnson; clerk, Lawrence Schoonover; assessor, John Clark; justices: Alpheus Johnson, Joseph Gaut; constables, William Johnson, Jos. Dawson; supervisors: Jos. Gaut, James Stacy, James Spencer, Tilghman Hartman.

1859—Trustees: N. Bigley, A. Johnson, L. Hitchcock; clerk, L. Schoonover; assessor, John Clark; justices: Alpheus Johnson, Jos. Gaut; constables: Jos. Dawson, O. B. Walkup; supervisors: O. M. Gaut, Z. Dunning, Robert Reed, Wm. P. Sanford.

1860—Trustees: D. H. Simmons, Robert Reed, Jas. Dawson; clerk, H. W. Perrine; assessor, Benjamin Batchelder; constables: O. M. Gaut, O. B. Walkup; supervisors: A. P. Himebaugh, M. Davis, E. M. Brown, A. Sanford.

1861—Trustees: B. Batchelder, Wm. Johnson, H. Simmons; clerk, P. Bonewitz; assessor, J. Goodwin; county supervisor, L. Schoonover; justices: J. Gaut, M. Davis; constables: O. M. Gaut, Geo. Bingham; supervisors: J. Byers, B. Brush, J. Milne, W. P. Sanford, J. Scaffer, T. Hartman, G. Guilford.

1862—Trustees: Henry Simmons, B. Batchelder, B. Ristine; clerk, P. G. Bonewitz; assessor, J. G. Dawson; constables: Geo. M. Bingham, Geo. Schoonover; supervisors: Chas. Gilkey, John Cook, Wm. Armitage, L. Hitchcock, Wm. P. Sanford, A. L. Crouch, Jos. Guilford, D. Emmet.

1863—Trustees: John Byers, John Clark, B. Ristine; clerk, P. G. Bonewitz; assessor, Henry Simmons; justices: Joseph Gaut, Minor Davis; constables: H. Hughes, E. H. Sherman; road supervisors: E. K. Davidson, A. Johnson, R. Batchelder, S. Wooster, John Clark, R. Barnhill, John Cameron, A. L. Crouch, I. N. Potter, D. Soper, M. H. Ristine, A. Sanford.

1864—Trustees: O. M. Gaut, L. Hitchcock, John Cameron; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Henry Simmons; supervisors: Geo. W. Simmons, A. Johnson, Henry

Albertson, Christ Matson, Paul Warner, Geo. W. Brown, John Heasty, A. L. Crouch, O. M. Gaut, Ephraim Strawman, A. J. Albertson, W. P. Sanford.

1865—Trustees: John Cameron, A. L. Hutchins, L. Hitchcock; clerk, A. Nash; constable, Isaac Rigby; supervisors: A. Johnson, H. Simmons, H. Albertson, S. Batchelder, Jos. Gaut, John Jacobs, John King, A. L. Crouch, A. L. Hutchins, E. Strawman, Wm. McGuffy, P. Sanford.

1866—Trustees: J. C. Ramsey, John Cameron, Leonard Hitchcock; clerk, John Bates; assessor, J. G. Dawson; supervisors: A. L. Hutchins, G. H. Soper, A. Sanford, John McBride, A. C. Ross, Peter J. Hartman, L. Hitchcock, H. Simmons, John Tabor, Selim Worster, Henry J. Jacobs, Warren Devoe.

1867—Trustees: George Schoonover, John Byers, T. Hartman; clerk, Cyrus Stagner; assessor, John Heasty; justices: Minor Davis, Leonard Gee; supervisors: Henry Simmons, J. C. Lawrence, John Byers, Joseph Ramsey, Baptiste Brush, George Schoonover, George Brush, L. Gee, J. H. Dickey, N. Bigley, Peter Hartman, A. Sanford, H. J. Jacobs, Cyrus Stayner, R. Reed.

1868—Trustees: Geo. W. Schoonover, Noah Bigley, Jos. C. Ramsey; clerk, John L. Atchieson; assessor, R. R. Hays; constables: Charles Raco, Warren Devoe; supervisors: G. Eiler, P. G. Bonewitz, C. Matson, Paul Warner, Joseph Carlon, John L. Atchieson, John Wilkins, E. Strawman, Peter Hartman, Allen Sanford, Henry Herren, Minor Davis, R. R. Hays, L. Gee.

1869—Trustees: N. Bigley, J. C. Ramsey, A. Sanford; clerk, J. L. Acheson; assessor, N. Bigley; collector, J. C. Ramsey; constables: J. D. Priest, John Stagner; supervisors: Joseph Cool, Charles Dickson, E. W. Miller, H. W. Perrine, Joseph Gaut, L. Dennis, Luke Perryman, James Burroughs, J. G. Dawson, John Coon, P. Hartman, A. Sanford, Henry Herren, G. W. Fisher, D. Soper.

1870—Trustees: A. Sandford, J. G. Dawson, Z. Dunning; clerk, John Bates; assessor, H. J. Jacobs; constables: John Stayner, J. D. Priest; supervisors: W. H. Hughes, A. Tanner, Baptiste Brush, L. Hitchcock, A. M. Heasty, H. Hunter, C. P. McCarty, W. Bigler, M. Reymore, H. C. Hartman, R. Frerick, R. M. Heasty, N. Bigley, Henry Tobiassen, Joseph Cool.

1871—Trustees: Z. Dunning, J. G. Dawson, James Milne; clerk, John Bates; assessor, L. Hitchcock; collector, J. C. Ramsey; justices: Minor Davis, E. Pangburn; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, H. Tobiassen, Paul Warner, J. H. Dickey, A. Tanner, John King, Robert Barnhill, Avert Schoonover, Chas. Race, A. H. Hall, John Kuhn, Hiram Hunter.

1872—Trustees: J. G. Dawson, George Schoonover, Robert Reed; clerk, John Bates; assessor, L. Hitchcock; collector, J. L. Acheson; constables: F. C. Brown, R. R. Hays.

1873—Trustees: John Jacobs, T. Hartman, Robert Reed; clerk, John Bates; assessor, J. H. Dickey; collector, J. C. Ramsey; justices: Jos. Gaut, Minor Davis; constables: L. Hitchcock, L. Perryman; supervisors: H. Simmons, C. Scheer, John Byers, S. Worster, Wm. Brush, Geo. Schoonover, J. Cameron, A. G. Zimmerman, F. J. Fish, E. Strawman, M. Reymore, H. Hartman, R. Richardson, G. Fisher, N. Bigley.

1874—Trustees: John Heasty, J. C. Lawrence, R. Reed; clerk, G. L. Himebaugh; assessor, Henry Jacobs; collector, Perry Miller; constables: M. Heasty, L. Hitchcock; supervisors: H. Simmons, A. R. Anderson, J. C. Stacy, A. Bat-

chelder, John Stutt, A. P. Himebaugh, Geo. S. Brush, C. Race, F. J. Fish, G. Brown, J. C. Ramsey, H. Herron, H. Harms, N. Bigley, E. Strawman, W. P. Sanford.

1875—Trustees: J. C. Heasty, G. L. Himebaugh, A. H. Hall; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Jacob Freyberger; collector, W. H. Hughes; justices: J. C. Lawrence, Henry Simmons; constables: David Booth, A. R. Anderson; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, S. Youssee, B. Kellum, A. Batchelder, Henry Frerics, Geo. Schoonover, L. Perryman, C. Race, M. M. Wright, W. A. Reymore, A. J. Wentworth, H. Hartman, H. Herron, R. M. Heasty, N. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1876—Trustees: John C. Heasty, G. L. Himebaugh, A. H. Hall; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Jacob Freyberger; collector, George Race.

1877—Trustees: W. H. Hughes, H. J. Jacobs, Luke Perryman; clerk, John Bates; assessor, Jacob Freyberger; supervisors: H. C. Hartman, G. Schoonover, T. Hartman, A. C. Ross, Wm. Reymore, E. W. Miller, A. Scrivens, L. Perryman, T. Tobiassen, P. H. Sherman, N. Bigley, M. Davis, E. Strawman, J. O. Lawrence, F. J. Fish.

1878—Trustees: W. H. Hughes, L. Perryman, H. J. Jacobs; clerk, John Bates; supervisors: R. M. Heasty, A. Toel, H. Rickels, H. Harms, L. D. Wentworth, E. Strawman, A. R. Anderson, F. J. Ruhe, T. Tobiassen, N. Bigley, A. H. Hall, H. C. Hartman, P. J. Hartman, H. H. Seimers, H. Herron, T. H. Dunn.

1879—Trustees: John C. Heasty, Noah Bigley, Wm. H. Hughes; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Joseph C. Lawrence; collector, Andrew H. Hall; justices: Joseph C. Lawrence, Joseph C. Ramsey; constables: A. J. Wentworth, Archie Anderson.

1880—Trustees: Noah Bigley, John Heasty, W. H. Hughes; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; assessor, J. C. Lawrence; collector, A. H. Hall; supervisors: S. P. Wescott; J. C. Lawrence, Henry Adams, W. B. Allen, G. L. Himebaugh, Geo. Schoonover, Henry Hoyen, A. G. Zimmerman, J. D. Priest, Horace Soper, P. J. Hartman, Henry Hartman, H. J. Jacobs, Harm Harms, Noah Bigley, E. Strawman.

1881—Trustees: Henry Hartman, Noah Bigley, W. H. Hughes; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; assessor, John Acheson; collector, A. H. Hall, supervisors: S. P. Wescott, Samuel Youssee, T. P. Fowler, J. J. Albertson, John Acheson, John Kearns, Harm Folkers, A. G. Zimmerman, T. H. Dunn, Geo. Soper, E. W. Doolittle, H. C. Hartman, John Jacobs, Chas. Davis, Noah Bigley, E. Strawman, Perry Sherman.

1882—Trustees: John Jacobs, Henry Hartman, Noah Bigley; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; collector, J. C. Ramsey; assessor, J. L. Acheson.

1883—Trustees: J. L. Acheson, Henry Hartman, John Jacobs; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Henry J. Jacobs; justices, W. H. Green, G. L. Himebaugh; constables: Mitchel R. Heastey, A. J. Wentworth; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, B. Levan, John Jacobs, P. Sherman, John Stutt, L. Pause, Harm Houstman, A. Zimmerman, H. M. Dirks, Geo. Soper, T. Hartman, John King, Geo. Balster, R. M. Heasty, N. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1884—Trustees: A. M. Heasty, J. L. Acheson, John Jacobs; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, H. J. Jacobs, collector, T. H. Dunn; constables: M. T. Davis, W. B. Doolittle.

1885—Trustees: John Bates, A. M. Heasty, Wm. Helgens; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley; assessor, Rudolph Jacobs; justices: G. L. Himebaugh, W. H. Green; constables: Henry Warner, W. B. Doolittle; supervisors: T. Tobiassen, Henry Tobiassen, John Jacobs, Albert Batchelder, John Stutt, A. J. Schoonover, H. Heyen, August Toenges, David Doyle, M. Quigley, Jos. Weiss, H. Hartman, Henry Jacobs, Harm Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1886—Trustees: Wm. Helgens, John Bates, J. C. Ramsey; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley; assessor, Rudolph Jacobs.

1887—Trustees: John Bates, J. C. Ramsey, T. H. Dunn; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley; supervisors: Wm. Grumm, Henry Tobiassen, A. L. Ackerman, A. Batchelder, John Stutt, John Kairns, Johnson Poppe, A. G. Zimmerman, J. H. Henricks, W. A. Hayes, D. A. Halligan, H. C. Hartman, G. H. Balster, Harm Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, Holmes E. Ruhe.

1888—Trustees: J. C. Ramsey, John Bates, T. H. Dunn; clerk, H. A. L. Bigley.

1889—Trustees: T. H. Dunn, John Bates, H. A. L. Bigley; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh.

1890—Trustees: Thos. H. Dunn, John Bates, D. B. Herron; clerk, P. M. Himebaugh; supervisors: Henry Heeren, Henry Tobiassen, B. H. Hanken, Chas. Wahl, John Stutt, B. H. Tobiassen, John L. Perryman, H. M. Dierks, H. Soper, P. J. Hartman, H. C. Hartman, Geo. Balster, Harm Harms, E. Strawman, H. A. L. Bigley, A. G. Zimmerman.

1891—Trustees: T. H. Dunn, D. B. Herron, Herman Harms; clerk, George H. Balster; justice, Geo. L. Himebaugh; supervisors: H. Herron, C. Bates, C. Albertson, C. Wahl, G. L. Himebaugh, D. Wolken, H. Heyen, A. Zimmerman, T. H. Dunn, S. D. Soper, J. A. Weiss, H. C. Hartman, H. R. Jacobs, H. Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, E. Strawman.

1892—Trustees: D. B. Herron, Herman Harms, T. H. Dunn; clerk, George Balster.

1893—Trustees: D. B. Herren, John Stutt, Herman Harms; clerk, P. B. Daly; justice, A. J. Schoonover; constable, Walter Applegate; assessor, H. R. Jacobs.

1894—Trustees: D. B. Herron, John Stutt, H. A. Toengess; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, H. R. Jacobs.

1895—Trustees: J. H. Heyen, John Stutt, H. A. Toengess; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, C. T. Bates; supervisors: Henry Herren, C. E. Bates, Jas. Clark, L. Batchelder, John Stutt, Sr., A. J. Schoonover, J. H. Heyen, D. B. Herron, J. C. McBride, Jos. R. Soper, J. C. Ramsey, John Edwards, Gerd Wiers, Harm Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, P. B. Daly.

1896—Trustees: David Doyle, H. A. Toengess, H. Heyen; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, C. T. Bates; justice, A. J. Schoonover.

1897—Trustees: H. H. Soper, David Doyle, J. H. Heyen; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Chas. Bates; supervisors: H. Herron, Chas. Bates, C. Albertson, W. B. Warner, N. J. Steckle.

1898—Trustees: H. M. Dirks, H. H. Soper, David Doyle; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Chas. Bates; supervisors: H. Herron, Chas. Bates, C. Albertson, Fred Poppe, Geo. Tobiassen, J. Matthiesen, Henry Folkers, Ben Herron,

D. Doyle, H. Soper, J. C. Ramsey, Eibo Eiben, Geo. Herron, John Harms, H. A. L. Bigley, P. B. Daly.

1899—Trustees: David Doyle, H. H. Soper, H. M. Dirks; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Henry Bohlken; justices: Wm. Perryman, P. M. Himebaugh; constables: T. G. Richardson, N. J. Steckle.

1900—Trustees: August Toengess, David Doyle, H. M. Dirks; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, Henry Bohlken; justice, P. M. Himebaugh; constable, T. G. Richardson.

1901—Trustees: H. M. Dirks, August Toengess, David Doyle; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, P. M. Himebaugh; supervisors: Geo. Tobiassen, C. T. Bates, Johnson Poppe, L. Batchelder, John Stutt, J. D. Wolken, Henry Poppe, Mike Martin, H. M. Dirks, C. M. Soper, H. O. Donnemann, Chas. Eden, Gerd Housman, John Brokens, Gerd Rickels, P. B. Daly.

1902—Trustees: Geo. Tobiassen, H. M. Dirks, Auguste Toengess; clerk, A. J. Schoonover; assessor, P. M. Himebaugh.

1903—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, H. M. Dirks, Geo. Tobiassen; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; justices: J. H. J. Stutt, John Palmer; constables. H. H. Stutt, N. J. Steckle; supervisors: Geo. Tobiassen, F. T. Zimmerman, Johnson Poppe, Lewis Batchelder, Geo. Tobiassen, Harm Helgens, J. H. Hayen, D. B. Herron, H. M. Dirks, P. B. Daly, Tobe Freese, W. R. Zimmerman, R. H. Jacobs, Gerd Harms, Wm. Reiken, P. R. Daly.

1904—Trustees: D. B. Herren, George Tobiassen, F. T. Zimmerman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; constable, John Folkers.

1905—Trustees: George Tobiassen, D. B. Herron, F. T. Zimmerman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; supervisors (appointed by trustees) Geo. F. Tobiassen, Johnson Poppe, Fred Poppe, Geo. Tobiassen, Harm Helgens, Henry Poppe, D. B. Herron, H. M. Dirks, Gerd Siebels, H. O. Dannemann, C. W. Eden, H. R. Jacobs, Gerd Harms, Geo. Dorsey, D. Dirks, P. B. Daly.

1906—Trustees: George Tobiassen, D. B. Herron, F. T. Zimmerman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Herman Harms; supervisors (appointed): G. F. Tobiassen, Johnson Poppe, J. F. Poppe, Geo. Tobiassen, Harm Helgens, Henry Poppe, Herman Zimmerman, Dietrich Dirks, Gerd Siebels, Tom A. Weiss, C. W. Eden, H. R. Jacobs, Gerd Harms, D. Drake, Wm. Reiken, P. B. Daly.

1907—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, H. O. Dannemann, George Tobiassen; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, D. B. Herron; justices: Otto Otten, Johnson Poppe; constables: John Folkers, Jr., Gerd Bodaker.

1908—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, Geo. Tobiassen, H. O. Dannemann; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, D. B. Herron; justices: August Siebels, J. H. Batchelder.

1909—Trustees: F. T. Zimmerman, George Tobiassen, H. O. Danneman; clerk, P. B. Daly; assessor, Leslie Dunn; constables: John Folkers, Jr., Gerd Bodaker.

WYOMING TOWNSHIP.

The following excellent history of Wyoming and Wyoming township prepared by Dr. M. H. Calkins, and delivered by him under the auspices of The Home Le-

ture Course, in the Methodist Episcopal church in Wyoming, April 1, 1878, with his permission, obtained before his recent demise, is incorporated in this history. It is with gratitude that we acknowledge the favor bestowed upon the editor and also upon the readers of this history. This sketch is beyond question the most authentic record in existence, and being written in the rhetorical and easy flowing style so peculiar to the large-hearted and gifted writer, the chapter is found interesting and entertaining, as well as instructive. We give the lecture in full as presented by Dr. Calkins, for we realize that the generations to come will want preserved all of the available information of historic value.

Owing to the changes that have taken place since the paper was written, it has been necessary to add some explanations which will be found in parentheses. These annotations and explanations have been added by the editor, with the assistance of Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell.

The early history of the township and town is so fully covered in the chapter by Dr. Calkins, that it is unnecessary to make any additions with reference to the early settlement.

DR. M. H. CALKINS—A TRIBUTE.

The biography of Dr. M. H. Calkins appears in the second volume of this history. We take pleasure in giving herewith an additional tribute to the moral worth of Dr. Calkins as a man, citizen, physician and friend, written on the occasion of his death which occurred September 27, 1909.

No man who has ever lived in Jones county, has been more a part of the homes and lives of the community within a radius of ten miles from Wyoming, than has our good old family doctor, our departed friend, Dr. M. H. Calkins. From June 14, 1856, when this disciple of good, with his new bride, arrived in Wyoming, which was destined to be his home continuously for over fifty-three years, he became a part of the community; and his influence for good in the lives of those around him, was soon manifest. Combined with his ability and skill as a physician, was a heart of sympathy, a word of cheer, a sunny disposition and a tender hand. There have been but few homes in this large community which have not been visited by the good doctor in his professional capacity during the past half century, and in which his kindly ministrations, his reasonable charges and his medical skill, have not made for him an affection, respect and a gratitude, tributes of his true worth.

Those who have been admitted to the inner nature of this "Grand Old Man" of Wyoming, can best understand the largeness of his heart, the kindness of his nature, the sweetness of his disposition. Anger, impatience or hatred were never his to exercise only in a righteous cause. Of the failings of his fellow men he seldom gave utterance; of their good deeds and virtues, his praise was bestowed in the presence of the living. No home in Jones county was ever hung with doors that swung open with a warmer cordiality, no hand within ever extended with a heartier welcome, no stronger feeling of hospitality could have been experienced; and the congenial greeting of the large-hearted, good-natured citizen and family physician within, sounded of sincerity, cordiality and humanity. His friendly salutation, "How are you; how are all the folks?" was not tainted with idle in-

quiry; and neither were his parting words "I am glad you called; come again!" an empty formality.

As a man and a citizen, Dr. Calkins has always stood for the highest standards of temperance, morality and citizenship. There was not the least symptom of the demagogue in his entire life. He was out-spoken and fearless in support of the moral reforms of the country, and with his pen and his voice, he declared his position on questions of morality, good government and social equality. There could be no uncertainty as to his meaning. There was no mincing of words. His conscience was his guide and his keeper, and the depth of his character was the measure of his stroke.

His long residence in Wyoming, having resided on the same corner for over fifty years, combined with his natural and ready wit as a writer and speaker, have made him in demand on all public occasions. His mind was a storehouse of information relative to the events of importance which have transpired in the community and he was regarded as authority on local historical matters.

As a man, Dr. Calkins was gifted with a large and comprehensive mental endowment and scholarly culture; large of physical frame and larger of mind and heart; honest and upright in his dealings with his fellow men; cheerful, warm and open hearted, approachable and companionable doing his work and his duty diligently, with contentment and resolution, and never exalting himself further than in the faithful performance of his duties toward himself, his God and his fellow man. He possessed a vigorous personality, which was the more striking when in his presence and under his wise counsel. His unfailing kindness and generous impulses, his patriotic devotion to his profession and all the demands of helpfulness and sympathy to which he always gave a generous response, his proverbial and spicy good humor and genial disposition, his kindly ministrations to the needy and those in distress of mind and body, coupled with his sound judgment, wide experience, and independence of thought and action, have made Dr. Calkins beloved as a man and citizen, to a degree seldom realized in human experience.

EARLY REMINISCENCES OF WYOMING AND VICINITY.

By Dr. M. H. Calkins.

"The early history of any community is seldom preserved for posterity. A generation lives, acts its part, passes away, and little is known of the details of the operations by which grand results were reached. Every generation views the results of the preceding one in their totality and condemns in jobbing lots or at wholesale lauds. Could we have access to that book where time records the doings of men it would be an easy task to write the history of the past. But when in antiquarian research, we are compelled to rely upon the treacherous memory of the living, whose knowledge is often derived from tradition, it becomes an arduous task and often is inaccurate. In my search for items of early history, I have not found a man who has kept a record of the passing events in which he was engaged and which so often interest posterity. Memory alone has been relied upon, and hence some of the statements I shall make may be incorrect. Memory

cannot always be relied upon, particularly in reference to dates. The young look forward and time seems long. The old glance backward, and time seems short, and the date of interesting occurrences is often misplaced. This arises from the fact that no record is kept. Men glide along down life's resistless stream, busy only with the present and are often ungrateful for the blessings it imparts. Selfishness is too much the characteristic of man, and in this fast age, but little time is devoted to the demands of friendship, and still less to making up and recording experience that would be useful and interesting to future generations. If important passing events were noted down and diaries were kept of the transactions of men, and these summarized at the end of every decade, a century would produce a volume of great local interest. It is pleasant, profitable, it is painful and melancholy to contemplate the years that are gone. There are incidents that we retrospect with joyful emotions. There are other incidents around which memory fondly lingers, although those recollections will sometimes fill the heart with hallowed sorrow. Nearly four decades have passed and have been marked on eternity's dial, during which the events I am about to relate, have transpired.

"The first decade began in 1839 and could be easily summarized. It was a noble struggle of a few men for homes. The second decade began in 1849—was filled with stirring events and noble progress. The third was nobler still, for to the victories of peace were added the laurels of war for our nation's life in which the citizen's of this township acted a noble part. Nine-tenths of the fourth decade has flitted away with progress marking every step, and every step keeping time with improvement's rapid march. Tonight I must speak of these different epochs as a single group, in time's great calendar. If I shall succeed in rescuing from the fast declining past some incidents connected with the early history of this township—amuse you for an hour or more, and discharge the obligations imposed upon me by the Wyoming Home Talent Lecture Bureau, my object will have been fully accomplished.

"The hardy pioneer struggling with the various disadvantages incident to frontier life, has little time and less inclination to mark the changes connected with the growth and development of a wilderness into 'a land that buds and blossoms like the rose.' The great changes which time with its various agencies is producing around him, are not realized and the interest that the future will take in retrospecting the past, are hardly thought of. He is busy with the present and its necessities, generally struggling with poverty but buoyant with hope. He expects to secure a home and be surrounded in a short time with the charms of good society, educational and religious privileges, in the enjoyment of wealth and the full fruition of early hopes. He carries with him the impress of the institutions of the locality where he lived and fosters them. They are the institutions of civilization and often of refinement. He expects to be overtaken by the car of progress, laden with the golden fruits of society. Religious privileges and educational advantages he expects will follow with all the charms and blessings they confer. Like Moses, in some respects, he views the promised land, unlike him, occupies it, like him, is not given to share in full its glory. Dilapidation and decay are distanced by the outstretched arm of improvement, with its polishing hand; and soon, very soon, in this new world, and on these

fertile prairies, beside these pure streams of limpid water, with an atmosphere laden with health-giving influences, noble farms spread out before the admiring gaze of the tourist, who in these later years, for the first time visits these fertile valleys. He beholds lowing herds of splendid cattle feeding upon nature's broad pastures or ruminating by the side of well filled racks and mangers. He listens to the contented grunt of large droves of squealing porcines, fed with a prodigal liberality. He notes the symmetry of the different grades of vast numbers of noble horses; wonders at their perfection and adaptation to men's various tastes and uses. He sees vast fields of luxuriant grain and calculates in all these departments there is enough to supply the demands of a population a hundred fold more dense. He beholds buildings that denote homes of ease, wealth and luxury, comfort and refinement. Thriving towns and prosperous cities with all their allurements for good, and subtle entanglements for evil, arise as if by magic, and these with their choice farms, transform the prairie in all its grand magnificence and wild beauty, with its aboriginal inhabitants, wilder still, the running deer, the loping elk, the beast of prey, the whistling quail, the whirring hen, emblems of the wilderness where civilization has never disturbed the wild beast in his lair, or the birds in their aerial flights have never been frightened by the sharp report of the sportsman's gun and its reverberating sound. In a single word, these emblems of primeval wildness have been supplanted by the benign influence of a Christian civilization, transforming and reclaiming with all their moral power. Remember that nearly all this change has been wrought within half a century. I refer to the Great West, the Valley of the Mississippi and its tributaries.

"The first permanent settlers of a new country are an hospitable people. As I said they are in pursuit of homes and with those who come for this laudable object, actuated by this noble purpose, controlled by immutable principles of right, every arrival of upright citizens is welcomed with a warmth of friendship, the genuineness of which is never questioned. No mere formal friendship welcomes the arrival of the sturdy and industrious emigrant to the frontier home of him who is patiently waiting for civilization to drive the wild beasts and the barbarous Indians from the vicinity of his home. The elk and deer, the wild beast and untutored savage, and the white man who has fled from violated law and outraged society, will occupy the same country, but when enterprise, science, art, religion, with all the paraphernalia of reclaiming civilization, approaches, the wild beasts flee, the red men scatter, and the outlaw, like the Arab, folds his tent and is gone. Domestic animals take the place of wild beasts. Thrifty husbandry supplants the chase. The schoolhouse tells of educational interests; the church with its spire pointing to the realms of everlasting light, proclaims faith in Him, who died for all. The dead are buried with religious rites, while to the living is taught a lesson by the side of the open grave, of the brevity of human life. The savage was buried too, amid barbarous whoops, expecting to go to the happy hunting ground, where his gun would be his boon companion and the chase his everlasting pastime. Permanent homes have been established where lived the wandering tribes of America. The land that was a wilderness 'flows with milk and honey.' The arts are cultivated, science encouraged, in-

dustry honored, worth appreciated, religion fostered. What a change! We call it civilization.

"Space will not permit us to pursue this train of thought longer. I have alluded to these changes in order to show the vast difference between the present with all its beauty and attractiveness, and that condition that existed at the time of the advent of men who still live in our midst. But little more than the time allotted to a single generation has passed away, during which all these changes have been produced. We wonder at this rapid transformation. We consider that this change, this rapid march of civilization, is but a nucleus around which shall gather in the coming future, nobler deeds and more grand achievements.

"On July 27, 1839, there came into this township an emigrant band, composed of fourteen persons, counting men, women and children, and they came to stay. They came as pioneers, as an advance guard of what was to follow. They looked upon this valley covered with tall and luxuriant grass, they noted the crystal waters of these pebbled streams, correctly estimated the fertility of the soil, and anchored their prairie schooner beneath the shade of this adjacent grove, and became the sovereign lords of Wyoming township. They were sheltered in that primeval bower and charmed with birds' enchanting song. Mrs. Lillie's house now stands where was first pitched the tent that covered the first civilized man that made this valley his permanent home. That majestic tree standing in the street in front of Mrs. Lillie's (now Mrs. J. A. Griswold's) with its massive trunk, proudly waving its branches in the breeze, was not there then, but it made its appearance as a tiny sprout in 1842. From what it germinated no one knew, but there it stood a feeble plant. It was run over and neglected, but grow it would. Year after year, concentric circle after circle has been added to its growth, till now at thirty-six years of age (1878) its circumference, nine inches above the ground, is nearly seventeen feet, indicating a diameter of almost six feet. (In October, 1909, its circumference, nine inches above the ground, measured twenty-two feet.) Its branches cover an area of more than four times the size of this house (what is now the German church). Men cross a continent to view with wonder and admiration, the large trees found in the Yosemite Valley, the growth of unknown ages. Men will climb far famed Mount Lebanon and look with amazement and awe upon the large cedar thereof, the largest being sixty-three feet in circumference, and is supposed to be two thousand years old. This tree in our streets is a greater wonder. It has grown about two inches in diameter annually, and if it should continue at the same rate, at the end of two thousand years, it would be nearly four hundred feet in diameter, would entirely obstruct the street, encroach upon Wherry's farm and overturn Mrs. Lillie's house. Charles Gilbert has wisely moved his cheese factory and barn (which stood on corner opposite and east of tree) to escape the impending calamity, and in this has manifested wisdom beyond his years. In view of the damage this tree may do, and the encroachments it may make, it becomes a serious question whether the street commissioner better cut it down, or the new council give it license to spread itself.

"In that band of fourteen persons, there were four stalwart men, three fearless women and seven helpless children. Around them on every hand were beasts of prey—bears, wolves, panthers and wild cats. Deer, elk, and buffalo

hurried from their presence. There were also birds and prairie hens. The stealthy tread of the Indian was often heard, and his lurking presence more often suspected. The Indians were great beggars, but seldom stole anything till they were about to depart for some other quarter. When they were about to leave, and were packing up their traps and calamities, they would not institute very rigid inquiries in reference to the ownership of any article that came in their way. Things that were worthless, and those that were valuable, all shared the same fate. Thou shalt not covet, was a doctrine, of which they knew but little and cared less. Thou shalt not steal, was not a fundamental doctrine in their creed. But they practiced from the precept, He that provideth not for his own household is worse than an Indian. While they were staying around they would not even shoot a prairie hen from your corn crib without asking permission. They seemed to be far above stealing chickens, even if they were wild, and in this respect, were superior to some of their white successors.

"The first fourteen settlers all came in one wagon, and were drawn by three yoke of oxen. They had a few cows, a few head of young cattle, and three dogs. They came from Indiana, and after crossing the Mississippi followed up the Maquoketa Valley and found a few settlers below Monmouth in Jackson county —where there were large tracts of land; but they had taken Greeley's advice in advance, and were going west. Leaving this settlement below Monmouth, they came up through the timber and out on the prairie near where Morse and son (now John Morse) reside. Here they fastened a log behind their wagon to make a mark by which they could retrace their steps, if they desired to do so. Then striking out boldly into the tall prairie grass, leaving all precious marks of civilized man, without knowing what they might encounter, not expecting to see the face of white man till they should return, they started out on this unknown prairie sea in pursuit of a spot, which in after life they might call by that name always dear—home. By the aid of imagination, we can see them stand on the summit of yonder hill beneath a scorching July sun and look across this fertile valley, to the cool shade of the grove in the rear of our town, then with vision, leaving the grove, to the right they could lock up the valley of the Great Bear till the prairie was lost in the horizon of the west, where azure blue and prairie green were blended. What scene on nature's great panorama could be more lovely, what spot more inviting, where a place more beautiful? Sheltered from fierce westerly winds, and northern blasts, by a magnificent grove of sturdy oaks and tall hickories clothed in summer's grand drapery, where the sun's first morning ray warmed, and the shade intercepted the noon tide heat; the pure crystal waters of Little Bear creek flowing along its margin, an outlet for bubbling springs from earth's internal streams, a soil of unsurpassed richness, a landscape beautiful to look upon; the monotony of the distant view broken by hill and dell, and running stream, and forest tree; the luxuriant grass bending, waving, surging before the prairie breeze like billows of the sea, whose crests were capped with indigenous flowers of rare fragrance and beauty, its virgin soil ready to laugh a harvest whenever tickled by the plow share and scratching harrow of the husbandman. Here were the elements of future wealth, and on the margin of this primeval forest was erected the first home in Wyoming town-

ship. When we retrospect the past to that time, how forcibly do we realize the language of Whittier:

I hear the tread of pioneers,
Of nations yet to be,
The first low wash of waves,
Where soon shall roll a human sea.'

"These were times that tried men's souls some, and women's more. We can hardly imagine the deprivations these pioneers must have endured, their nearest neighbors ten miles away. No saloon to visit, no store in which to lounge, no dry goods boxes on which to sit and whittle, no school, no taxation—what a comfort—no milliner to charm and fascinate with bonnets in spring, summer, fall or winter's latest style, no dressmaker to fit the human form divine, and make it a little more divine, no tailor to make your suits in the latest fashion, no barber to shave the down from the anxious youth's lips or color the mustache of the veteran, who would disguise age with youth's beauty. They were a distinct people, and except the Indian and wild beasts, there was 'none to molest or make afraid.' When the scanty supply of provisions they had brought with them, was exhausted, they were compelled to retrace their steps along the log beaten track they had made, to the settlement in Jackson county, purchase grain and go to Dubuque to have it ground. There was honey in the land, but no locust with heavenly manna scattered by the bountiful hand of Omnipotence. The staff of life must be brought from afar. Fourteen persons were thus to be fed, where no raven proclaimed the interposition of Providence, and no supernatural power produced food with which to maintain life. Energy, decision, and firmness, were necessary to provide sustenance, when situated so remote from the haunts of civilized life. This isolation could be endured in summer, but when winter came with its icy desolation, and the earth was covered with the white frost of crystallization, lonely indeed must have been this immigrant band. The log beaten track was obliterated by the falling snow, and communication with those distant neighbors was made exceedingly hazardous.

THE FIRST DEATH.

"Disease invaded the realm of this people the first year, and a little child a year old was taken from the parental embrace to fields of everlasting light. It was a pioneer from this section, to the unknown realms of immortal glory. It was the first link in an ever lengthening chain that binds Wyoming to Heaven. A little grave was dug near Mr. Hanna's residence (where John Reimers now lives back from the road west of town) and there silently was borne the mortal remains of David Pence's child. Few friends gathered around that silent grave and dropped the grief laden tear upon that rude coffin. No minister with uncovered head, in priestly garb or sacerdotal robes, stood there to pour the oil of consolation into those wounded hearts. No lesson was enforced on the brevity of life, or the evanescence of things sublunary, no finger pointed heavenward, no voice proclaimed 'Suffer little children to come unto me, and forbid them not, for of such is the kingdom of heaven.' There on that ridge of land running out into the prairie like a promontory into the ocean, was this grave made. The mother

followed a few years later, the father afterwards gave his life to his country, and no brother or sister is left to shed tears of sorrow over the unmarked grave of this first victim of the relentless destroyer. I will add that no doctor tried to assist nature's recuperative powers, and you may say, if you like, that the death was probably natural.

"James Van Voltenbergh was the patriarch of these early settlers, and with his wife and nine children, one son-in-law, one daughter-in-law, and one grandchild, whose death we have mentioned, made up these fourteen persons. Of these there are five still living: Joseph in Decatur county, a voluntary exile from the land of his fathers, not sold into captivity by jealous and envious brothers; while in an adjoining township, still lives Taylor and his wife, also Peter and Dan. They have long since dropped the patronymic name, in part, and are now known by the more euphonious and simple cognomen of Van. The old name took in numbers, one more than half the entire alphabet, and one less than half the whole number of letters.

THE FIRST PREACHING SERVICE.

"The first meeting these people had the privilege of attending was five miles beyond Canton, and thither the three women wended their way on foot. The men were too busy to leave, there was too much to do, and these three unprotected women started out to hear 'the glad tidings of great joy.' The first day they went as far as Mr. Beers, ten miles east of here, the next day went to the meeting and back to Mr. Beers, and the next day came home, having traveled on foot more than thirty miles to hear the gospel. The preacher was a Presbyterian.

"The first meeting held in this township was held at the Vans'. The preacher was a Presbyterian, and his text: 'Is there no balm in Gilead, is there no physician here.' This was in 1842. The audience was not large, and probably not very fashionably attired; but they could listen to the preacher, as he unfolded the great truths of the gospel, explained the grand plan of salvation, and told of the rich mercies of redeeming grace, a balm for every wounded soul, and pictured the everlasting beauties of a 'home over there.' This isolated condition was favorable to the development of feelings of dependence. At that time the inhabitants of the township were less than two score. They felt their dependence upon each other, were mutually interested in each other's welfare and posterity, and mutually expected to share hardships, and enjoy the happiness in store for them. The minister before alluded to was traveling through the country, perhaps a missionary looking up the sheep that had wandered far from the fold. Here he halted and broke the bread of life acceptably to those spiritually famishing people, continued his journey, sowing the seed, but not knowing what the harvest would be, his name forgotten, his theme cherished, his lesson remembered. The next minister was Moses Garrison. He belonged to the United Brethren, and organized the first church in Wyoming township. The organization was effected at James Van's, and the meetings were held there about three years. After this time the Campbellites effected an organization, and the society of United Brethren was abandoned, some of its members going to the Methodist's,

some to the Campbellite's, and some went—God only knows where. In 1844, the North Mineral Society was organized by Joel B. Taylor, then a missionary in the interests of the Methodist church. He was a young man, whom conference has since honored with prominent and responsible positions. He is still a watchman on Zion's tower and proclaims the gospel at Belle Plaine, in this state. I allude to this church as a part of the early history of this township, because this whole region was tributary to that organization, and there was built the first church edifice in all this vicinity. It was not remarkable for its architectural beauty; but it sheltered early Christians from pelting storms, was a place for them to assemble together to hear the preached word, where prayer was wont to be made. It was situated in Clay township (on the south side of the public road, east of the present residence of W. S. Orr in section 29) and was a kind of religious mecca where religious pilgrims wended their way from a large region of country round about. The north part of this township furnished several gospel guns who met there for target practice, the hardened sinners being the target. Some of them fired solid shots of truth, while others hurled empty screeching, bursting shells, the fragments of which hit by accident, but sometimes did fearful execution. There was Thomas and Joel B. Taylor, the former gone home, J. D. Williams, now living at Ackley, James Johnson living at Camanche, John B. Nichols, and Otis Cutler, gone to their reward; besides many others from their places round about. I have been told that the wicked were sometimes very turbulent over there and it has even been said that the professedly pious sometimes wandered from the paths of moral rectitude. On one occasion it is said that an old preacher in rebuking those who were indecorous in their behavior, said, it seemed to him as though the worst 'helements' in society congregated there. The building has long since ceased to be a place where God is worshiped. The development of the country, has made new centers for business, and religious worship, and the church has been torn down, and moved into this township, near the residence of Mr. Conaly (the church stands on the northeast corner of section 5 of this township). It has been rebuilt, much improved, and is a useful as well as an ornamental structure in the neighborhood. In it are held many religious meetings by clergymen located in the vicinity, and from it the dead are buried in an adjacent cemetery.

"Old Mrs. Van Voltenbergh died in 1846, aged sixty-five years. Her's was the first funeral sermon preached in the township. Rev. John Sterling, was the minister, a Wesleyan Methodist, who lived in the big woods, beyond Rome, or Olin as it is now called. Old Mr. Van Voltenbergh died in 1853, aged eighty-five years. Wm. Knight moved into the township in 1840, about a year after the first settlement was made. I have not been able to learn much of his antecedents. The whole family left this part of the country many years since, and located in California where Mr. Knight died. He first located on the farm owned by S. G. Franks, then where Henry Aldrich resides (recently sold by W. G. Wherry to Frank Fritz), then on the farm owned by J. B. Wherry (now Fred Koch), and from here moved to California. I said he came in 1840. There may be some mistake about this, for there are some reasons for believing that he was here at the time of Noah's flood, and he might have been Noah himself. He would tell with great candor of seeing this valley deeply submerged with water and tradition

says he boasted of having swam from the present residence of Henry Aldrich (Frank Fritz) to this hill with a log cabin around his neck. For aught I know this valley might have been the theatre of Jonah's wonderful exploits, and Mr. Knight might have been Jonah himself, or if the doctrine taught by some is true, he might have been the whale that swallowed Jonah, at any rate he had a very large mouth. In conversation he was vehement and boisterous, but is said to have been a kind hearted man. His wife was entitled to the lasting gratitude of many of the earlier settlers. On many, and oft repeated, occasions she visited the sick and afflicted, ministering to their necessities and alleviating their sufferings. She was a useful woman, and this simple sentence tells more than would a whole volume written in the interests of fashion.

THE FIRST MARRIAGE.

"Johnson Knight and Anna Simpson were the first persons married in the township (January 3, 1846). Who performed the ceremony, whether it was a wedding in high life or not, what the bridal presents were, or how many cigars it took to prevent the boys from 'serenading' them, I have been unable to ascertain. The bride probably thought that Knight was not always darkness. The Knight boys were very useful in breaking up and subduing these primitive prairies. Ten yoke of oxen hitched to a plow that turned a furrow three feet wide, was a terror to the indolent rattlesnake, and a caution to the Indian to 'stand from under.' Indeed it looked a good deal like business to a white man to see ten yoke of oxen drawing a plow that was turning a furrow a yard wide, not guided by human hands, the oxen being driven by a man on horseback, with a whip that looked like a long fishing pole, with a lash for a line, big enough to hold Jonah's whale. To those of us, who in early life were accustomed to plow in the stony, and stumpy grounds of the east, with fields so small that our heads became dizzy with frequent looking, it looked strange to see a furrow as straight as an arrow, a mile in length, turning over the rich, black prairie soil that had been enriched from year to year, by deposits from the decay of its own productions adding the fertilizing wealth of unknown ages to its latent productive resources. On every acre of this prairie land were tons of roots, of various grasses, woven and interwoven so as to form a fibrous mass, which when exposed to the air, and warmed by summer heat, and moistened by summer showers, decayed, adding their fertilizing influence to the great future's useful vegetation. In those primitive days, the ox did the greater part of the work connected with farming. The almost universal use of the horse for domestic purposes is a modern innovation in this region. Twenty or twenty-five years ago it was a very common thing to see six or eight yoke of oxen with an empty wagon attached, coming to town. It looked a little extravagant, and a waste of power; but remember when men were breaking prairie then, there were no pastures to put cattle into, and if the plow needed repairs, the whole force had to go with it.

THE FIRST SOD PLOWED.

"The first sod that yielded to the plow share in this township was about where Green street is located, and commenced at the creek, and ran east to where

stand those cotton-wood trees in the road, north of S. G. Franks, a distance of three-fourths of a mile. There were no cotton-wood trees there then, those trees are of later growth. The Indian must have thought that the world was being turned upside down, as he witnessed the rolling over of the prairie sod. Little did his untutored mind contemplate the great process of civilization that was being begun. Little did he dream that that was the beginning of a process that in a short time would change the productions of the soil of this valley, from grass that was used only to kndle the prairie fire, to fields of golden grain for the use of man and beast, and help develop this western country, and give it that great name—The Granary of the world.

THE FIRST SCHOOLHOUSE.

"The first schoolhouse in the township was built half a mile east of S. G. Frank's residence in 1844. The size was twelve by fourteen feet and was made of logs. Silas Garrison was the teacher, the number of scholars, seven, the price was eight dollars a month, the teacher boarding himself. The Indians were much delighted with the school and would often go in to visit it, and I suppose note its progress. They seemed to be superintendents of the institutions generally, and after becoming satisfied with its workings, would give the Indian grunt and leave.

THE FIRST STORE.

"The first store opened in the township was where Daniel Cooley (now Roy Cooley, his son,) lives or in a frame building standing in front of his present fine residence. The merchant was M. Q. Simpson, and I think he was once sheriff of the county. There was talk at first of laying out a town at that place; but like many such projects in the west, ended in talk.

THE TOWNSHIP ORGANIZED.

"That part of Jones county now embraced in the townships of Washington, Clay, Scotch Grove, Madison and Wyoming, was first organized under the name of Clay precinct, and the first election held at Abraham Hostetter's, on Farm Creek, north of Walter's Mills. I have been informed that at the third election, there were twenty-four votes polled from the territory now constituting the five townships before mentioned.

"Pierce township was organized April 3, 1854, at the house of William Stuart, now the residence of John Lamey, on the northwest quarter of section 23, owned by Nolan Brothers. I judge from the town records that the organization of a township was a very simple affair. The electors of what is now Wyoming township assembled at the house of Mr. Stuart, according to a previous notice. From what authority it emanated I know not; but it was called for the purpose of organizing a township, and holding one of the semi-annual elections. The meeting was called to order, and the venerable Nathan Potter, now eighty-five years old, but hale and hearty, was called to the chair. He

was and is a man of sterling integrity and genuine worth. He has recently gone west to grow up with the country. He moved into this township from Jackson county in 1853, was formerly from Ohio. He leaves within our borders one son, James Potter, and one daughter, the wife of E. M. Franks. The electors then proceeded to the election of judges of the election which resulted in the choice of Thomas Green, William Stuart and George Vaughn. Thomas Green, a native of New York, moved from Indiana into Jones county, and settled in the big woods beyond Olin, in 1840. He attended the first land sale held in the territory, at Dubuque. In 1852, Mr. Green moved into this township and bought William Knight's claim for the sum of one thousand, three hundred and forty dollars. This claim consisted of a log house, and the frame of a new house standing on the flat north of J. B. Wherry's (Fred Koch's) barn, with eighty acres of land fenced and twenty-five broken, and all the land that joined him. Mr. Green moved the frame of that house onto the side hill, completed it and lived in it nearly twenty years. In it he probably entertained as many persons with prodigal hospitality as any man in the township. That house is still doing service as the residence of H. H. Peck (now W. N. French), in Madison township. Mr. Green entered the land on which is located the town of Wyoming, in 1852. He soon became the most extensive farmer in Wyoming and brought into the township the first reaper. It was one of McCormick's best, a huge thing, painted blue. Its reels rolled around and looked like an ancient ponderous overshot wheel. It was vastly superior to the Armstrong reaper in use so long before. It took four horses to draw that machine; but in its track there was left the smooth stubble, and the well arranged gavel. Mr. Green is the only survivor of those three judges of that first election. He has recently gone west.

"George Vaughn, the father of Philander Vaughn, died the same year on the farm now owned by Elizabeth Aldrich (recently by W. G. Wherry). He came to this town in 1853, from Ohio. William Stuart, went to California several years since where he died. He came into this town from Ohio, in 1853. The clerks of that election were Hezekiah Moore and L. W. Stuart. The former was at one time engaged in the mercantile business in this town, and now lives in Canton. The latter is the proprietor of Keystone Mills, and has been honored by the people in Jackson county with a seat in both branches of the state legislature. After the election and qualification of these officers, the election was held for state superintendent of public instruction, county school fund commissioner, and township officers.

THE FIRST TOWNSHIP OFFICERS.

"Nathan Potter was the first assessor, and Seaborn Moore and W. H. Holmes, justices of the peace; R. Durgin, A. J. Perrin and Samuel Conaly, were the first trustees; Hezekiah Moore was the first township clerk; Sedley C. Bill and Thomas Silsbee, constables. The number of votes polled was sixty-three. Of that number, two have gone east, fourteen have gone west, twenty are in the vicinity, and twenty-seven have joined that throng going to the pale realms of shade. The record of the subsequent elections tells its own story of the rapid

settlement of the township. In 1855, there were one hundred and nine, in 1856, there were one hundred and sixty-six, in 1857 there were one hundred and eighty-four, indicating an aggregate gain in three years of six hundred people in a single township. Elections were then held twice a year; they doubtless considered them a good thing, a sort of holiday; and it seemed a little strange that while they were enjoying this inherent right of an American citizen to such an extent they did not extend that right to the females. This is the only evidence of selfishness on the part of the early settlers.

"I have not been able to discover any reasons why the township was called Pierce; but suppose it was from the fact that Franklin Pierce of New Hampshire was at that time president of the United States, and a majority of the voters were democrats, and they desired to magnify his great name, and hence called the township Pierce. The position the president assumed in reference to the Missouri compromise line, and the Kansas-Nebraska act, alienated many of his former friends, and exasperated his former opponents; any may have been, in part the real reason why the name was changed, in order to blot his name from the future records of the township. In the winter of 1856-1857, a petition was circulated and numerously signed, to have the name of the township changed. The petition was sent to Judge Holmes, he being the representative from this county, who introduced the bill in the legislature, to have the name changed from Pierce to Wyoming. Notwithstanding this thrust at the name of President Pierce, he lived several years afterwards.

THE BEGINNING OF THE TOWN OF WYOMING.

"Compared with Wyoming, Maquoketa and Anamosa are quite ancient towns, and a distance of forty miles intervenes. There was an actual necessity for the location of a town between these places to accommodate the mechanical, manufacturing and commercial wants of a large section of country, that would soon resound with the activities of various industries. Land sharks and speculators had often looked upon the possessions of Thomas Green with covetous eyes, as a natural place to build a town. Being equi-distant from the towns mentioned, while north and south there was hardly a town between Dubuque and Davenport. Before the town of Wyoming was located, building had already commenced in anticipation of such an event. The main road, and in fact the only road in this vicinity as traveled, was from east to west, and was a continuation of the road from the top of the hill at Mr. Elwood's (now John Thomsen's) east across the north end of our cemetery, and north of J. B. Wherry's (Fred Koch's) orchard, and connected with the road running south of R. B. Hanna's (John Reimer's) farm. In 1854, on this road, near the corner of J. B. Wherry's orchard (north of Fred Koch's brick house), Wm. P. L. Russell, now of Chicago, built a small building in which he lived and kept a store. I don't suppose his stock of goods was equal to Stewart's of New York, or Field, Leiter & Company's of Chicago; but he did sell sixteen pounds of sugar for one dollar, and not very good sugar either. About one year previous to this, William H. Vaughn had built a blacksmith shop a little north of Russell's store on the southeast corner of Barton Loomis' farm. You will readily see that the two

first buildings erected in Wyoming, were not in Wyoming at all; you will also see that the first buildings were for business. This embryo town was called Marshfield, after one C. J. Marsh, who was represented to have great influence with a railroad company, then in its formative stage. A postoffice was established also called Marshfield, and Mr. Russell duly installed postmaster October 18, 1854. Thus with Mr. Green's house for a hotel, Mr. Russell's for a store and postoffice, and Vaughn's blacksmith shop, the town was a fixed fact, and almost a western city. Strange as it may seem, with all these evidences of a town, men would pass through this hatching city, just emerging from its prairie shell, and not see it or hear its business peep. John Tasker, living on his farm three miles north of here, accidentally heard of a town, not far away, having sprung up almost by magic. One day he thought he would go down to Marshfield and see the town, transact a little business, and become acquainted with the business men of the place, and if possible, learn how soon his farm would be engulfed in the growing city. So ornamenting his shoulders with a plow lay to be sharpened, and his pockets full of letters to be mailed, he started off across the prairie on foot. Wrapped in thought and lost in meditative mood, he passed along through the town without seeing hotel, postoffice, or store till he arrived at the residence of A. W. Pratt (John Thomsen's). Here he called and in Scotch accents, enquired the road to Marshfield. Mrs. Pratt, with a broad smile, told him he had just passed through the town. She little thought as that smile wore away, that she was laughing in the face of one of Wyoming's future statesmen.

"The public highway being north of Mr. Green's house and building beginning there with a subsequent laying out of the town where it is, explains why Mr. Green's (Fred Koch's) barns always seemed to be in the front yard of his old house. It was supposed then, that the town would be built on the ground occupied in the year 1877, for the fourth of July celebration (on the north slope).

"In 1854, the Iowa Central Air Line Railroad Company was organized with S. S. Jones, of Illinois as president. Starting from Sabula, on the Mississippi River, a line was looked up running to Maquoketa, thence to Anamosa, Marion and west to the Missouri River. Application was made to congress for assistance, by way of a land grant, which was obtained in the spring of 1856, and Lyons made the point from which to leave the Mississippi River. Everything now seemed to be on the high road to prosperity in the whole country that was to be tributary to the business of this contemplated road. Land advanced in price, and he who had a few forties was soon to be a millionaire, while he who had an eligible town site possessed a golden Mecca, where those who worshiped at Mammon's shrine, would congregate and fill his pockets with gold in exchange for land in parsimonious parcels. A corps of engineers had been over the line proposed and permanently located it, and the valley of the Big Bear Creek was considered the route.

"J. A. Bronson, from Wyoming county, New York, visited this section in June, 1854, and bought of Thomas Green, the present town site for fourteen dollars per acre, and with his brother, B. K. Bronson, and C. J. Marsh, laid out the town of Wyoming in the winter of 1855, intending to call it Marshfield. People abroad not knowing why it was called Marshfield, thought it must be a

wet marshy country, and the name on that account was a little obnoxious. Emigrants were pouring into the state by the thousands, all intent upon locating in the best town or on the best land. Bronson would go away from home and meet people looking for places to settle. He would, in glowing terms, represent to them, the advantages of this town, and the beautiful country round. It was wonderful to see the enthusiasm he would manifest in describing the beauty and fertility of his chosen spot. It was painful to see his disappointment and chagrin when they would timidly ask: "If the name of his town indicated the general condition of the country." The disappointed look soon changed to one of indignation as he almost fiercely replied: 'No, sir.' The poet said he may sing: 'What's in a name,' if he choose; but unless we change the name of our town, its prospects will be ruined. Wyoming, Waverly and Westfield, were suggested. Some said: 'call the town Bronson,' and James A. quickly replied: 'I am too modest for that.' Bronson favored Wyoming. He had lived in its fertile valley, and his childhood home was associated with it euphonious memories in the far east. It was familiar both in history and in song. In history, it is connected with one of the bloodiest massacres in the annals of American barbarity; while in song, it is commemorated in sweetest melodies. These were the reasons why the name of the town was changed, and Wyoming substituted for Marshfield; it was never recorded as Marshfield, but by common consent was to be called and known by that name.

"I was speaking of the old air line railroad, but digressed a little to speak of Wyoming and its name. In the summer of 1856, work was commenced along the whole line, from a few miles west of here to the Mississippi River. To do this work, there came quite an army of sturdy laborers with pick and shovel, with scraper and cart. They were ready to make the 'crooked, straight and the rough places, smooth,' upon which to lay the iron track for the hoofless steed, as with panting breath, he should obey the commands of commerce, and respond to the dictates of the hurried traveler. On Pleasant Ridge, there grew a mushroom town. There was a hotel, shop and store and many shanties too. Irishmen with wit and brogue, were as thick as fiddlers are said to be in Tophet's roar. The winter was terrible, the cold exceedingly severe. Horses died from exposure and were taken to the 'dump,' the engineer computing their value by the yard. Toes, fingers and noses were frozen and strong men cried as they were hurried to the cut and dump.

Money became scarce, the work was stopped;
Times were hard, our hopes to zero dropped;
The price of land and corner lots fell,
And envy said, 'That's Wyoming's knell.'

"We saw the laborers lay down the shovel and the hoe. We witnessed the departure of long lines of carts and shanties piled thereon, while something seemed to say:

The Old Air Line is dead,
And Bronson's hopes have fled.

"The town on Pleasant Ridge was gone and of all that busy throng, who labored there, there are left but the Lamey's—Michael, Thomas and John. Of

those who labored in this valley, and made yonder grass covered road bed, there is left but one—John Gorman, one of Hale's wealthy and enterprising farmers.

"S. S. Jones, of Illinois, was the president of that railroad company, and his course in connection therewith was the subject of much animadversion, along the line of this contemplated road. He afterwards became a spiritualist, and it is said was shot a few months ago, in Chicago, by the husband of his alleged paramour. Whether his apparent duplicity was intentional, accidental or unavoidable, I am not prepared to say. But if he is guilty of one-half of the misdemeanors alleged, he is probably sojourning where an interview would be very uncomfortable.

"I said the town of Wyoming was laid out in the winter of 1855. In February of that year, A. G. Brown brought the first load of lumber into the town. It was for J. M. Smith & Chapin, who had made arrangements to build a cabinet shop, and for this purpose built a part of what is now the Valley House (where Mrs. Buckholtz now lives, lot 1, block 19). It was raised the 15th day of April, and Ogden's old store building on the corner opposite (lot 12, block 10), was raised the 17th of May. When completed, it was occupied by J. A. Bronson, as a store. Nial Brainard & Sons built the back part of what is now the Bissell House (where Miss Lydia Wherry now lives, lot 6, block 18), the same year. These were the three first buildings in town. Then Russell moved his store over. Many of you will recollect the building, when I state that it was the one occupied by the Rev. Peter Woodard (stood between Myers and Stephenson's), as a cooper shop in after years, and stood between D. E. Brainard's house (on lot 9, block 10), and Irving Green's old drug store. During this summer, Mr. Russell built a house that looked some like a grain car, a little west of George Milner's. A man by the name of Corliss, built a house on the lot now owned by C. A. Wildey (lot 4, block 10). Compared with its base its altitude was fearful. H. C. Gleason built part of the house of Mr. Shibley's (lot 10, block 6). The Hood mansion (southern part of lot 1, block 20), was built in the fall of the same year. It was built for a hotel and was kept by John Wright. It stood on Main street, opposite J. A. White's residence. A blacksmith shop was built on the vacant lot west of Mrs. Perkins (who lived on lot 3, block 18).

THE SCHOOLS.

"Early in the history of Wyoming, there was manifested a commendable interest in the education of the young. On the first Monday in May, 1855, the electors of School District No. 4, Pierce township, met for the purpose of choosing officers for the ensuing year. The district then embraced a large extent of territory. The records show that A. G. Brown was elected the first president, Wm. P. L. Russell, secretary, and A. W. Pratt, treasurer. From this latter circumstance, I would judge that a part of Madison township was included in the school district. At that first meeting the electors resolved to build a schoolhouse. At an adjourned meeting it was resolved that said schoolhouse should be located between the west line of Pierce township and Bear Creek, and near the line dividing J. A. Bronson's and Thomas Green's, and should not cost to exceed five hundred dollars. On the 28th of August following, the contract for

building the schoolhouse was awarded to W. J. Brainard, he being the lowest bidder, for the sum of five hundred and eighty dollars. At a subsequent meeting of the electors of the district, this action was ratified and the schoolhouse was to be completed by the 1st of November. It was located on the corner, east of W. T. Fordham's residence (this residence was on lot 4, block 51) and was a very plain and barn-like structure. It served a two-fold purpose, viz: as an institution of learning and a house of worship. The first winter W. H. Alden taught the young idea how to shoot. The number of scholars was fifty-nine, and they came from the Wapsi's stormy banks, the Mineral prairies of the north, and from Madison's city on the west, then Wyoming's formidable rival. Here they were taught the mysteries of science by that Massachusetts' teacher. He has since turned his attention to agricultural pursuits, and his broad acres of well tilled fields, commodious house, and spacious barns, tell of success in other departments than as an educator. Meetings were held in that house sometimes day and night. That winter there was a powerful revival. Stevenson was the Methodist minister in charge, and he called to his aid Gospel men of local notoriety in other parts of the township. The interest became so great that the school was suspended for a time, so that there might be held meetings during the day. The schoolhouse was the only house of worship for five or six years, and on Sunday it was kept warm from early morn till late at night, to give different persuasions time to preach the Gospel, ventilate their creeds and dwell upon their peculiar dogmas. There were represented two branches of the Presbyterian church, the Methodist, Baptist, and United Brethren, with an occasional discourse from one of some other denomination. They seemed to mix up quite harmoniously, and why should they not? They had in view one object, actuated by one hope, stimulated by one faith, they looked forward to one everlasting home. In matters of belief and church, they seemed to act upon the maxim, 'You compliment my dogma, and I will compliment yours,' and it was harmony. I recollect one sermon in particular that I heard in that old schoolhouse, the subject was 'Hades.' I give the preacher's own pronunciation, but I have heard scholars say that 'Ha-des' was correct. With classic lore, he told of the Greek derivation of the word, and in graphic phrase pictured death, the grave, and the invisible beyond. It made a wonderful impression on me, which was dispelled the next day when I accidentally discovered him borrowing a load of wood from a neighboring grove without liberty. Yet I think he ought not to be censured, for the winter was cold, and the brethren had neglected to furnish the necessary material to keep him and his helpless children warm. I mention this incident not as being a reproach upon the preacher; but to teach the brethren a useful moral lesson, viz: that ministers, though warmed by grace divine, need something more material with which to warm their shins and cook their dinner. In the spring of 1864 a small addition was made to the schoolhouse, and in the spring of 1867 it was burned to the ground, and all the people said amen. During that summer the present school building was erected at a cost of nearly nine thousand dollars, including the lots on which it stands. It is more useful than ornamental.

"During the summer of 1856 there was built Mrs. McClure's house (lot 8, block 11), Irving Green's drug store (near Myers' meat market), Haines' old store building (near Jenkins' repair shop), Newcomb Williams' house (lot 4,

block 19), Chester Johnson's blacksmith shop, where Phil. Alberry lives (now occupied by Mrs. Alberry), Thomas Taylor built Swigart's house (where Presbyterian parsonage now stands), Roach built Miss Julia McClure's house (lot 6, block 51), Cook, the lower part of Mr. Close's house (now used as a barn on lot 1, block 51), Haines' house (now occupied by Wm. Wilker, lot 3, block 10), Lowell's blacksmith shop (stood west of German church, torn down in 1907), John White's house (lot 7, block 20), the house that stood in front of Spitzer's new residence (A. M. Loomis' present residence), and the house where Ned Luke (lot 8, block 13) recently lived, the two latter were built by the Rev. 'Filibuster' Walker. Rev. Horace Holmes built on the lot where Mr. Peck resides (lot 3, block 12), the old house having been moved, and is now owned by Mr. Wilkins (lot 1, block 26). My old house (occupied by Mrs. Parsons, lot 1, block 31) now owned by Frank Richards. The same summer Wm. P. L. Russell and J. A. Bronson commenced building the Bronson block, and nearly completed the walls before winter. The uncertain condition of the railroad prospects, and the hard times, were a serious blow to Wyoming. Bronson's block stood like an old haunted castle. People thought there must be a railroad, or there would be no town, and it was several years before prosperity seemed to perch upon our banner. The financial crisis of 1857 found our people struggling under an incubus of debt, incurred in time of prosperity. The stringency of the money market, the low prices of all kinds of agricultural products, put an embargo upon most contemplated improvements. The agricultural wealth of the country was being developed gradually. Slowly, silently, unconsciously, and unknowingly was the country preparing for that drain upon its agricultural resources soon to follow. Before the dark cloud of financial distress and embarrassment had risen from the horizon enough to admit the sunshine of prosperity, its darkness was intensified by the prospect of fratricidal strife. The tocsin of war sounded that unpleasant cry, 'To Arms.' Our people obeyed the summons with alacrity, and few townships in the state furnished a greater proportion of the arms bearing population than Wyoming.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

"The Methodists held their first meeting in Thomas Green's barn in June, 1855, and formed a class. It was then a part of the Mineral Circuit, and Joel B. Taylor was the preacher in charge, and J. G. Dimmit was the presiding elder. I think the latter was a sound man on theological points. I once heard him say in a sermon that 'a lazy man was one of God's nuisances,' and I consider that a point in theology that is too much neglected. The church has been very prosperous from its first organization and very harmonious since the completion of its church edifice. For ten years the meetings were held in the old schoolhouse. They would all agree quite pleasantly, would talk, sing, and pray with fervor, and wish for a house of worship. They were willing to give both time and money to procure a church edifice; but when location was talked, there was always trouble. On the hill, in numbers, they were the strongest. On the flat they felt the omnipotent power of money. That little stream, innocent in itself, to the brethren was a perfect terror. To these brethren on

the hill, that flat was worse than the slough of despond described by Bunyan; while to the brethren on the flat, that hill was worse than the hill of difficulty, described by the same author. I have seen men go down to Jordan's stormy river more complacent than these brethren would approach that little rivulet. In the early history of the town there was a great, but not always commendable, rivalry between the two sections. Where stands those brick blocks, the pride and ornament of our village, was considered way out of town, and yet they were hardly a stone's throw from what was then considered a wonderful place of business. In its business relations this rivalry entered the Methodist church, and for a long time prevented them from building a house of worship. Various expeditions were resorted to, to reconcile the inharmonious elements. At one time it was thought best to raise the subscription, and let that locate the church. But when the brethren on the hill saw Bronson open wide his plethoric pockets, they stood aghast, and said with one accord, 'O horror!' to think that the location of a church should be controlled by filthy lucre. Bishop Haven said that 'every town had some building or structure that denotes its folly.' This building (present Lutheran church) came near proving the rule true in reference to Wyoming. It had been built for a mill by a stock company. The war, and other circumstances not necessary to mention, caused the work on the mill to be stopped when the walls were up and the roof partly on. Here it stood with its windows open; but not as now—toward Jerusalem. Owls, doves, and bats found homes in its attic. Its basement was filled with cribs of corn; but no famine made a demand for it, and part of it at last was fed to swine in the cellar below. Tired of its dilapidated look, the stockholders with one or two exceptions, proffered to donate it to the Methodist society, if they would finish it for a church. The offer was accepted, the vestibule added, the church united; and as the result we have this comfortable, convenient and almost elegant church.

"It was dedicated by the Rev. A. J. Kynett, September 3, 1866. Who the first officers of the church were, the records do not tell. J. B. Taylor, Stevenson, A. Bronson, Frank Amos, H. Bradshaw, J. Scholes, J. H. Todd, H. Taylor, R. Hawn, L. Catlin, G. R. Manning, W. A. Allen, B. C. Barnes, L. Taylor, H. H. Green, W. E. McCormac and J. A. Kerr, have been the pastors. No minister has been called to settle his final account, while ministering to this church, since its organization. Two local preachers have died, who in the early history of the church did much to encourage and sustain it. They were the Rev. Ansel Brainard, and Rev. Thomas Bronson, both had been long identified with the church, were ripe in years and rich in faith. (The later history of this church is given on another page.—Ed.)

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"The Presbyterian was the first church edifice in the town, or in the township. The Rev. Geo. E. Delevan, then living at Maquoketa, having occasion to pass through Wyoming, was pleased with its location, and upon his representations, the Rev. James H. Spellman, a home missionary, came here to look up the interests of Zion, in connection with the organization of a Presbyterian church. On the 17th day of May, 1857, a society was organized as preliminary to the

organization of a church. A constitution was adopted, and Joseph Bryan, John Morse and Emmons Leonard elected trustees, A. W. Pratt, treasurer and A. M. Loomis, clerk. The Rev. Geo. E. Delevan became the pastor. Articles of incorporation were adopted April 8, 1859. The organization was effected at the house of A. W. Pratt. A. M. Loomis, A. W. Pratt, Jeremiah Gard, Thomas Haines, Sr., and A. B. Stiles, were the members who signed those Articles of Incorporation. The church as thus constituted, consisted of six members. Four of them had passed the meridian of life, and two were young and full of hope. All still alive, only two in our midst. In a few days Jeremiah Gard, the veteran of this band, will leave for a western home, and then Captain Loomis will be the only one left to tell the old story of the organization of that church by these half dozen men. (Mr. Loomis is yet with the church in November, 1909.) Later Mr. Loomis died December 5, 1909. How widely divergent have been their paths. Pratt in Massachusetts, Gard going west, Bryan gone west, Haines gone north, Stiles in Chicago. The longevity of these men is quite remarkable. Their average age is about 65 years, and all are hale and hearty, and I believe Mr. Gard is the only one that has been afflicted with serious sickness. In view of these facts, I have come to the conclusion that it is not a bad thing to be one of the organizers of a Presbyterian church. Perhaps the founders of other churches have been looked upon with equal favor by Him who holds in his hands the destinies and lives of men. My relations with this church, as an outside member, have enabled me to know more of the inside workings than of the others.

"During the summer of 1860 the old church edifice was erected. The Rev. Trowbridge, of Dubuque, laid the corner stone, with proper religious ceremonies. The stone is in the southeast corner. An excavation is made in that stone where the records of the church, a copy of *The Eureka* and several other articles are deposited in a sealed tin box.

"Mr. Delevan, the pastor, was untiring in his efforts to build that church. He wrote, begged, and worked, till his efforts were crowned with success. He witnessed the gradual rising of its walls with pride and pleasure, till the last brick was laid, and the last flourish given by the mason's trowel. With one blast from the breath of omnipotence, those walls were razed to the ground. The faithful gathered around to view the ruins, and with philosophic and pious mien, in solemn chorus said,

It was to be;
It's God's decree
From Time's beginning.

"Fondly cherished hopes were blasted. The numerical and financial feeble-ness of the church almost made the idea of rebuilding hopeless. Standing on one corner of those ruins, Mr. Delevan, with uplifted hand said, 'With God's assistance, these walls shall be rebuilt.' His untiring energy was again called into activity. He visited remote parts of the county, enlisted the sympathies of men and women abroad, and again had the satisfaction of seeing those walls rising in place. The season was so far advanced before these walls were completed that water was boiled to make the mortar.

"Mr. Delevan was the only minister that has died in Wyoming while sustaining pastoral relations to any of the churches, and he deserves very honorable mention in connection with the growth of Wyoming, and its religious and moral development. He was an active worker in the field for the benefit of his fellow men. The first winter after he came here, he organized a library association, and succeeded in gathering together quite a number of volumes of valuable books. He also caused to be read a paper. It was a semi-monthly publication, and was edited and read by a person appointed at each meeting, thus giving the editor two weeks to write his editorials. It was called *The Iris*. I hold in my hand a copy of that paper. This number was edited by Mr. Delevan and was read before the association March 3, 1858, twenty years ago last month. This paper and these articles remind us of early struggles in the past, and there are very few here tonight who heard them then.

"Sometime in the fall of 1860, Mr. Delevan was attacked with bleeding at the lungs, often a precursor of the fatal ravages of insidious disease. He continued his ministrations after he became so weak that he could not stand while he preached; but sitting in his chair and breathing with difficulty, he would proclaim the great truths of the Gospel. I recollect going in to see him one morning just after breakfast. He said to his wife, 'Get the Bible, and we will have our usual family worship.' She replied, 'that she was fearful he was too much prostrated.' Said he, 'I can acknowledge God.' Then sitting in his chair he devoutly implored the divine blessing upon his family and all mankind. March 18, 1861, he passed serenely from earth to receive the reward of the faithful, and his funeral was the first religious service held in the church he had labored to build. He was a man of marked ability, a thorough scholar, and in his intercourse with men, exhibited very many of those excellencies that should adorn and embellish Christian character.

"The ministers who followed Mr. Delevan as pastors were: Geo. R. Carroll, J. L. Janes, A. K. Baird, Mr. Lodge, and Mr. Goodale. Mr. Janes, while temporarily preaching at Floyd, was attacked with cerebro spinal meningitis, and died suddenly. He was brought here for burial. His connections with the church as pastor had been so recent; his many acts of kindness and generosity; his faithful preaching; his social manners, and all his relations, whether as pastor, friend or neighbor, endeared him to the people both in and out of the church, and he was followed to the grave by a mourning community, who realized the great loss; but were consoled by the thought that it was his gain.

(For additional data in regard to this church see another page.—Ed.)

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

"The United Presbyterian church was organized November 4, 1859, by the Rev. Jonathan Stewart, with twenty members. Samuel Coburn, Jesse Barrett, and J. W. Wherry were the first elders. Barrett and Coburn are gone, and Wherry, alone of the trio is left. (Mr. Wherry died June 11, 1908). Of this organization I have few incidents to relate, but in passing will simply state,

Their church was built without ostentation.

They sing the psalms of inspiration,

And mind their own business with admiration.

"The first preacher that I recollect connected with this denomination was John Anderson, a young man from Washington county, New York. He preached here before the church was organized. He was sent out as a supply, and was quite young, but his sermons were ripe with thought, and careful preparation. He preached noble sermons, full of beauty, pathos and power; one of which I well remember. His subject was 'The Judgment Day,' and from the storehouse of thought, and the elevated plains of imagination, with Gospel truth, and eloquent zeal, he portrayed the scenes of that awful day. He warned, admonished, entreated, and if any of those who heard him, receive the reward of the workers of iniquity, it will not be the fault of John Anderson. L. J. Crawford, J. U. McClenahan and Wm. Donaldson have been the installed pastors. (A more complete history of this church is given on another page.—Ed.)

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

"The Baptist church, which in the early history of Wyoming, had an existence here, was organized on Pleasant Ridge, at the house of Judge Holmes, by his father, Rev. Luther Holmes, in 1852. In 1856 it was transferred to this town. The same year, Rev. Horace Holmes became the pastor. The population of the county was sparse. The church was feeble, the removal of some, and the death of others, diminished their number, and after a struggle of nearly six years, the organization was abandoned. The pastors of all these churches I believe have been faithful servants, and I think it safe to say if the people had lived according to the precepts taught by these men, they would have been better than they are now.

SOME ORGANIZATIONS.

"I would be glad to mention various associations that had an existence in our early history, but space forbids. Wyoming had its prosperous Lyceum, flourishing Literary and Library Association, Horse Protection Society, often called Vigilance Committee, its object being stated in its constitution, 'to ferret out offenders and bring them to justice.' It was thought by some, that this gave to the opinions of men considerable latitude as to what constituted justice, and it was also thought that justice was sometimes reached by a very short road. It was not the ostensible object of the society to deal illegally with any one violating the property rights of men, and I believe this rule was never violated by the society. The organization of these societies in all new countries, is almost a necessity. They are a terror to evil doers, and the horse-thief and the blackleg flee from the 'wrath to come.'

"There was another organization, and it was almost co-eval with the existence of the town. Its growth has been spontaneous—I refer to the heavy setters. It is the only association that has grown with our growth, and strengthened without strength without effort, and has become a very formidable institution. It meets every day at divers places and manifests as much activity as the rules of the association will admit. It seldom engages in useful discussion; but dwells much upon the short-comings of better men. It takes great pleasure in rehearsing bits of scandal, and sometimes adds by way of emphasis, base fabrications. It

is a kind of wholesale dealer in tongue of venomed slander, and it would be well if there were none engaged in the trade at retail.

"The old Iowa Mutual Insurance Company was formed here, just how early I cannot tell; but should think about 1857. Milton Briggs was in the company, and there were a few men called directors. It was a good thing for Wyoming, and brought to our town many men and considerable money. It loaned money, and when its affairs were wound up there was no one to receive the indebtedness, or look after it, and that clever old statute of limitations paid it. It favored the education of the young, and for this purpose built a large schoolhouse in our town, and would have made it more ornamental, had it not been for short sighted school directors. It discharged its obligations with fidelity, and paid its losses promptly. It might have been doing business yet; but it was alleged that legislation was unfriendly and its affairs better be wound up.

"In the spring of 1856, Thomas Green and Mr. Bodenhofer built a steam mill in the north part of the township. It has been torn down and removed. It furnished lumber for most of the buildings that were being erected at that time and there is not a farm for miles around but what is fenced with lumber, more or less of it coming from that mill. It was a useful enterprise.

"In our early history all merchandise was brought in wagons from various points on the Mississippi River—afterwards Louden became the great shipping point. In wet seasons it was a severe task to get across the Wapsi valley and over some of the miry sloughs, both this side and beyond. Almost countless numbers of swine have been driven from this section to that point on the North-Western railroad. For years we looked and hoped for a railroad connection directly east. At length with aid to the amount of forty thousand dollars, the Davenport & St. Paul railroad was finished through our town in the year 1871. It has been finished to Fayette, and we confidently expect that it will be completed to Cresco in a year or two, thus giving us railroad communication with St. Paul. How soon it will be completed to the north pole, will probably depend something upon the success of Stanley in his polar explorations. In the Methodist historical record, I find this statement, 'Railroad came into town in December, and threw all protracted services off the track; so that there has been little revival interest, and no conversions.—B. C. Barnes, pastor.' It would appear from this that the advent of a railroad absorbed all thought in reference to the great unknown future. The Midland railroad was finished through the north part of the township the same year, and the thriving town of Onslow commenced. By the two railroads our citizens have access to all points north, east, south and west. It may not be inappropriate to remark here that our county is traversed by four railroads, with a strong probability of another in a short time. There are but five counties in the state that have more miles of railroad than Jones.

"The first doctor who lived on this town plot, was Dr. Edwards. He came in the spring of 1856. Of his antecedents I know nothing; of his skill I am entirely ignorant; but it was said that he bought a fine pacing horse from Nick Countryman. One day he paced out of town, and Nick's estate would be glad to know if he was pacing yet.

"Among the first merchants were J. A. Bronson, Irving Green, Gilbert & Kelley, Hendricks & King, B. K. Bronson, S. M. Bronson, A. G. Brown, A. Bron-

son, S. K. Tourtellot, J. B. Allen, Hezekiah Moore, Charles Gilbert & George Foote, Benj. Stiles, L. D. & D. E. Brainard. The first tinner's name was White, and his shop was in the back part of A. H. Person's house. The latter was the first artist in town, and his rooms were at the house of Mr. Thomas Green. R. S. Williams was the first successful brick maker, and to him Wyoming is greatly indebted for its brick blocks and dwellings. His stores, halls and galleries, and shops of various kinds speak of merited success. The first hotels were kept by Brainards, and in this business they got up a corner. Uncle Ansel and Daniel F. were cornered where the Valley House (where Mrs. Buckholtz now resides) stands, and Nial with his sons were cornered where the Bissell House (where Miss Lydia Wherry now lives) stands, and L. D. was cornered out on the prairie a mile east of town, but running a hotel.

"I have mentioned the earliest settlers or those who came in 1839 and 1840. It is a short list and I will repeat it: James Van Voltenburgh, with his sons, Joseph, Taylor, Peter and Dan, David Pence, Wm. Knight, Garrisons, Simpsons. E. M. Franks came into Jackson county in 1841, and some years afterwards moved into this township. His business relations in the township having been very intimate even before he became a citizen. He is the largest land holder in Wyoming, and to him Onslow is much indebted for its thrift and prosperity. His permanent and substantial improvements have had their effect in stimulating others. In 1842; John B. Nichols, the father of our druggist, moved on what is now called South Prairie, and located on the farm now owned by John Byerly. He was the first settler in that vicinity. He was temporarily living in Clay township and did some farming there. In the summer of 1842 he cut logs, and drew them out on the prairie for a house. His farming occupying his time for a few days, his track on the prairie was no longer visible, and he lost his logs. A second set of logs shared the same fate. When he drew the third set, he took occasion to mark the road so that he could find them. You can judge that there was pretty tall grass over there. It has been said that he killed seventeen rattle snakes one morning before breakfast, and it was not a very good morning for snakes either. In 1844, Joel B. Taylor and Seaborn Moore located where Peter Byerly lives. His father came a few years later. Seaborn Moore was formerly from Georgia; but had been living in Indiana and Illinois long enough to get himself and family thoroughly filled with the real genuine ague, and he left that country to find a spot where the ague was unknown. Those of you who know where he located will readily conclude that the ague would never find him. It was a very secluded spot in the north east corner of the township. There were two ways to get there. You could follow up a narrow, crooked, rocky ravine from towards Monmouth, or you could go over through the brush towards Canton. No matter which way you went you could always tell when you were near Esq. Moore's (this was near the northeast corner of section 12). When you had gone just about as far as you could get, you felt very certain that you were pretty near Mr. Moore's. There was no ague there. A spring of pure crystal water came up among those rocks. Lightning had a peculiar attachment for that place, and often manifested its power. Mr. Moore doubtless thought that it was better to be struck by light-

ning and killed at once than to be tortured long and finally killed by ague. There were in the family, father, mother, seven boys and two girls. Some of them, however, were married, and all of them became stout and robust. In after life, five of those boys enlisted to fight the battles of their country and against the oppression of the native heath of their father. Those five boys were as successful in dodging rebel bullets on battle fields as they had been heaven's artillery in the rocky ravine at home. Mr. Moore was the first justice of the peace in the township, having been elected first while Wyoming was a part of Clay precinct, and was continued in the same office during the existence of Pierce township, and until Wyoming's history was fairly begun. He was an interesting man in conversation; his memory was retentive; his language clear and easy. He went west several years ago and died. While living in Illinois he became acquainted with Abraham Lincoln, and was a great admirer of that great man. He took much pleasure in relating anecdotes characteristic of the great statesman.

"John Tompkins came to Wyoming in 1846, and is one of the few who have retained their first location. Sarles Tompkins, the father of Stilwell Tompkins, came in 1848. He or Thomas Green built the first barn in the township, both were in 1853. Mr. Tompkins was killed while trying to load a hog onto a sled in 1862. John T. Lain, the father of Samuel, came into Wyoming in 1849, and located on the farm now owned by Roderick Spencer (Chris Bramer's farm at Steam Mill Corners). He sold the claim afterwards to Sweet & Lindsay, who claimed to be doctors; but it is said to be a question whether they were engaged in that laudable business or stealing horses. He died several years since. His widow is still in our midst, tottering under the infirmities of age.

"S. C. Bill, O. J. Bill, L. D. Brainard and G. W. Fawcett, came in 1851, and located on Pleasant Ridge, and chained their wagons to the trees to keep them from blowing away. They had heard of Iowa's balmy breezes and thought they would anchor their prairie schooners to some trees and thus secure a footing on terra firma. They were the first settlers on that Ridge (locally known as East Ridge), and came from Ohio; they had traveled from the Buckeye state in wagons, during one of the wettest seasons ever known, and when they got onto that ridge, they probably thought it was like Mt. Ararat, and they took possession of it. L. D. Brainard pitched his tent on the Stephen Hamilton farm (now owned by Mrs. Ab. Mallicoat); also entered some timber land in the east part of the township. This timber had been claimed by some one else from Jackson county, and the claim society from that county came up to notify L. D. that he must get off that land. He heard what they had to say and then in language almost profane said, 'By the long wars, we have got six rifles and plenty of ammunition. You undertake to drive me away from here, and we will show you that we know how to use them.' Those of us who knew L. D. in his palmy days can almost see him shrug his square shoulders and nod that curly head while those determined words were uttered. He never heard of that claim society again. In 1846, Brainard built a sawmill on Bear Creek, which was the first in this vicinity. He went west several years ago. W. H. Holmes and Amos Robbins came the same year. The latter shot himself a few years later. Mr. Holmes is still in our midst. At the first election in the township he was elected justice of the peace. He has since

been representative and senator, county judge, state treasurer, and is now our obliging postmaster. How long he will retain this position depends something on how sharp an eye he keeps on the non-intervention policy in politics according to Hayes' Civil Service Reform.

"Samuel Conaly, senior, and Benjamin Wilson came into this township in 1851. In the two families, there were nineteen persons, and they are all living except one. A remarkable case of longevity in two families. Thomas Conaly went to California and died, all the rest remained in Iowa and lived. Mr. Conaly lives on the land he then bought (east and south of South Mineral church). He is eighty-eight years old, and I believe he is the oldest person in the township, and is one of the few survivors of the war of 1812. Old Mr. Walsworth is now about 94, but does not now live in the township, he having moved into Scotch Grove a few years ago. He is another of the survivors of the conflict of 1812. Samuel Conaly, Jr., lives in the first frame house that was built in the township. It is the house where George Gilbert formerly lived, in which his children were born (on the north side of the road in the north end of north west quarter of the north east quarter of section 4).

"W. S. Johnson came in the spring of 1852, and Wm. Stuart in the fall of the same year. Mr. Johnson was at one time a representative in the Iowa legislature. He died a few years since in Connecticut, where he had gone for the benefit of his health. He leaves three sons in Wyoming, and one—the doctor—in Connecticut, where he enjoys a lucrative practice. Mr. Stuart was the first postmaster in the township. The postoffice was at his house, and was called Pierce, it was established in 1853. As before mentioned Mr. Stuart went to California and died. Wm. Inglis came that year and located in the east part of the township. Walter Trimble and James Tabor came the same year. The former is dead. The latter lives in the south east corner of the township on a well improved farm and is said to have the largest orchard of any man in the state. John Russell and John Sim were among the immigrants that year. The former lives in Clay township; but the prominent offices he has held, and positions he has filled make him more familiar to us. (He was the first stone mason in Wyoming.—Ed.) He has been a member of the legislature several terms, and speaker of the house of representatives, and state auditor, and has now retired to his farm. His companion, John Sim, lives on the farm he bought from Uncle Sam, near Onslow, and is spending the decline of life in ease and retirement. He is one of the noblest works of God—an honest man. Trueman Eastman, the father of Joel, was among the arrivals that year, and located on the Ridge; he died several years ago. His widow still lives on the old homestead. Nathan Potter, Joseph and Hiram Wheeler, and Charles Gardner came in 1853. Mr. Stingley located the same year on S. G. Frank's farm, and widow Seals on land now owned by Chas. Johnson and W. J. Brainard. John Miller came that or the next year, and bought and improved the west part of R. B. Hanna's (John Reimer's) farm. The house has been removed.

"Benson Stunkard and S. J. Pence, also came the same year. The latter planted the first orchard in the township, and unlike many others, he stays to enjoy its fruits. E. B. Nims came that year, and located where his widow now lives.

Wm. Tasker was also one of the settlers who came in 1853. He lived on his farm a little east of Onslow (now the John Corbit farm) a lonely bachelor till he found Grace with Paul. His brother, John Tasker, came soon after and has been much interested in county politics, and has been a member of the house of representatives. Elijah Edwards, on Beer's Creek, was among the first settlers of the township. Old Mr. Paul, the father of all the other Pauls, and of both the Tasker's wives, came about the same time and located on what is now called South Prairie. He spent the decline of a well spent life, honored and respected, and surrounded by more children grown to mature years than often falls to the lot of man. He died at the house of his son John, several years since at the age of seventy-eight years. The evening before he died he sent for me to come and see him. When I sat down by his bedside he said with his native politeness, 'I do not wish to take any medicine. Excuse me; I sent for you to come and tell me how long you thought I would probably live?' The fluttering pulse told that life was fast ebbing; but his mind was clear and serene. No tremor shook his frame as he thought of death's cold embrace. He had laid his treasures 'where moth and rust doth not corrupt.' Before the morning sun had shed his rays on the beauties of earth, the spirit of Henry Paul had gone to the realm of Everlasting Life. I have thus sketched some of the early settlers, up to the organization of the township in 1854. The rapid increase of the population after that prevents further details, and is left for the subject of another lecture.

"I said nine-tenths of the fourth decade was gone. With the completion of this decade, the first quarter of a century of the organized existence of this township will have passed, and its records transferred to the archives of eternity. The deeds of the past are beyond our reach. If we have acted well our part, been faithful to duty, and true to the responsibilities resting upon us, we glance back with pleasure, now and then stopping to drop a tear when death has broken friendship's fretted thread. When we review the acts we called good, we find them less in number than we thought. Such reviews teach great and noble lessons, and aid us in mapping out for the future greater and nobler works. One-tenth of the fourth decade remains. Let me ask you to crowd it with noble devotion to principle; fill it with elevating thought, and give to the fifth decade an impetus that shall enable it to 'distance' the progress of the past, and make it a fit confrere of any in all the coming future. How many of us will be permitted to take part in the great campaign to follow, prophecy alone can tell.

"Most of us ere we reach the half century stake in Wyoming's progress, will have finished our course. A few of those in middle age will be permitted to linger on the threshhold of the second half century of our history, among the increased beauties, enjoy the more exalted privileges and appreciate better the early sacrifices of those who were pioneers in moulding, fostering and directing the early career and institutions of the township of Wyoming."

The above chapter by Dr. Calkins covers the subject of the early settlement and the early settlers quite fully, and needs no further comment. The record is given of the organization of the several churches down to the date when the history was written by Dr. Calkins, in 1878, and since that date we give herewith the church history down to the present time.

THE CHURCHES.

THE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

So far as the records show, the first preaching in Wyoming by a United Presbyterian minister occurred in the year 1859, by Rev. R. S. Campbell. Preaching continued by supplies for the next two years, and among the names of these supplies were Revs. Campbell, Stewart, Allen, Anderson, Miller and Baird. On August 25, 1859, a petition for an organization was sent to Le Claire Presbytery, then in session at Washington, Iowa. The Presbytery granted the petition and appointed Rev. J. Stewart to preach at Wyoming, to preside in the organization of a congregation and dispense the Lord's Supper.

In obedience to the action of the Presbytery, Rev. J. Stewart called a meeting of those desiring the organization of a United Presbyterian congregation in this place, in the old schoolhouse, Friday, November 4, 1859. After the sermon, the organization was effected, and the following members were received into membership by letter from other congregations: Samuel Coburn, and Mary A., his wife; Jesse Barrett and Mary A., his wife; J. W. Wherry and Mary, his wife; David Wherry and Mary A., his wife; William Bratton and Martha, his wife; J. B. Wherry, Nancy J. Moore, Mary A. Bucher, Sarah E. Bohler, Mary E. Wherry, Hannah J. Wherry, John Brady. On profession of faith, Joseph T. Wherry and Hannah his wife. Of these charter members of the congregation, five yet survive, namely: J. B. Wherry, Joseph T. Wherry and Hannah, his wife; Jesse Barrett, Mary Wherry, wife of J. W. Wherry. The latter Mary Wherry is the only resident member surviving.

The election of elders followed which resulted in the following being elected: Samuel Coburn, Jesse Barrett and J. W. Wherry all of whom are now deceased, the latter, J. W. Wherry, having passed away June 11, 1908.

Saturday, November 5, 1859, after the regular services, the elders were ordained and duly installed thus completing the organization.

On Sabbath, November 6th, the following children received the ordinance of baptism: Calvin C. Wherry, Mary M. Bratton, Joseph H. Coburn, Tolbert H. Wherry, Stewart A. Barrett, Harriet A. Bohler, Sarah L. Bohler, Leverton L. Bohler, Mary C. Bohler, Nancy M. Bohler and Tolbert H. Bohler. This was followed by the ordinance of the Lord's Supper, for the first time in the new congregation. It must certainly have been a pleasure to these faithful ones to once more remember and observe the Master's request, "This do in remembrance of me."

Revs. J. Stewart, A. J. Allen and S. M. Kizer, supplied the congregation with preaching until May 15, 1861, when A. J. Allen was appointed as a stated supply.

On October 27, 1861, the following members were added to the church, namely: Henry Dockstader and Elizabeth, his wife; John Bratton, Margaret Bratton, Fredora B. Bucher, Sarah Wherry, Ebenezer Wherry and William W. Wherry.

September 24, 1862, L. I. Crawford a licenciate under the inspection of the Presbytery of Mercer, Pennsylvania, preached to the congregation. On

March 14, 1863, a call was moderated for his pastoral services. He took charge of the congregation as its pastor on November 8, 1863, giving one-fourth of his time to the congregation of Clarence. He was ordained and duly installed pastor by Presbytery, January 16, 1864.

In 1865, the present church building was erected at a cost of two thousand, two hundred dollars. The record here is incomplete, so the exact date is hard to determine, but we know that the congregation was worshiping in the new building, April 1, 1866, when a committee of Presbytery assisted in the dispensation of the Lord's Supper and gave the following report to the Presbytery:

"We found the congregation in a prosperous condition and worshiping in their new and commodious house. So far as we are able to judge the pastor, Rev. L. I. Crawford is faithful in the discharge of his duties and in good report in the community. The elders are faithful and efficient in the work. As a congregation, they are attentive to the word preached. They have a prayer-meeting with a good attendance. Two Sabbath-schools are within the bounds of the congregation in which a good degree of interest is taken. Family worship is attended by the families of the congregation with a few exceptions."

December 5, 1867, Joseph Henry and Abraham Bennett were elected to the eldership of the congregation. They were ordained and installed January 4, 1868.

The first break came in the work when on February 25, 1868, the pastor Rev. L. I. Crawford, thought it best that the pastoral relations existing between himself and this congregation should be dissolved. He accordingly offered his resignation. The congregation did not acquiesce in this request, but the Presbytery thought it best to grant the request, so the first pastorate came to a close with the end of the Home Mission year, July 1, 1868.

The congregation was not discouraged, but with a mind to work sought another undershepherd and found him in J. U. McClenahan, a licenciate of the Presbytery of Rock Island. His call was moderated March 8, 1869. He began his work in the field, May 1st, but was not installed by Presbytery, until September 9, 1869.

It is quite probable that death entered the congregation first in 1868, when Maggie I. Lindsay was summoned into the other world. The first death to occur in the session, was that of Abraham Bennett, September 17, 1870. The first funeral in the church was that of Mr. Irving Green.

Rev. J. U. McClenahan closed his work here, October 16, 1872. The congregation carried on the work some four years through supplies. January 27, 1877, Rev. William Donaldson, a member of Caledonia Presbytery (New York), preached and held communion. March 27, 1877, a call was presented to the Presbytery for the pastoral services of Rev. William Donaldson for one-half time, the other half of his time being desired by the congregation of Cascade. He began his work June 1st, and was installed as pastor by the commission of Presbytery, September 4, 1877.

July 7, 1877, James B. Mitchell was elected a ruling elder in this congregation, having been ordained ere he came to this congregation.

June 31, 1880. William Atherton and J. T. Paul were elected to the eldership. The ordination and installation, taking place February 14th.

At the meeting of Presbytery, February 9, 1886, Rev. Wm. Donaldson presented his resignation of the charges of Wyoming and Cascade, giving as his reason for this action "that the hardships connected with the work of the present field, are telling on my health and strength." Wyoming through the delegate, J. W. Wherry, reported that a movement had been instituted looking toward calling Rev. Donaldson for full time. The matter was laid on the table until a special meeting to be held March 2, also pending action of the home board regarding aid for full time preaching at Wyoming. The clerk failing to hear from the home mission board, by that time, the request was granted much to the reluctance of the Wyoming congregation, so the Wyoming pulpit became vacant. Here began the life and death struggle. The little band of faithful workers for nine years survived on supplies. In the summer of 1894, S. M. McConnell, a student of the second year in the Xenia Seminary, supplied the congregation as stated supply. This resulted in a call for his pastoral services which was presented to Presbytery, May 7, 1895.

In 1896, new pews, new carpet, a furnace and some other repairs to the church, to the amount of eight hundred dollars, were made.

March 17, 1897, J. L. Richardson and Julian A. Day, were elected elders. The date of ordination and installation, June 20th.

The year 1898 sees the congregation coming into possession of the property which constitutes the present parsonage. As many of you will remember it had to be entirely refitted to make it the comfortable building it is today.

S. M. McConnell closed his work, May 31, 1903. He is now pastor of the church at Garner, Iowa.

The present pastor preached his sermon in this place December 20, 1903, taking charge of the congregation on January 24, 1904. In the fifty years, the congregation has called but one, Rev. Wm. Donaldson, who had been a settled pastor previous to coming to this field.

The Sabbath-school has been in continual operation since and before the date of organization.

The mission spirit has always burned brightly in this congregation. The first record of definite work is that of the "Mite" society, which flourished prior to 1885, at which time we find that Mrs. E. B. Wherry was the efficient president.

The present Missionary society was organized in July, 1886, with five charter members: Mrs. Mary Wherry, Mrs. J. B. Wherry, Mrs. E. M. Brush, Mrs. J. T. Paul and Miss Lyda Wherry, all but Mrs. J. B. Wherry are still active members. Mrs. E. M. Brush was the first president and succeeded herself until 1907, when at her urgent request, because of failing health, and thus her inability to do justice to the great work, she was permitted to allow her mantle to fall upon another. The last Thank offering was the largest in the history of the congregation.

In looking over the roll of the congregation, we discover that some two hundred and seventy-five different names have appeared. We pause a moment, and we find that these are scattered far and near. Only eternity will reveal the work that has been wrought in the cause of Jesus Christ. Christ Himself, declared that one soul was of more value than all the world; "Go ye therefore and teach all nations, baptizing them in the name of the Father, and of the

Son and of the Holy Ghost: Teaching them to observe all things whatsoever I have commanded you, and lo I am with you always, even unto the end of the world."

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of this church was observed Sunday evening, November 7, 1909, by an appropriate sermon by the pastor, Rev. C. F. Hoffman, the above historical sketch being read in connection with the service.

The present organization of the church is as follows:

Pastor, Rev. C. F. Hoffman; elders: J. L. Richardson, John T. Paul, Julian A. Day; trustees: W. J. Beckwith, W. G. Wherry, L. F. Pealer; chairman, Julian A. Day; secretary, Mrs. W. G. Wherry; treasurer, Mrs. J. R. Stevenson; organist, Mrs. C. F. Hoffman.

Women's Missionary Society: President, Mrs. W. G. Wherry; vice-president, Mrs. J. L. Richardson; secretary, Mrs. E. N. Wilcox; treasurer, Mrs. W. J. Beckwith.

Sabbath School: Superintendent, Rev. C. F. Hoffman; assistant superintendent, L. F. Pealer; secretary, Miss Elsie Bender; treasurer, E. N. Wilcox. The membership of the church at the present time, numbers fifty-three.

THE METHODIST CHURCH.

The record of this religious organization heretofore given on another page, gives the names of the pastors from the date of the organization down to 1878, as follows: J. B. Taylor, —— Stevenson, A. Bronson, Frank Amos, H. Bradshaw, John Scholes, J. H. Todd, H. Taylor, R. Hawn, L. Catlin, G. R. Manning, W. A. Allen, B. C. Barnes, L. Taylor, H. H. Green, W. E. McCormack and J. A. Kerr. Since that date the pastors have been: J. G. Van Ness, E. W. Jeffries, R. W. Coates, 1883-86; W. B. Davis, 1886-1890; G. R. Manning, 1890-1891; J. A. Souders, 1891-1892; E. G. Waite, 1892-1895; R. N. Earhart, 1895-1897; A. W. Smith, 1897-1899; L. L. Lockard, 1899-1901; A. W. Smith, 1901-1903; A. D. Stevens, 1903-1905; A. M. McIntosh, 1905-1907; H. E. Wilcox, 1907, the present pastor.

The Methodist Society continued to worship in their original building until 1891, when after a season of activity and general enthusiasm, a new building was erected as at present located, and dedicated by Bishop Thomas Bowman, D. D. L. L. D., the dedication services continuing four days, viz: March 5, 6, 7, 8, 1891. The building committee of the society were: S. W. Johnson, Jas. Mallicoat, J. R. Graft and W. J. Brainard. The contract for the erection of the building was let to R. S. Williams and a writer at the time in referring to this matter said: "The contract for the building was let to R. S. Williams, one of Wyoming's staunchest and most public-spirited citizens and a member of the Presbyterian church. The committee undoubtedly took the right view of the matter in letting the contract to this Presbyterian brother, knowing that if the foundations were laid in the eternal decrees, they would never be moved." The building was completed at a total cost of eight thousand, one hundred and fifty dollars, and twenty cents. The sum of nine hundred and ten dollars had been paid for the lots on which the church now stands, but this price included a residence building which

was sold and moved off. The old church building was later sold to the German Lutheran church, and is now in use by them for worship. The new Methodist church building is a modern building and the largest and most up-to-date church edifice in the town.

The present membership of the church is one hundred and eighty-eight. The business affairs of the organization are in a healthy condition, and everything is prospering among the brethren.

The present organization of the church is as follows:

Pastor, H. E. Wilcox, superannuated preacher, Rev. E. G. Waite; local preacher, Rev. Nathan Shaffer.

Stewards: Harriet Alden, G. W. Bottomstone, Mrs. Ida Pealer, Mrs. W. B. Brown, A. N. Reade (district), A. A. Vaughn, Mrs. A. A. Vaughn, John W. Waite (recording).

Trustees: President, L. W. Butler; J. A. Blakely, W. J. Brainard, C. W. Iosty, E. E. Myers, A. N. Reade, T. G. Richardson, A. A. Vaughn; secretary and treasurer, John W. Waite.

Class Leaders: Harriet Alden, Geo. W. Bottomstone, T. G. Richardson.

Sabbath School: Superintendent, A. A. Vaughn; assistant superintendent, T. G. Richardson; secretary and librarian, Miss Jessie Guthrie; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society: President, Mrs. H. E. Wilcox; secretary and treasurer, Miss Mary Alden; corresponding secretary, Miss Harriet Alden.

Women's Home Missionary Society: President, Mrs. Ida Pealer; secretary, Miss Harriet Alden.

Aid Society: President, Mrs. A. A. Vaughn; secretary, Miss Edith Alden; treasurer, Mrs. W. O. Shaffer.

Epworth League: President, Miss Edith Alden; first vice-president, Miss Anna Lakar; second vice-president, Miss Harriet Alden; third vice-president, Miss Jessie Guthrie; fourth vice-president, Miss Berdale Shaffer; secretary, Clifford Iosty; treasurer, Miss Iva Mader.

A Boys' Club has been organized among the young men and boys of the church, the object being the mental and physical improvement and also the moral development of its members.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The ministers who have served this church since its organization, have been: Revs. Geo. E. Delevan, George R. Carroll, J. L. Janes, A. K. Baird, A. B. De Long, G. M. Lodge, A. B. Goodale, Henry Cullen, Geo. R. Carroll, (second time), A. W. McConnell, D. C. McIntosh, A. P. Cooper and W. H. Ilsley, the latter's resignation taking effect October 1, 1909. There is no pastor at present. The pulpit is being supplied very satisfactorily by Mr. S. Nickless, a bright and able student of Lenox College, Hopkinton.

The elders of the church have been: Joseph Bryan, Jerry Gard, Thomas Haines, A. M. Loomis, S. K. Tourtellot, J. R. Stillman, B. K. Bronson, W. T. Fordham, A. G. McGrew, R. S. Williams, E. B. Champlin, Robert R. Barber,

L. J. Richards, W. P. Hallett, Joseph French, Isaac DeWitt, J. D. Harrington, Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick, R. Fishwild, Robert Inglis, H. N. Fordham, M. H. Morse and W. S. Garrison.

The early organization of this church has been treated on another page in Dr. Calkins' history. The names of the first members of this church which was organized May 17, 1857, were: Joseph Bryan and wife; A. M. Loomis and wife; Jerry Gard, E. G. Fairchild and A. W. Pratt and wife. Of these first members, A. M. Loomis is the sole survivor, and is yet actively in the harness.

(Mr. Loomis died December 5, 1909, after a few days' illness.)

The fiftieth anniversary of the organization of the church was appropriately observed June 16-17, 1907, with devotional, historical and social exercises, bristling with interest and enthusiasm. The semi-centennial exercises were largely attended, a number of the former members and pastors being present and aided in the enjoyment of the exercises. Rev. Henry Cullen delivered the principal address on Sunday morning, June 16th. The exercises in the afternoon were purely historical in their character. H. N. Fordham read a paper giving the first twenty-five years of the church history. A. M. Loomis spoke of the second twenty-five years of the record. A most interesting and historical address was given by Mrs. H. N. (Maggie Baird) Fordham on the women's work in the church in which a glowing tribute was paid to the struggles of the pioneer women of the congregation. In the evening, Dr. Henry Cullen gave an address on the "Benediction of the Old Member," and Rev. A. W. McConnell spoke on the "Responsibilities of the Church of Today."

The program on Monday, June 17th, was more informal. A grand picnic dinner was the first event, and with the preparation and serving of this feast, the names have been mentioned of Mrs. R. Fishwild, Mrs. C. S. Ames, Mrs. A. M. Loomis, Mrs. H. V. Haddock, Mrs. A. W. Anderson, Mrs. William Wilker, Mrs. Aileen Corbit, Mrs. J. A. Griswold, Mrs. J. S. Robertson, Mrs. Jas. Inglis, Mrs. H. N. Fordham, Mrs. C. B. Gridley, Mrs. H. W. Kettlesen. Following the dinner, came a more formal program with R. M. Corbit acting as toastmaster. Mrs. Ella T. Haines of West Union, spoke on "Our Pioneers." Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs of St. Paul, treated the subject, "The Women of the Church," in a masterful address bristling with personal references. Dr. M. H. Calkins in his interesting style read a paper on "The Brothers-in-law of the Church." The subject, "Our Neighbor Churches," was the appropriate theme of Rev. C. F. Hoffman of the United Presbyterian church, and A. M. McIntosh of the Methodist Episcopal church. W. I. Chamberlain in a pointed and able speech reviewed the relationships of "The Press and the Pulpit." In the closing exercises of the anniversary in the evening, reminiscences of church history were given. Miss Jennie Tourtellot read a beautiful tribute to the memory of Mrs. A. W. Pratt. A paper by C. A. Wilday was read by T. E. Booth of Anamosa. A letter from Newton Delevan, son of the first pastor, was read by Miss Gertrude Green. Mrs. Helen Madison read extracts from letters sent by former members, among them being from Dr. and Mrs. J. S. Chatterton, Josie Haines, A. B. DeLong, Mrs. Nettie Gridley Wherry, Carrie Goodale Pierce, Jessie Green Williamson, Mr. and Mrs. L. H. Hoyer, Moore Briggs, Mrs. Lutie DeWitt, J. R. McGlade and W. P. Hallett.

Mrs. Clem Kimball and H. P. Johnson spoke of early experiences in the church work.

The music for the semi-centennial celebration was furnished by Mrs. Frank Henderson, Mrs. J. W. Morse, Mrs. H. N. Fordham, Miss Ada Ames, Miss Olive Haddock, Miss Marguerite Wilker, Miss Esther Griswold, Miss Edith Ilsley, A. M. Loomis, Geo. W. Feld, Jr., Rev. W. H. Ilsley, Fred Vaughn and R. M. Corbit, Miss Maimie Fordham, organist.

The present church organization is as follows:

Elders: A. M. Loomis, W. S. Garrison, R. Fishwild, M. H. Morse, Robert Inglis (Mr. Inglis died October 26, 1909), H. N. Fordham (absent).

Trustees: H. P. Johnson, Chas. Saxon, Jas. M. French, E. L. Barber, C. S. Ames, W. S. Garrison, R. M. Corbit, James Inglis, M. H. Morse; clerk, R. Fishwild; treasurer, E. N. Stoffel.

Women's Foreign Missionary Society: President, Mrs. A. M. Loomis; vice-president, Mrs. H. P. Johnson; secretary, Mrs. Helen Madison; treasurer, Mrs. Wm. H. Tourtellot.

Women's Home Missionary Society: President, Mrs. A. W. Brown; vice-president, Mrs. W. H. Ilsley; secretary, Mrs. R. Fishwild; treasurer, Mrs. J. S. Robertson; secretary of literature, Mrs. Mabel Kirkpatrick.

Industrial Society: President, Mrs. James Inglis; vice-president, Mrs. R. Fishwild; secretary, Mrs. E. L. Barber; treasurer, Mrs. R. H. Spence.

Church organist, Miss Marguerite Wilker; assistant, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick, chorister, Geo. W. Feld, Jr.

Y. P. S. C. E.: President, Miss Dora Thomsen; vice-president, Miss Elva Alden; recording and corresponding secretary, Miss Olive Haddock; general and missionary treasurer, Robert Alden.

Sabbath-school: Superintendent, A. M. Loomis (Mr. Loomis has been in this position continuously for fifty-two years); assistant superintendent, E. L. Barber; secretary and treasurer, Miss Margaret Robertson; organist, Miss Marguerite Wilker; assistant organist, Miss Alice Kirkpatrick.

THE GERMAN LUTHERAN CHURCH.

This church was organized April 18, 1891, with the following official board: Deacons: Fred Buckholtz and Chas. Westphal; secretary, Fred Koch; treasurer, Henry Lage, Sr.; trustees: Charles Behnke, Fred Reuhs and John Schmidt. The same year they purchased the old Methodist Episcopal church edifice. The first pastor was Rev. Mohl, then Rev. W. H. Bunge, then Rev. Paul Clemen, who remained until the summer of 1909, when he resigned. There is no regular pastor at present. (Rev. Carl Streigh became pastor December 1, 1909.) This church and the German Lutheran church of Olin, unite in the support of the same pastor who resides at Olin.

In 1903, the society remodeled the church, which had its main auditorium on the second floor, and class room and Sunday-school room on the first floor. The Lutheran society took out the second floor, closed up the upper windows and put in a new arch ceiling, with gallery, new windows, and a platform and pulpit, all in accordance with the interior of other Lutheran churches. This

with new furniture and fixtures, and the repainting of the exterior of the building, cost one thousand, seven hundred and eighty dollars. In rebuilding, they added very much to the interior and exterior and improved its appearance greatly.

The present officers of the church are: Trustees: John Buckholtz, Carl Behnke; deacons: Louis Buckholtz, Christ W. Bramer; secretary, Geo. Feidler; treasurer, Fred Koch.

SOUTH MINERAL METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This church was originally one of the early institutions of Clay township, and was erected as early as 1854 or 1855, under the ministerial supervision of Joel B. Taylor, the building having been erected on the south side of the road east of the present residence of W. S. Orr in Clay township. The record of the organization of the class has gone too deep into the archives of the past to be recovered. As early as 1864, the church appears on the record as a part of the Mineral Circuit. The building was erected as a Union church, and remains so to the present time, although it is used almost exclusively as a house of worship by the Methodist Episcopal church. The building was moved to its present location in the '70s, now being located on the northeast quarter of section 5, of Wyoming township. The church is now a part of Center Junction Circuit, the pastor residing at Center Junction, and holding services in the church in the afternoon of every second Sunday. Through all the years of its organization, the church has done its work faithfully and without ostentation. It has been the center of religious activity for many years, and its members are among the best citizens in the community. The social features of the church work has added much to the enjoyment of the rural population, and has had a strong influence for the general betterment of the people in the vicinity. The class at present has twenty-five members. The stewards are: J. B. Hutton, Mrs. Frank Allen, Mrs. Jas. Warren; J. B. Hutton is class leader. A Sunday school is maintained with about fifty members, Mrs. Rachel Huffman being superintendent, Miss Alka Warren, secretary and J. B. Hutton, treasurer.

A CURIOSITY.

One of the curious freaks of nature exhibited in the township, is what is familiarly known as the "Devil's Candlestick," which may be found along Bear Creek, about the middle of section 27. This object is in the shape of a candle stick, composed of rock, which standing some forty or more feet in height, slender in form and separate and alone, causes the observer to wonder at its peculiar position. Looking at it from a distance, and from a certain view point, its crest slightly resembles a bear sitting on its haunches, and tradition says that Bear Creek has been named after this object.

STEAM MILL CORNERS.

In the earlier days of the township history, this name indicated a place which was the center of considerable industrial activity. The observer today would

pass by the spot without once being led to believe that historic ground was being passed over. It is merely four corners, much like any other cross roads in the country, and is located in section 3, of the township. The early resident might yet recognize a few land-marks of ye olden time, and around which fond memories might cluster and out of which interesting reminiscences might be related.

What was described as the east part of the southwest quarter of the northeast quarter of section 3, township 84, range 1, was laid out into town lots and platted under the name of Spencer by Benejah Moore in August, 1857. In an early day John B. Nichols kept a small stock of merchandise in a small building which stood about eighty rods east of the corners; this building burned a number of years ago. In a later day a man named Crandall kept a small store about eighty rods west of the corners. This was about fifteen years ago. No postoffice ever graced the embryo village. However, the home of Roderick Spencer was often used as a mail distributing point by the mutual consent of the parties living in the neighborhood. A party from the neighborhood when in Wyoming, would carry all the mail for the people in the vicinity and leave it at Mr. Spencer's.

The steam mill, after which the place derived its name, was built about 1856 or 1857, by Jacob Bodenhofer and Thos. Green. It was later rented to Miles Norton, and subsequently it was bought by a man named Noregan and about 1865, was moved to Emeline, in Jackson county. Benejah Moore was also connected with the mill. This mill stood in the hollow a few rods southwest of the intersection of the four corners. It was a busy place, and part of the time, was in operation day and night. Many hands found employment. The pile of logs was large and the lumber sawed would run into the hundred thousands of feet.

OFFICIAL ROSTER—WYOMING TOWNSHIP.

The early records having been lost through fire, there is no record from which the early officers of the township could be obtained. Very few men in the county have held the same office for a longer term of years than has Jerry Woodyard, who was elected and reelected assessor for a period of about thirty years. This faithful official surrendered the office when he moved to town. Mr. Woodyard died April 5, 1908. He was a man of a large heart and a happy and an agreeable disposition and the entire people had an affectionate regard for him.

1878—Trustees: J. B. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard, Wm. Ward; clerk, H. S. Rising.

1879—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, Wm. Ward; J. B. Wherry; clerk, H. S. Rising; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1880—Trustees: J. B. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard, Wm. Ward; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, John Paul.

1881—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. B. Wherry and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1882—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, J. B. Wherry and M. H. Morse; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

1883—Trustees: M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, C. H. Johnson; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.

- 1884—Trustees: M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, J. B. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1885—Trustees: M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, J. B. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1886—Trustees: A. J. Blakely, M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1887—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse, A. J. Blakely; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1888—Trustees: M. H. Morse, A. J. Blakely and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1889—Trustees: J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard and M. H. Morse; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1890—Trustees: L. M. Tasker, J. W. Wherry and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1891—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry and L. M. Tasker; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1892—Trustees: L. M. Tasker, F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry; clerk, W. H. Peck; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1893—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Jerry Woodyard; road supervisors; Ira Propst, John W. McBurney, Peter Schmalfeldt, W. C. Paul, D. G. Tebo, Peter Kedley, W. Robbins, John O'Hara, Fred Luckstead.
- 1894—Trustees, M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry; clerk, G. W. Halsey; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1895—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry; clerk, T. K. Paul; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1896—Trustees: J. W. Wherry, M. H. Morse, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, T. K. Paul; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1897—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry, M. H. Morse; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1898—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry and F. T. Woodyard; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, Jerry Woodyard.
- 1899—Trustees: J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, E. S. Overholt.
- 1900—Trustees: F. T. Woodyard, M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, W. H. Mallicoat.
- 1901—Trustees: M. H. Morse, J. W. Wherry, F. T. Woodyard; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, W. H. Mallicoat.
- 1902—Trustees: F. L. Hodgeman, F. T. Woodyard, J. W. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, W. H. Mallicoat.
- 1903—Trustees: John Allen, F. L. Hodgeman, J. W. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.
- 1904—Trustees: F. L. Hodgeman, John Allen, Frank Allen; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.
- 1905—Trustees: S. A. First, John Allen, Frank Allen; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1906—Trustees: John Allen, Frank Allen, S. A. First; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1907—Trustees: W. G. Wherry, Frank Allen, S. A. First; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1908—Trustees: S. A. First, Frank Allen, W. G. Wherry; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, John O'Hara.

1909—Trustees: W. G. Wherry, S. A. First, Frank Allen; clerk, D. A. White; assessor, Wm. Wilcox; justices, J. S. Brownell and T. H. Lightfoot; constables: W. N. Morse and John Millsap.

THE TOWN OF WYOMING INCORPORATED.

The town of Wyoming was incorporated in 1873. It is unfortunate that the early records of the town have been destroyed. Outside of the minutes of the recorder, we find the first action on the part of the town council was the passing of ordinances, the first three ordinances bearing date of December 13, 1873, the first relating to the officers of the town, and their duties; the second, in relation to money received by officials in behalf of the town; and the third was a regulation of licenses.

On April 10, 1874, the town council passed an ordinance prohibiting saloons from operating within the incorporated limits of the town, and it can be said to the credit of Wyoming, that from that date down to the present time, no saloon has been permitted to open its doors in the town.

ITS GROWTH.

During the entire existence of the town, either as a village or as an incorporated town, its growth has been steady, and the high standard of intelligence and morality established by the sturdy pioneers of the place, has been faithfully maintained. The officers of the town, without exception, have been men of business ability and of unquestioned integrity.

THE MAYOR.

With due regard to the faithful performance by prior officials, of the duties devolving upon them, the present Mayor, J. S. Brownell, has without question devoted more energy, more time, and more faithful service in looking after every detail of the welfare of the municipality, than any man who has occupied the chair of the chief executive of the town. Some may have possessed more native ability, had the benefit of more education and larger experience, but none could have been more energetic, more persevering and more watchful of the interests of the municipality, than Mr. Brownell. Taking office when the finances of the town were in a shattered condition, the indebtedness deep, and the business affairs in a disordered state, he took up the burden manfully, and with perseverance, he continued his labors until system and knowledge prevailed, and the people soon knew upon what foundation the municipality was standing. Mr. Brownell is conceded to be the best all-around mayor the town has ever had. The members of the

town council have stood by the mayor, and have rendered faithful service, in behalf of the town of Wyoming. Strange to say, the mayor and the members of the town council, have never received a cent for their services as officials of the town.

THE INDEBTEDNESS.

The bonded indebtedness of the town at the present time is five thousand, one hundred dollars. Of this sum, two thousand, seven hundred dollars is water works indebtedness, and two thousand, four hundred dollars, is yet unpaid on the opera house bonds. This indebtedness is rapidly being reduced. The town has no source of income, other than by direct taxation. An exception may be made of the water works. This system is now about self-sustaining.

THE OPERA HOUSE.

The opera house was built by the town and is yet under the control of the municipality. It is not a paying investment financially, though the convenience of the place is unquestioned. The opera house was built soon after the disastrous fire of 1890, which destroyed the old opera hall, in the same location. The stage was fitted up with new scenery in 1907. The hall is lighted by electricity. The opera house is under the direct management of the town council, C. J. Ingwersen being the opera house committee for 1909.

THE TOWN PLATTED.

The first plat of the town of Wyoming was executed by J. A. Bronson, B. K. Bronson and C. J. Marsh, June 21, 1856, and on June 27th, of the same year, the plat was approved by G. C. Mudgett, county judge. Bronson's addition became a part of the town in May, 1857. Green's Addition was platted in May, 1870, and in September of the same year, Janes' Addition. The last addition to the platted portion of the town was in April, 1878, when Wherry's Addition was added.

SOME FIRST THINGS IN WYOMING.

The first land was settled by William Knight, forty acres, afterward sold to Thomas Green.

The first load of lumber was brought to town by A. G. Brown.

The first hotel was conducted by Nial Brainard & Son.

The first general store was by Jas. A. Bronson.

The first blacksmith, Wm. Vaughn.

The first postmaster, Wm. P. L. Russell.

First stage route—from Maquoketa to Anamosa, by W. J. and John Brainard.

The first hardware was by Gilbert & Kelly.

The first lawyer, D. L. Blakeslee.

The first baker was an uncle of John H. Smith.

The first millers, on site now owned by A. N. Reade, were Wilson Brothers.

The first stone mason, was John Russell, afterwards state auditor and a resident of Clay township.

The first brickyard kept by J. A. Bronson.

The first brick moulder, Henry Seegar.

The first schoolhouse was on the site of the present residence of E. N. Wilcox.

The first carpenter, W. J. Brainard.

The first teacher, Wm. H. Alden.

The first woman teacher, Rachel Huckle.

The first preacher, Rev. Joel B. Taylor.

The first donation party was held at Brainard's hotel for Rev. Horace Holmes.

The first creamery was by John R. Graft, 1878.

The first representative in the general assembly from Wyoming, was Hon. W. H. Holmes.

The first music teacher, Mrs. B. K. Bronson.

The first musical instrument was a melodeon, the property of Mrs. M. H. Calkins, who rendered the first selection ever given on a musical instrument in Wyoming. This melodeon is yet in her possession and was used during the Golden Jubilee in 1905.

The first man to buy, dress and ship poultry in carload lots, was J. R. Graft.

The first lodge was the Good Templars organized by Chester Johnson.

The first burial in the present cemetery, was Chas. L. Brainard, son of Daniel E. and Angeline Brainard, who donated the first acre for that purpose. The child died March 16, 1858, when about one year of age and was buried on what was later the R. B. Hanna farm, now owned by John Reimers, and the body was later moved to its final resting place in the cemetery.

The first marriage in the township was Johnson Knight and Ann Simpson, January 3, 1846. The first marriage in town was Wm. Newton and Jane Lewis.

The first birth is said to have been a child of Wm. Newton and wife, though the date is not at hand. Wm. Conley was born February 22, 1852, and, in the absence of a more authentic record, is entitled to this distinction in the township. He was born in a house that stood south of the present site of South Mineral church. Mr. Conley is now a resident of Onslow.

The first milliner, Miss Lucy Brainard.

The first dentist, was A. L. Hodge, who made periodical visits, while living at Maquoketa.

The first drug store was by Ervin Green.

The first plasterer was David Douglas.

The first section boss was a man named Saunders, the father of C. G. Saunders, of Council Bluffs.

THE POSTOFFICE.

As stated in Dr. Calkins' history, the first postmaster was Wm. P. L. Russell, who was appointed October 18, 1854. The office was at first located in the northwest part of town, and was called Marshfield. On August 21,

1855, when James A. Bronson was appointed postmaster, the name was changed to Wyoming. Since that date the postmasters and the dates of their appointment, have been: Daniel E. Brainard, September 16, 1856; Daniel L. Blakeslee, October 11, 1858; Valentine C. Williston, April 4, 1859; Daniel L. Blakeslee, April 22, 1859; James A. Bronson, April 20, 1861; Moore Briggs, June 29, 1869; Samuel Coburn, April 21, 1870; Lewis J. Richards, June 23, 1871; Ashael Bronson, July 13, 1871; W. H. Holmes, August 27, 1872; W. H. McClure, May 7, 1883; Horace P. Johnson, September 2, 1885; John W. Waite, May 10, 1889; Horace P. Johnson, June 29, 1893; Wm. S. Garrison, July 20, 1897; Aaron M. Loomis, March 7, 1904. Mr. Loomis, the present incumbent was reappointed February 27, 1908. During the time Mr. Garrison was postmaster, the office was raised to the presidential class. The present salary of the postmaster is one thousand, three hundred dollars. Miss Zella Biglow is the assistant postmaster. Three rural mail routes have been established. Route number one, was established in 1902, with Harry Cook as carrier. A few years later, Robert H. White became the carrier, and now holds that position. About 1905, routes two and three were established with George Atkins and L. A. Leek as carriers respectively, and this position they yet hold.

THE PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

By Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs.

(The following excellent history of the Wyoming schools was prepared by Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs on the occasion of the semi-centennial celebration in Wyoming, August 6, 7, 8, 1905, and was read by her at that time. We are fortunate in having this important and interesting history at our disposal. The name of Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs should have appeared in the history as the first assistant principal of our public schools, but as the writer of the school history was too modest, we take the liberty of stating this fact of importance in our school history—Editor).

"The sons and daughters of Wyoming pioneers present their program on historic ground. For fifty years, hardly a man, woman or child has claimed this village as his home, who has not been, in some way, interested in our public schools; and for thirty-eight years a well worn path has stretched from this campus to nearly every Wyoming home.

"Early in its history, our town began its efforts along educational lines; nor was this to be wondered at. Seventeen college graduates were, at one time, numbered among the pioneers, and before the completion of these exercises, we will have learned enough concerning our first settlers to know that the founding of the home would soon be followed by the planting of the school.

"On the first Monday in May, 1855, the electors of Pierce township number four, held an election of officers. The district then embraced a much larger territory than now. At the first meeting, it was resolved to build a school-house, and the location later agreed upon was the corner east of H. N. Fordham's home.* On the 28th day of August, the contract was awarded for five

Note: *Mr. Fordham's home is on Lots 3 and 4 of Block 51, Wyoming

hundred and eighty dollars, the building to be completed November 1st. The pencil of Milton Lowell, a Wyoming boy who played in the light of bonfires kindled in its shadow, and the pen of his son Orson, whom the world, even, calls famous, have today made us familiar with the necessarily plain architecture of this first schoolhouse. Though fashioned on simple lines, it had an artistic setting. In close proximity stood the oak from under whose branches Wyoming soldier boys marched to distant battlefields. In the background were trees which promised, if left undisturbed, some day to become giants, while underneath and before stretched this valley destined soon, the pioneers hoped, to teem with the business of a metropolis.

"Then the town was without a hall, and the schoolhouse served more than its original purpose. In it were held Christmas festivities and exhibitions attended by an audience which came on foot, in lumber wagons or sleds, drawn often by oxen. Its walls echoed not alone to lessons learned from McGuffey, but they heard voices proclaim all manner of creeds from those of Calvin to Wesley. They heard politicians here proclaim the doctrine of their faith and listened to differences settled according to different interpretations of Blackstone. As a result of these varied meetings, a little extra janitor work sometimes became necessary, and then the pioneer woman appeared. For nine years the building remained without alteration, but the onward march of education ordained that an addition be built, the new room being known as 'the kitchen.'

"In this first schoolhouse, in the winter of 1855 and 1856, there assembled, from this and all adjoining townships, an historic company of fifty-nine boys and girls, pupils of the first Wyoming school. Of this number, there are present today, Albert Brown, Andy Fairchild, Bradley Brainard of Oklahoma; Jeff Close, Mrs. Emma Miller Green, Mrs. Rebecca Green Kedick of Mt. Vernon and Mrs. Jane Miller Lindsey. At the desk sat Wyoming's first teacher, William H. Alden. He had come from Massachusetts, the home of the first normal. In genealogy, he could boast of a short and direct line of descent from John Alden of Puritan fame. He was a good teacher; shared in the sports of his pupils at recess, and at night went to his boarding place at Thomas Green's or John Miller's to dream, perhaps, of the wealth which afterwards became his as a farmer.

"For twelve years, the school building performed its office of schoolhouse, church and courtroom, and then, one night in the spring of 1867, fire of unknown origin, ended its existence. More than twenty teachers had taught in it. Horace Holmes followed William Alden in 1857. Then came Moore Briggs*, now a resident of San Jose, California. J. R. Stillman, a teacher in 1860, died not long since in Harvey, Illinois. W. S. Slocum had as assistant Mrs. Martha Cady Brainard. Samuel Green and Sallie Brainard were the next faculty. Then followed Mrs. Helen Fuller, who died in Omaha; Rachel Huckle of Pennsylvania, Miss Turner, Mary Sartwell, Charlotte Walker Dunbar of Maquoketa, Hattie Guyer, Nettie Blakeslee, Susan Gould Garwood of Boulder, Colorado; Louise Persons Perry and Mrs. Mary Aldrich Freeman of Spencer, Ohio, recently state president of the Woman's Relief Corps. Of this group of pioneer educators, there are here today, Mrs. Augusta Brainard Bronson, Wyoming's first

*Mr. Briggs died in California, March 19, 1909.

primary teacher; Mrs. Martha Cady Brainard of Oakdale, Nebraska; and Mrs. Huldah Gleason Niles of Anamosa.

"The select school was, at times, in evidence, and among its teachers were Mrs. Lowell, Mrs. James Todd, S. M. Bronson, Mrs. Emma Miller Green and Miss Julia McClure.

"Following the burning of the old schoolhouse, immediate steps were taken toward the erection of a new one. A loan of nine thousand dollars was secured from the Iowa Mutual Insurance Company. Shortly afterward, the company ceased to do business and the district was never called upon to pay its indebtedness.

"In choosing a location for the building near which we meet today, rare forethought was exercised. It was easy of access from all points; and then too—just back of it grew a row of luxuriant willows, whose disappearance can best be explained by some of the boys and girls who have today 'wandered back again.' I well remember the just manipulation of at least one twig in the hands of Mrs. Tillie Herrick Jamison of Cedar Rapids. The tower and two north rooms were added in 1881. The members of the building committee at this time were: Dr. A. G. McGrew, of Geneva, Nebraska†, and S. W. Johnson of Enid, Oklahoma, who bought a ticket for this reunion as soon as he heard of it.

"The first principal of the new school was S. J. Tuttle, now an attorney of Lincoln, Nebraska. Miss Kate Lillis of Monmouth, and Miss Hendricks completed the faculty. The next corps of teachers came, with but one exception, from Ohio. They were headed by E. B. Champlin, who has left his editorial sactum in Faulkton, South Dakota, to be present on this occasion. He was accompanied from Ohio by Mrs. Champlin, one of our best instructors, also by O. M. Stafford, now a wealthy banker of Cleveland, and Mrs. Lucy Witter Chamberlain, whose popularity all her pupils remember. Mrs. Josie Humphrey Richards, now living in Missouri, was the remaining member of the faculty. Many of Mr. Champlin's boys are today filling positions of trust, maintained perhaps, because they adopted as their life motto the line of that poem which they were so often by way of punishment, obliged to memorize: 'Stand! the ground's your own, my brave!' Other principals of earlier days were Robert McCready, Dr. C. S. Shepard, of Omaha, W. H. Fort, a life long teacher, Dr. Ely, C. C. Moore, U. D. Runkel, J. W. Kelsey of Manchester, D. D. Priaulx*, Dr. F. E. Brown, of Primghar, J. J. Billingsley, Rev. McGlade, of Portland, Oregon, and L. Buchanan.

"A number of years ago, when living in Chicago, we unexpectedly found ourselves next door neighbors of Mrs. Maria Sykes Nichols. Her form, though slighter, retained its queenly bearing and she used often to relate ludicrous incidents which her pupils had no idea she appreciated. Mrs. Nichols died recently in Chicago. She was the only lady who has sustained the relation of principal to the Wyoming school, and her term of service was longest.

"Before me, is a nearly complete list of teachers but its reading must be the duty of the historian with more time at his disposal. Among the many, are the names of Miss Keeney, late missionary to India, Mrs. Amy V. Rhodes. Miss Eva Holmes and Mrs. Alice Cool Bates, for years primary teachers, Mrs. Alice Patti-

† Dr. McGrew died February 10, 1909.

* Mr. Priaulx died August 3, 1909, at Maquoketa.

son Wherry, Mrs. Mary Pixley Smith and Mrs. Alicia Breish, assistant principals, while Mrs. Vene Craighead Niles, Mrs. Rena Kimball Sanford and N. W. Hutchins appeared as grammar grade instructors. Sons and daughters of pioneers helped swell the list and we recall A. B. Holmes, of Los Angeles, his sister Lucia, of Cedar Rapids, Laura Cady Rumery, of Litchfield, Nebraska, Hattie Brainard Garrison, Sadie Frank Rhodes, Dr. Fred McGrew, of Laporte, Indiana, and Anna Wherry, who represented one of the largest and best Wyoming pioneer families.

"The Wyoming public school building is not a thing of beauty, yet to many of us who, for years, passed through its doorway, it is an object of veneration. There is not an inch of these grounds with which we are not familiar. Within, the black walnut desks, which bore marks of inattention to study, have been replaced by more modern furniture; our schoolmates are there no longer: the old time teacher is gone, yet the friendships formed within those walls, will survive all the 'blightings of change.' When the old settler of the future advocates a new school-house, we appreciate something of the feeling of the poet when he said:

'Woodman spare that tree,
Touch not a single bough!
In youth it sheltered me
And I'll protect it now.'

"In that tower hangs the first bell brought to Wyoming. For almost fifty years, this guardian of punctuality has sent out its message to nearly every home. Suppose it should ring today and summon all who have been, in any way, connected with our schools—what a company would gather here! There would come all the tax payers of the last fifty years, our fathers and mothers and members of the different school boards. One hundred and twenty-four alumni would join the procession, their tickets bearing the stamp of eleven different states. Ninety-two would come from points in Iowa, fourteen from the Pacific slope and two from Colorado. They would be joined by two from Wyoming, one from Montana and three from Nebraska. Six would journey from Texas, Kansas and Oklahoma, nor would the number be complete until Illinois, Indiana and Minnesota had contributed five graduates who would tell you of six of the brightest at work in the post-graduate school of the Master. Let the bell ring until it welcomed here the army of boys and girls who once came as pupils. How widely divergent their paths! To answer the summons of that historic bell, Hattie Garrison would hasten from Oregon, Henry Rising from Spokane, Jesse Odgen from Winnipeg, Dr. Arthur Hamilton from Minneapolis, Susie Fordham from Cleveland, Dillon Bronson from Boston, Elden DeWitt would come from New York, Etta Clapp from Virginia, Corinne Williams from Atlanta, Clifford Muhs from Panama, Glen Swigart from Los Angeles, Nora Wherry from the Phillipines and Jerry Brickle, the one colored boy from—who knows where? From within the circumference of this circle, would come followers of all the professions, trades, arts and sciences; among them graduates of more than fifty colleges, in many of which the Wyoming boys and girls have taken honors. The instructors of fifty years are next to appear and the pioneer teachers are saying, 'Here we are, a company numbering thousands, including old time pupils. We, their teachers know nothing of mud and toothpicks as aids to education. We were ignorant of fads. Some of us were disciples of Sir William Curtis who, before a London school board gave

utterance to that oft quoted alliteration 'reading, 'riting and 'rithmetic.' Some of us never even heard of Froebel, Pestalozzi or Spencer, and yet these pupils of ours are everywhere filling position of prominence. Can you, with all your advanced ideas of education, do better in the next fifty years?" The bell continues ringing for Rev. G. E. Delevan who secured money for its purchase; for R. S. Williams who built the new schoolhouse; for A. G. Brown, the first secretary; for A. W. Pratt, the first treasurer; for Whitney Brainard, who first began agitating the question of a school, circulated the subscription paper and built the first schoolhouse. Last of all, it rings for that tall man, who fostered all of Wyoming's early interests; contributed with generous hand, to all her needs; presented her with a park, and who deserves the title 'Father of Wyoming,' Thomas Green, who donated the land on which the first schoolhouse stood.

"The group is complete, promoters and products of the Wyoming public school, during its fifty years history. Does not this assembly, composed of tax payers, generous in their motives, school boards, conscious of their duty, teachers, representing an accumulation of culture and ability, and these thousands of men and women, pupils, performing well their part in states remote and near—does not this assembly furnish an answer to the question of 'Billy' Knight, who, when approached by Mr. Brainard for a subscription, accompanied his refusal with the query, 'What do we need of a school?'"

COURSE OF STUDY, 1909.

The following is the present course of study of the Wyoming high school:

First Year—Fall Term: Arithmetic, Ancient History, Civics, Grammar. Winter: Algebra, Ancient History, Civics, Physical Geography, Grammar. Spring: Algebra, Ancient History, Physical Geography, Grammar.

Second Year—Fall Term: Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, U. S. History. Winter: Latin, Algebra, Rhetoric, Bookkeeping. Spring: Latin, Algebra, Botany, Bookkeeping.

Third Year—Fall Term: Latin, German, Geometry, English and American Literature. Winter: Latin, German, Geometry, Classics. Spring: Latin, German, Geometry, Classics.

Fourth Year—Fall Term: Latin, Physics, Political Economy, German. Winter: Latin, Physics, Review Arithmetic, German. Spring: Latin, Physics, Review Arithmetic, German.

GRADUATES OF THE WYOMING HIGH SCHOOL.

The first class to graduate from the Wyoming high school was in the year 1878, when a class of seven were declared to have finished the course of study prescribed at that time. There was then an intermission of seven years before another class graduated. The names of all the graduates are herewith given, a star preceding a name indicates that such party is deceased.

Class of 1878. Isaac Chamberlain, *Belle Ash, Belle Lillie Johnson, Ida Collins Muhs, *Arthur Bronson, Lucy Rising Roche, Thomas Murray.

Class of 1885. Carroll Williams Kimball, Fred A. McGrew, Henry Rising.

Class of 1886. Arthur Wherry, Josephine Chamberlain Riley, Park A. Lillie,

*Minnie Field, Ella Lamerton Horton, Lura McGrew Chapin.

Class of 1887. George Barber, *Anna Seaton Bowlin, Zella Biglow, Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick, Gertrude Green, *Jennie Peck Dobson, George W. Field. Kate Johnson Tasker, Ella McNamara, Lutie DeWitt DeWitt, Fannie Frank.

Class of 1888. John Chamberlain, *Thomas Breheny, Frank Wherry, LeAnna Wherry, Maud Fuller Miller.

Class of 1889. Hattie Fordham Williams.

Class of 1890. Park W. Tourtellot, Julia Halsey Johnson, Alecia Breish McConnell, Mary McNamara, Florence DeWitt Bell, Bertha Halsey Hitchcock.

Class of 1891. No class this year.

Class of 1892. Park Chamberlain, Teresa McNamara Hart, Myrtle Phelps Maxson, Kate Halsey Richardson, John L. Frank.

Class of 1893. No class this year.

Class of 1894. Maud McKean Merritt, Libbie Bennett Dewitt, Ida Frank Waite, Lutie Holmes Helmer, Daisy Bottomstone Lyon.

Class of 1895. Mamie Fordham, W. W. Chamberlain, Clifford B. Paul, W. W. Bronson, Bessie McNamara Leresche, Louis J. Tourtellot.

Class of 1896. Roy C. Paul, Hattie Brainard Garrison, Altha Curry Grant, Elva Rhodes Frank, Blanche Elwood Worl, Bertha Wright Eye, Beulah Markham Wright, Elsie Haynor Reyner.

Class of 1897. Ben H. Chamberlain, Bert Thomas, Carrie Mallicoat Brainard, Frank Johnston, Ammie eBnnett, Olive James, Frank Grindrod, Blanche Johnson Tourtellot, Kate Frank Bronson, Emory Smith, Amanda Dellit Primrose, Grace Walston Wright.

Class of 1898. Earl Norton, Ann McNamara, Florence Richardson Thomas, Eugene Bruntlett, Etta Fishwild Fordham, Nellie French, Lena Paul Shimerda, Josie Frank Noyes, Iva Tompkins Chamberlain, Hugh McKean, George McCready.

Class of 1899. Wellington Fordham, Lillie French, Grace Duncanson Hanna, Reuben Green, Fannie Green Hicks, Minnie Vaughn, Henry Reade, Mae Brainard Richards, Pearl Giddings Kruse, Roy Conmey, Erma Babcock Pringle, Mary Paul, Mildred Bates.

Class of 1900. No class this year.

Class of 1901. Henrietta Franks, Wilber Niblo, Olive Sturdevant Paul, Ray Markland, *Grace Reade Morse, Kate McNamara, Winifred Wherry, Millie Paul, Grace Preston.

Class of 1902. No class this year on account of course of study being extended.

Class of 1903. Henry Fishwild, Ethel Richardson Pealer, Minnie Loudermilch, Velma Cohoon Smith, Nettie Day.

Class of 1904. Isabel Bennett Day, Guy Thornton, Meinhart Thomsen, Leota Wherry, Don Wherry, Maud Horton, Fred Day, Ida Fishwild.

Class of 1905. Clara Thomsen, Anna Lakar, Hazel Waite Reade, Harold Paul, Janie Inglis, Pixley Smith.

Class of 1906. Ila Schaefer Harrington, Mary Pealer, Laura Walston Schaefer, Ira Johnson, Elsie Garrison, Iva Mader, Grace Schamel, Herbert Alden, May Brownell, Edward Holub, Margaret Robertson McMaster, Nona Brainard Kirkner, Elva Smith.

Class of 1907. Minna Rohwedder, Harold Wherry, Elsie Bender, Leslie Fishwild, Grace Day, Laura Eichhorn, George Fishwild, Dale Paul, Mabel Conley Morse, Edith Ilsley.

Class of 1908. Bessie Reade, Lillian Urban, Jennie Robertson, Beth Wherry, Flossie Lyon, Anna Ballard, Elsie Holub.

Class of 1909. May Statler, Ruth Alden, Sudah Cohoon, Irene Brownell, John Holub, Herman Erickson, Dillon Franks, Jennie Thomsen, Louie Koch, Marie Wherry, Nial Hogeboom, Olive Haddock, Marguerite Wilker, Ada Ames, Paul Levson, Peter Jansen.

The school records were destroyed by fire in 1897, so that an accurate record of these citizens who served as directors cannot be given. Since that date the following persons have been members of the board of education, viz: E. M. Babcock, A. F. Dellit, J. W. Wherry, Geo. Bronson, A. A. Vaughn, H. N. Fordham, W. S. Garrison, J. H. Schamel, J. W. Kirkpatrick, J. W. Waite, John Thomsen, S. F. Schaefer, W. J. Beckwith, B. H. Chamberlain, Amelia Bates Shaffer, Alice Pattison Wherry. The members of the present board of education are: W. J. Beckwith, president; John Thomsen, S. F. Schaefer, Alice Pattison Wherry, Amelia Bates Shaffer. D. A. White, secretary; R. Fishwild, treasurer.

The teachers and principals in the early history of the Wyoming schools, are referred to by Mrs. Briggs in her history of the school, and no further mention need be made in relation to the early period. We give herewith the list of principals during the past twenty years. D. D. Priaulx, September 1884 to June 1887; J. R. McGlade, September 1887 to June 1888; U. D. Runkle, September 1888 to February 1889; F. E. Brown, February 1889 to June 1890; J. J. Billingsly, September 1890 to June 1892; H. C. Coe, September 1892 to June 1893; L. Buchanan, September 1893 to June 1898; C. E. Stinson, September 1898 to June 1900; C. C. Gray, September 1900 to April 1903; Byron J. Read, April 1903 to June 1905; A. W. Graham, September 1905 to June 1908; J. R. Jenison, September 1908 to June 1909; F. R. Ketchum, September 1909.

The teachers in the Wyoming public schools, September, 1909: principal, F. R. Ketchum; 1st assistant, Mattie J. Arns; 2nd assistant, Mabel E. Gabrielson; grammar, Cora Lorenz; intermediate, Anna Lakar; 2nd primary, Jennie Streep-er; 1st primary, Ilene Thorpe.

THE ALUMNI ASSOCIATION.

The Alumni Association of the Wyoming high school was organized March 26, 1886, under the principalship of D. D. Priaulx, who died at Maquoketa in 1909. The inspiration of this splendid instructor is yet the subject of remark by those who were under his guidance in the school room. The association has maintained its organization, though the records of its early meetings have passed beyond recovery. The present officers of the Alumni Association are: Mrs. Mabel Kirkpatrick, president; Miss Clara Thomsen, vice-president; Miss Henrietta

Franks, secretary and treasurer. The annual banquets of the association held about commencement time, are a source of great pleasure to all the members..

THE DEPOT.

One of the busiest places and one largely frequented at regular intervals, is the depot. The old structure erected sixty rods or more south of the present station, was a land mark for nearly thirty-five years. It was built about the time the railroad entered Wyoming, in 1872, and was erected on what was thought would be the right of way of the Midland railroad, which the friends of the latter hoped would run through Wyoming instead of through Onslow from Maquoketa to Anamosa. It was thought the grading which had been prepared for the old Central Air Line railroad in the '50s would be used. T. R. Marshall was the agent for twenty-nine years. He was followed in turn by Geo. Putnam, L. W. Graham, B. E. McConaughy, and the present agent, J. N. Swordes, the latter beginning his duties October 5, 1904.

Through the agitations of the Wyoming Civic League, and the demands of the agent and the traveling public, the railroad company were persuaded to erect a new depot and locate it more convenient for the needs of the people. The demand of the people was granted, and the new depot was opened for business in October, 1906.

The volume of business transacted at the depot is an index to the commercial interests of the town. For the year ending June 1, 1909, depot receipts have been as follows:

Freight received	\$14,755.94
Freight forwarded	11,882.21
Tickets, local	4,175.21
Tickets, coupon	1,028.01
<hr/>	
Total receipts for year.....	\$31,841.37

HISTORY OF BANKS IN WYOMING.

The first banking institution in Wyoming, without dispute, was established by Fred A. Butterick and Edward F. Schultz, under the firm name of Butterick & Schultz. This institution was established some time during the year 1870, and was in operation something over a year. The bank disposed of its holdings in the latter part of the year 1871, and its history closed.

The next banking institution was established by W. T. Fordham, A. G. McGrew and O. L. Thompson, under the firm name of A. G. McGrew & Co., of which W. T. Fordham was president and A. G. McGrew was cashier. This bank was established about the year 1871 and continued in business until about 1875. For a time the banking office was in the rear of John Nichols place of business, the building being the one now used by E. M. Babcock as a drug store.

The third bank established was the First National Bank, which was organized January 26, 1872, with the following directors: Stephen Hamilton, Thomas Green, William H. Holmes, Whitney J. Brainard, Hiram Smith, John K. Pixley

and Josiah W. Sloan. Hiram Smith was president, W. T. Foote, vice-president, and John K. Pixley, cashier. Mr. Pixley continued as cashier for about thirty years, and upon his retirement from this active position he was elected president of the bank, which office he held for two or three years when his health required him to withdraw from the active duties of the bank. Mr. Pixley died April 18, 1908. This bank has prospered and flourished, and is yet one of the sound banking institutions of the county, being the oldest national bank doing business in the county at the present time. Its capital is fifty thousand dollars, the same as when organized. A. A. Vaughn is cashier, and J. S. Robertson, assistant cashier.

The next bank organized after the national bank was a private banking house conducted by Robert Somerby, and established in 1882. This institution continued in business until about 1890, when its career ended rather abruptly. Mr. Somerby conducted the business personally, assisted by his adopted daughter, Stella.

On October 25, 1894, The Citizens Bank opened its doors for business with a cash capital of twenty thousand dollars. C. J. Ingwersen was president and P. S. Jansen, cashier. This institution has steadily grown in favor and patronage, and is now one of the soundest private banks in the county. A few years ago the institution found it necessary to enlarge its quarters, and with new bank fixtures and the interior remodeled, the Citizens Bank enjoys a comfortable home. During the past thirteen years, the Citizens bank has received the money for four thousand, two hundred and twelve cars of stock, namely, two thousand, two hundred and forty-nine cars cattle and one thousand, nine hundred and sixty-three cars hogs, the total amount of money for which was in the aggregate four million, four hundred and fifty nine thousand, three hundred and seventy dollars and thirty-two cents.

The Citizens Bank continues as one of the two banking houses in Wyoming at the present time. Hans Jansen is president, P. S. Jansen, cashier, and Chris J. Ingwersen, assistant cashier.

For a more particular statement of the financial condition of The First National bank, and The Citizens Bank, see the chapter on "Banks and Banking" on another page of this volume.

THE FIRST MEMORIAL DAY IN WYOMING.

The first Memorial Day exercises held in Wyoming were on Friday, May 27, 1883. From printed reports of the occasion, the day was a model one for the gathering of the people in commemoration of the national defenders, and the strewing of garlands over the graves of the country's departed soldiers. The records of the Ben Paul Post, G. A. R., show that C. B. Hopkins and Hiram Arnold were the committee on martial music; A. M. Loomis, committee on vocal music; committee on marking graves, M. J. Mullet and J. F. Parks; floral committee, N. B. Noyes, H. F. Paul, M. H. Morse, Will Hopkins, R. S. Williams, C. B. Hopkins, S. R. Mackrill.

Early in the forenoon people from far and near filled the town and at one o'clock Main street was filled with a surging multitude of people. Promptly at half past one o'clock, Commander A. M. Loomis formed the procession as follows: First—The drum corps. Second—Ben Paul Post, G. A. R., of Wyoming,

and H. Robinson Post, of Oxford Junction; these posts formed a line of over one hundred veterans, all in uniform. Third—The Madison cornet band. Fourth—The floral galaxy, led by N. B. Noyes, and consisting of some forty daughters of veterans, dressed in white bearing many garlands of beautiful flowers to be offered as a tribute of love to the memory of the departed soldiers. Fifth—Post No. 5, Sons of Veterans, of Wyoming, some thirty strong, in uniform and commanded by A. D. Williams. Sixth—People in carriages and on foot, a vast throng that reached from Main and Washington streets to the cemetery.

The line of march was west on Main street to State street, north on State to Green street, then west to the majestic memorable oak, under whose venerable and wide-spreading branches the veterans formed a square, and were addressed by Hon. M. H. Calkins, president of the day.

At the conclusion of this address, the procession moved forward to the cemetery where the veterans formed a square around the grave of Uncle Nial Brainard, a veteran of the war of 1812. The president of the day, Hon. M. H. Calkins, delivered a short address. The same speaker also delivered a short address at "The Unknown Grave."

Then the floral galaxy paid their tribute, and the soldiers fired a volley over the mound in honor of those who gave up their lives for their country. Garlands were strewn over other soldier's graves, the president giving a short biographical sketch of each departed soldier.

The veterans and people then marched east into the grove where a stand had been erected for speakers, around which abundant seats had been provided for the assembled people. After some martial music, a prayer was offered by Rev. A. Bronson, chaplain of the day. Then followed a national air by the band, after which the president introduced H. W. Hazen, of Mt. Carroll, Illinois, the orator of the day. At the close of the address of the day, the people, led by Capt. Loomis, sang "America." It was a grand chorus of several hundred voices, and the music echoed grandly through the grove as this national anthem was offered up by a grateful and patriotic people.

Hon. W. P. Wolf, of Tipton, closed the exercises with a short address of great power and eloquence, after which the veterans marched back to the post headquarters where they disbanded. The observance of the day was complete.

HISTORY OF DAIRY INTERESTS.

Poets have sung of milk maids and prose writers have sought to fix for themselves a place in literary history in their endeavor to characterize in appreciative terms the good old family cow and the maid who attended her. The long established milk pan and the familiar barrel churn have been pictured to us in home scenes, and truly they have been the twin counterpart with the good old cow in producing wealth and the physical comforts of the appetite.

The first departure from the primitive methods in Wyoming, was about the year 1869, when Chas. Gilbert and S. L. Gilbert, erected and operated a cheese factory within the present corporate limits of the town of Wyoming. Here milk was received and manufactured into cheese of the best varieties. This cheese factory was located near where the barn now stands, opposite the present resi-

dence of R. M. Heasty. In the spring of 1871, this cheese factory was removed to its location near Onslow.

In the spring of 1878, J. R. Graft started the first creamery in Wyoming. He operated it two years and then sold a one-half interest in the business to Thomas Lee, and for several years the business was conducted by the firm of Graft & Lee. In the year 1880, the same firm erected and operated a creamery near what is known as the McBurney place about three miles northeast of town.

About twenty years ago, the Diamond Creamery began doing business in Wyoming, having purchased the old stand formerly occupied by Graft & Lee. This was continued until the year 1908, when in the evolution of the dairy methods, the expense of operating the creamery became too burdensome for profit.

Formerly milk routes had been established, and men employed to haul the milk to the creamery and haul the skimmed milk back to the farmers. It was not long until the cream separator, a most wonderful machine, was installed in the creamery, and then the milk hauler, with his load of fresh warm milk "waited" while the separator extracted the pure, rich cream running it into one vat, and the skimmed milk into another from which the hauler filled his cans and returned the same to the several farmers along his route, warm, sweet and fresh for the waiting and hungry pigs and calves. Later, the farmers began installing hand cream separators by which they extracted the cream at home without hauling both milk and cream to the creamery, and the cream alone was hauled to the central churning station. Cream routes instead of milk routes became the feature of the dairy industry and this is the method under which the dairy business is conducted today.

The Diamond Creamery Company closed their plant in Wyoming in the spring of 1908. The cream which was gathered in by the cream haulers, was shipped to Monticello to be manufactured into butter and shipped out to the eastern markets in carload lots where its superiority was long ago recognized and has always commanded the highest market price.

This is the present status of the dairy business in Wyoming, and in fact, in a large part of Jones county. At the present time, there is no creamery in operation in either the town or the township of Wyoming. The Farmers Co-operative Creamery has formed an important part in the dairy industry in this part of the county and its history is herewith given.

WYOMING COOPERATIVE CREAMERY ASSOCIATION.

The Wyoming Cooperative Creamery Association was an organization of farmers interested in the dairy business on the mutual or cooperative plan. The first meeting of the farmers was held informally in the town council room in Wyoming, September 24, 1894. Considerable interest was manifest. The general complaint was that they were not getting a sufficient price for their milk. The articles of incorporation were formally adopted at the meetings held October 8, and October 20, 1894. The by-laws were adopted November 3, 1894. The object of the organization was stated in the articles of incorporation to be

the "manufacture of butter, cheese or other dairy products, and the grinding of feed or grain, including the purchase of milk and the sale of the manufactured product."

The incorporators were: Robt. Conwell, J. S. Brownell, Robt. McKean, Newton French, T. M. Burch, Ab Elwood, John Day, Will James and G. W. James. These men were also the first directors. The first officers were: President, J. S. Brownell; vice-president, Robt. Conwell; secretary, J. H. Schamel; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn. Mr. Vaughn was the treasurer of the association during its entire existence.

The creamery building was erected in the fall and winter of 1894, south and west of the stock yards, and on February 7, 1895, the first milk was received. The milk of prosperity flowed freely at first and this continued for a number of years; but the new era in the dairy industry had begun to dawn, the hand cream separator was no longer an experiment and the hauling of cream began to supplant the hauling of milk. The maintenance of milk routes was too expensive for profit. The plant was leased for two years. On May 9, 1908, by order of the stockholders and directors, the creamery property was sold at public auction. After the payment of indebtedness, the stockholders realized eight and one-quarter cents on the dollar on the stock invested. The officers of the association at the time of dissolution, were: President, J. F. Tasker; secretary, J. S. Robertson; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn; directors: J. S. Brownell, Sol Anderson, Fred Koch, S. G. Hutton, John Thomsen, P. C. Levsen, J. F. Tasker. On October 26, 1908, the association was formally dissolved by vote of the stockholders.

WYOMING CEMETERY ASSOCIATION.

The inhabitants of the early period of our history made provisions for a spot to be hallowed in memory as the resting place of the loved ones, who were called to their mansions beyond the skies. Daniel E. Brainard, since deceased, donated one acre for a cemetery on the hill on the west side of the town, then a grove covered with second growth timber and brush, a place in appearance wholly unlike the present beautiful grounds.

On March 10, 1860, the Wyoming Cemetery Association was duly organized under the name and title of the Cemetery Association of Wyoming and vicinity. The original incorporators signing and acknowledging the incorporation papers before James A. Bronson, notary public, were: Thomas Green, A. G. Brown, G. E. Delevan, G. A. Ogden, Russell Gilbert, D. L. Blakeslee, J. DeWitt, R. P. Stiles, William Milner, Thomas Haines, Jr., John B. Loomis, A. Persons, Milton Briggs. The first trustees were: Thomas Green, Geo. E. Delevan, John T. Miller, Milton Briggs, Nial Brainard, L. D. Brainard, E. A. Ogden, E. Green and Philo Norton, all of whom have since passed to their final rest. The officers elected were: President, Thomas Green; vice-president, J. T. Miller; secretary and treasurer, Philo Norton.

About thirteen years later another acre was added to the cemetery grounds through the generosity of Rev. J. L. Janes' estate, and about fifteen years ago a tract of about seven acres more were added to the grounds which were then

surveyed and laid out in lots and platted. Several hundred evergreens were set out and which now give the grounds the picture of evergreen.

The grounds are kept neat and clean, the expense of maintaining the grounds being met by voluntary contributions, gifts and bequests and by the establishment of a permanent fund. A special effort is now being made to secure a permanent fund of at least ten thousand dollars, the income of which is to be used for the perpetual care of the grounds. Of this sum over two thousand dollars has now been raised. The cemetery always presents the appearance of a well kept lawn, and it is a place where those who have loved ones resting beneath the green folds of this sacred spot can rest assured that the graves and lots are cared for and kept beautiful.

The present officers are: President, A. M. Loomis; vice-president, R. A. Norton; secretary, R. M. Corbit; treasurer, A. A. Vaughn; sexton and manager, H. P. Johnson. Directors: H. P. Johnson, R. M. Corbit, A. M. Loomis, R. A. Norton, S. G. Franks and P. C. Levsen.

THE SOLDIERS MONUMENT.

On the southeast corner of the Wyoming cemetery grounds twelve lots were set apart in 1906 for a soldiers' monument. Soon after, the movement was started for the erection of such a monument. The natural source for its origin would be the G. A. R. Post and it was not long until a committee was appointed from among the old soldiers to take in charge the soliciting of funds for, and the erection of a suitable monument in commemoration of the soldiers who so gallantly gave of their life blood for the preservation of the union. The committee appointed were: Chairman, J. L. Richardson; secretary, G. W. Evans; treasurer, Mrs. Jas. Robertson; A. M. Loomis and M. H. Morse. The people in general responded cheerfully in the request for funds, the subscription list numbering several hundred names. The monument is a beautiful one, the figure or statue proper represents a soldier in full uniform standing "at parade rest." The figure is mounted on a granite base, and the height complete is fifteen feet. The total cost was approximately nine hundred dollars, all of which was fully paid at the time of the dedication and unveiling, Memorial Day, May 31, 1909. (May 30th being Sunday.) The dedication and unveiling were attended with appropriate exercises by the school children, the members of the G. A. R. and W. R. C. and the citizens generally, W. W. Bronson, son of J. W. Bronson, delivering the address of the occasion.

BEN PAUL POST NO. 130, G. A. R.

This organization of soldiers of the civil war was organized February 15, 1883, the meeting being held on the second floor of what was then the general store of A. M. Loomis and now occupied by Wm. Wilker on the first floor as a hardware store, the second floor being occupied as a telephone office. The charter members numbered fifty-one and were: A. M. Loomis, J. L. Richardson, N. B. Noyes, C. B. Gridley, H. F. Paul, John Curttright, A. R. Hoskins, J. F. Parks, Michael Carter, Joshua Grindrod, T. R. Marshall, L. V. Brainard, J. W. Bron-

son, W. H. Davis, J. A. LeMaster, G. W. Evans, M. J. Mullett, M. H. Morse, A. A. Hart, A. W. Hepler, P. R. Bradshaw, Wm. Hogeboom, Walter James, G A. Hanna, J. A. Hanna, W. T. Cameron, C. B. Hopkins, S. R. Mackrill, Geo. W. Bottomstone, Joseph Loudermilch, J. J. Bender, Orrin Tompkins, Rufus Tompkins, Oliver Shibley, W. H. Peck, Isaac Brubacher, Frank Hawley, D. L. McMillan, Riley Calkins, John Bodenhofer, S. R. Parshall, E. A. Fuller, R. S. Williams, Frank Williams, I. Pelkey, Jerry Woodyard, C. H. Johnson, Hiram Arnold, O. McDaniels, Hiram Himebaugh, R. A. Jenkins.

The first officers of the organization were: A. M. Loomis, commander; N. B. Noyes, S. V. C.; J. L. Richardson, J. V. C.; Jerry Woodyard, quartermaster; L. V. Brainard, adjutant.

During its history, this organization was one of the best equipped and best drilled posts in the state. When at its best, there were about eighty members and all uniformed, and at several state encampments, the company attracted favorable and well merited attention. But in the lapse of time, by mere force of necessity, the ranks are growing thinner as the years go by, the silent reaper mustering in the brave boys in blue, one at a time for Gabriel's bugle call must be obeyed. The G. A. R. have a pleasant and commodious hall over the hardware store on the north side of Main street where they meet once a month for business and pleasure. The post is small in numbers, and each year, in observing Memorial Day, the school children and civic societies, gather with the members of the post and assist in the exercises.

The present membership is twenty as follows: Henry Aldrich, A. E. Allen, E. E. Brown, W. T. Cameron, George Chase, D. A. Clay, G. W. Evans, W. S. Garrison, C. B. Gridley, C. B. Hopkins, Jos. Hanna, W. H. Ilsley, A. M. Loomis, M. H. Morse, O. McDaniel, N. B. Noyes, H. F. Paul, J. L. Richardson, Jos. Shedeck and D. G. Tebo.

The present officers are: W. H. Ilsley, commander; E. E. Brown, S. V. C.; A. E. Allen, J. V. C.; G. W. Evans, adjutant; A. M. Loomis, quartermaster; M. H. Morse, surgeon; H. F. Paul, chaplain; C. B. Gridley, O. D.; J. L. Richardson, O. G.

The names of the charter members and the present members are given in full in this history that the same may be preserved for the coming generations, for ere another generation shall have arisen, this organization, being composed of those who were in active service in the civil struggle of '61-'65, will all have passed away, and their names are well worthy of being written on the tablets of time.

BEN PAUL POST W. R. C. NO. 4.

This organization of patriotic ladies was organized December 7, 1883, and was one of the first to receive a charter in the state. Captain A. M. Loomis performed the duties of instituting officer with precision and soldierly grace. The charter members were: Lula Fuller, Jennie C. Williams, Hannah Gilbert, Elizabeth Crawford, Harriet Williams, Sarah Woodyard, Nancy Paul, Mary A. Hannan, Mrs. Riley Calkins, Miss Lulu Bender, Viola Hopkins, Hattie E. Marshall, Martha Noyes, Augusta Bronson, Cynthia E. McDaniel, Ann E. Bender, L. B.

Paul, Alice Loomis, Eliza Morse, Lena L. Parshall, Lavina Pealer, Lida Ellison, D. Clay, J. Clay, Amelia L. Champlin.

Those who first performed the duties as officers, were: President, Hattie E. Marshall; S. V., Cynthia E. McDaniel; J. V., Lena Parshall; secretary, Martha J. Noyes; treasurer, Elizabeth Bender; chaplain, Alice Loomis; conductor, Lavina Pealer; guard, Augusta Bronson.

A history of the W. R. C. would not be complete without a personal mention of Hattie E. Marshall who has been a large part of the life of the local organization and who has been prominent in the W. R. C. circles of the state. She was a most estimable woman in domestic and social life as well as an active and efficient worker for the relief of the soldiers. Hattie E. Woodard was born in New Hampshire, came west in 1854, and was married to T. R. Marshall in 1866. During the war she received a government commission as army nurse, but being too frail to serve on the field hospital corps, she knit stockings and made lint and bandages for the soldiers. In 1872, she came to Iowa settling at Wyoming where she resided until her death, January 12, 1908. Mrs. Marshall organized Corps No. 4 in December, 1883, and helped organize the state department July 8, 1884, at which meeting she was elected delegate to represent the state of Iowa at the second national convention held at Minneapolis, July 23, 1884. At the second annual department convention at Davenport, April, 1885, Mrs. Marshall was elected president. During her administration she instituted five corps, instructed fifteen and visited twenty-seven. She wrote six hundred and forty-three letters, fifty-four postal cards and traveled three thousand, four hundred and eighty-three miles with an expense to the department of only thirty-five dollars and sixty-seven cents. She presided at the third annual department convention held in Sioux City, Iowa, April, 1886, and in June of the same year attended the national convention at Portland, Maine. In all she attended fourteen department conventions. Springing from patriotic ancestors, her great grandfather, and her grandfather serving in the French and Revolutionary wars, her father a surgeon in the war of 1812, her husband a soldier of the Civil war, it is little wonder that her patriotism was an inherent virtue, and that the cause of the soldier was so dear to her heart. The W. R. C. of Wyoming may learn to get along without her efficient help and kindly ministrations, but we believe it does not possess the disposition to forget what her life has meant to the welfare of the organization.

The present membership in good standing is forty-three. The ladies meet once each month and in the true sense are a "relief" corps in looking after the welfare of the soldiers.

The officers for 1909: President, Janet Robertson; S. V., Eliza Morse; J. V., Mary Gridley; secretary, Edith Marshall; treasurer, Nettie Wherry; chaplain, Helen Ilsly; pat. inst.; Elizabeth Inglis; pres. cor., Maud Stoffel; conductor, Minnie Tasker; guard, Sarah McRoberts; ass't. con., Sarah First; ass't. guard, Hattie Tebo; C. B. No. 1, Minnie Anderson; C. B. No. 2, Stella Lindsey; C. B. No. 3, Celista Mallicoat; C. B. No. 4, Daisy Overley; musician, Frances Vaughn.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The earliest fire company of the town was similar to the early organizations of other towns, namely, the bucket brigade. These do valiant service considering

the means at hand. Later, however, when a well was sunk in the center of the intersection of Main and Washington streets and another half a block west on the south side of Main street, heavy force pumps were put in with handles for six men, their power was greatly increased. This proved effective during a conflagration which visited the town and gutted the wooden buildings of the business district. Later a chemical engine was purchased at a cost of five hundred and forty dollars and with this and the use of the force pumps, the last fire in the opera house was confined to that block alone.

It was on December 6, 1899, that the present fire department was duly organized with thirty-two members. E. M. Babcock was elected chief, and A. W. Peck, secretary. The fire laddies have by their own efforts bought and paid for a hook and ladder truck, over two hundred feet of hose, an elegant up-to-date hose cart, and put in a hydrant near the pumping station. Since the establishment of our water works system in the fall of 1898, the town has suffered very little by reason of fire. There have been several fires but by the prompt and tireless efforts of the fire laddies the fire has been kept confined to narrow limits. The present equipment for fighting fire is: A chemical engine, a hook and ladder truck, two hose carts, one thousand feet of good regulation hose, a hose house and engine room and an organized department.

The officers for 1909: chief, Henry W. Behnke; first assistant, S. H. Brainard; second assistant, Harry Cook; third assistant, John Pealer; secretary and treasurer, A. W. Peck.

WYOMING TELEPHONE COMPANY.

In the year 1901 the Wyoming Telephone Company was organized with Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick, president and members of the company as follows: E. M. Babcock, P. S. Jansen, W. S. Garrison and J. W. Waite. Later E. M. Babcock and P. S. Jansen purchased the interests of the other members and managed the enterprise quite successfully. In August, 1908, the Wyoming Telephone Company changed hands, the new proprietor being Otto Wettstein, Jr. Up until this time the central station was in the rear of E. M. Babcock's drug store. At first the switch board was a simple affair, and each year the demands grew for telephones until now a modern switch board is in operation, connecting with about three hundred and eighty telephones direct and connecting with all the lines with other towns and the surrounding country. In the fall of 1908, the central station was moved to the second floor of Wilker's hardware store where it is now nicely located and with comfortable quarters. Miss Hattie Eichhorn has been the central operator for the past six years, and her faithfulness and supply of good nature and reserve power in emergencies has made her a general favorite and has done much to popularize this telephone service with its numerous patrons. Miss Maggie Womancha is the present assistant; Clayton Fields being the night operator.

In April, 1909, this telephone company was incorporated under the name of The Wyoming Telephone Company, with a capital stock of thirty thousand dollars, divided into three hundred shares of one hundred dollars each, Otto Wettstein, Jr., president and J. H. Lunemann, secretary. Orla Newell is local manager and lineman.

BEAR CREEK VALLEY TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This mutual company was organized in 1904 by farmers west of town and had its central in A. W. Peck's grocery store where it yet remains. A. W. Peck has been the central since the organization of the company. About seventy-five telephones ring direct to central at the present time and new lines are being constructed. This company has a line to Anamosa, a direct line to Olin, and connects with all the farmer lines in Jones and adjoining counties. And besides, the central connects with the Iowa Telephone Company so that the patrons of the farmer lines have direct connection with the long distance lines. The business affairs are conducted economically, the shareholders being charged with only the actual expense of operation. O. H. Peck is president; A. W. Peck, secretary; L. L. Ireland, treasurer; directors: A. G. Bender, L. J. Bender, W. N. French.

DESTRUCTION BY FIRES.

The first of the severe losses sustained by fire in Wyoming occurred on Sunday afternoon, September 30, 1877, when fourteen wooden buildings, and including half the business buildings of Main street were fully and completely devoured by the fiery element. Strong men were forced to weep as they saw the earnings of half a life-time destroyed in less than one hour. Twenty thousand dollars worth of property were destroyed, and only four thousand, six hundred dollars insurance. The peace and quiet of a calm Sabbath day was turned into a scene of wild excitement, frenzy and despair.

The fire started in a stall of the livery barn of Lansing Hoyer, occupied by Hoyer & (J. W.) Bronson. When first discovered the blaze was small, and in spite of heroic efforts to extinguish it, the strong southwest wind fanned the flames into an irrepressible power of destruction. This livery barn stood near where the Siler & Cave livery barn stands today. The flames continued to spread and devour building after building until fourteen had been completely destroyed.

Besides the buildings destroyed, the stores and dwellings in the vicinity were endangered, and the goods carried out of these were more or less damaged.

The principal losses, so far as the record can be obtained, were as follows: Hoyer & Bronson's livery, one thousand dollars. Lansing Hoyer, livery building, two thousand dollars. Mrs. S. McClure, millinery store, one thousand, two hundred dollars. Mrs. Wyatt, over millinery store, household goods, three hundred and twenty-five dollars. G. W. Milner, harness shop, five hundred dollars. J. B. McGrew, drug store, and A. G. McGrew's building, one thousand, five hundred dollars. John Waite, agricultural implements, and warehouse, two thousand dollars. Mrs. Helen Madison, two-story building, two thousand, five hundred dollars. W. L. Foote, Foote Hotel, two thousand, five hundred dollars. G. W. Fields, billiard hall, two thousand dollars. Other sufferers were: Eastman & Brainard, Joe. Holmes, John Graft, Misses Duncan and Ferguson, D. L. McMillan, Shibley & Peck, Emil Stoll, Chas. Hassler, W. H. Hamilton, R. S. Williams, Horton & Wherry, Waite & Son, R. Somerby, A. E. Spitzer, A. M. Loomis, Gilbert & Fordham, Mike Kennedy. Buildings on both sides of the street were burned. The present substantial brick buildings which stand in the

same location as the district which was burned in the fire, shows the progressive spirit which prevailed after the fire.

The next important fire was on Sunday evening, January 19, 1890, when the fiery flames destroyed the buildings where the opera house now stands, the losses aggregating close to twenty thousand dollars, with about five thousand dollars insurance. The buildings destroyed included The First National Bank, loss, four thousand dollars; Diamond Creamery Company, storage and office, four thousand dollars; T. J. Farlan, millinery and household goods, three thousand dollars; Opera Hall, four thousand dollars; E. M. Babcock, R. S. Williams, E. S. Saunders, the Odd Fellows, and J. A. Bronson, also suffered losses on goods damaged. Miss Anna Simmons, Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick and D. A. White also suffered losses on goods. The fire occurred on an intensely cold night, and with the high wind, and limited fire protection, it was fortunate that no further losses occurred.

WATER WORKS.

The town of Wyoming owns and operates its own water works system. A special election was held July 1, 1896, when the people were given an opportunity to vote on the proposition of having water works. The record states that one hundred and fifty-three votes were cast, of which ninety-three were in favor of water works and fifty against. Because of a stringency in the money market, which occurred before the bonds could be disposed of, the matter of issuing bonds was put off, and it was in the fall of 1898 before active preparations were made to put in the system. Bonds in the sum of two thousand, seven hundred dollars were issued bearing date of November 15, 1898, and drawing five per cent interest.

The bid of J. L. White for four thousand and six hundred dollars for compressed air reservoir, pumping plant and pipe lines, was accepted at the meeting of the town council September 13, 1898. The council had previously decided to use the spiral riveted pipe manufactured by a Brooklyn, New York, firm. The plant was put in by the contractor, this make of water mains being used, but the council refused to accept the work, declaring that it was not according to contract.

The spiral riveted mains lasted for about three or four years and then began to fail. The leaks became almost a daily occurrence. The town had been placed considerably in debt in putting in the water works system, and now were face to face with the proposition of replacing the mains with cast iron pipe. With commendable spirit, the citizens and organizations generally, responded to the appeal of Mayor J. S. Brownell, and a car load of cast iron mains were paid for by private subscription and without a cent of expense to the town treasury. Other pipe was afterward secured at the expense of the town, and the entire system relaid. This experience cost the town several thousand dollars.

A new gasoline engine, twenty-two horse power, was purchased in 1900 at a cost of one thousand, and seventy-five dollars, and this engine is yet used for pumping purposes. A steel reservoir of about five hundred barrels capacity is located at the pumping station on Main street, the water being pump-

ed from a deep well at the station. A large reservoir on the hill in the northwest part of town with a capacity of about three thousand and five hundred barrels, was built in 1902 at a cost of seven hundred and sixty dollars. Water is pumped from the town well and forced up to the latter reservoir. A windmill at the reservoir on the hill also pumps water from a deep well. The water supply is adequate for all needs. On analysis, the water has been found to be of good quality.

About eight thousand feet of water mains distribute the water over the various parts of town. Twenty water hydrants are distributed at intervals for the purpose of fire protection. This, in connection with the fire department, furnishes ample protection against fires, without any appreciable expense to the tax payers.

The water works system is now self sustaining. The last annual report of the town treasurer showed the receipts for water rentals for the year ending March 31, 1909, to be seven hundred and sixty-eight dollars and twenty-eight cents, and the running expenses paid out for the same period, five hundred and fifty-one dollars and ninety-five cents.

WYOMING ELECTRIC LIGHTS.

In the early days of Wyoming, its inhabitants groped around on the streets of the village with no light but the moonlight and starlight of the heavens. Lanterns were carried to guide the traveler through the darkness safely on his mission. In this primitive way, the inhabitants, being unused to better methods of lighting, did not feel so deeply the need of a better and more modern street lighting system.

Street lamps for a time shed their rays of light over the dark streets, and were considered a vast improvement over prior conditions. To have the streets and public buildings lighted by electricity was almost too citified and too far in advance of existing methods, to be thought of as a reality in Wyoming.

The organization of the Oxford Junction Electric Light and Power Company about 1900, brought the people of Wyoming face to face with a proposition to have their streets and their public buildings and residences lighted by electricity, the current to be transmitted from Oxford Mills.

In the spring of 1900 the question came before the town council for discussion, and on June 18, 1900, this legislative body passed a resolution to submit to the voters of Wyoming at a special election to be held July 23, 1900, the question of granting J. R. Zinn & Son a franchise "to erect and maintain poles and wires, upon and over the streets and alleys of the town of Wyoming, Iowa, for the purpose of conducting and maintaining a system of electric lighting in the town, and the right to furnish lights to people and town as they may contract with said parties or town, said franchise to be for a period of twenty years."

At the special election held on July 23, 1900, there were one hundred and two votes cast, of which ninety votes were cast for the adoption of said measure, and six votes were cast against the measure.

On September 3, 1900, the town council passed ordinance No. 57, granting a franchise to J. R. Zinn & Son and their successors and assigns, to erect, construct,

maintain and operate an electric light and power plant in Wyoming. The contract between the town and J. R. Zinn & Son was entered into February 1, 1901, under which the streets were to be lighted by electricity, and beginning about this date, the lights were turned on, and the streets and public buildings, were made to shine with a new luster.

There are now twenty-nine thirty-two candle power incandescent street lights. The council room, pumping station and hose house, and the opera house, and other public buildings were wired at once for lighting by electricity. The band stand at the intersection of Main and Washington streets, erected in 1905, has also been wired and is lighted by electricity. Many of the business houses and a number of residences are patrons of the electric light service, and find it a convenient and serviceable light.

THE BAY VIEW HISTORICAL CLUB.

The Bay View Historical Club was organized in 1900. The object of the club was primarily for study, and during the intervening years, the members of the club have maintained the reputation early established. The Bay View Reading Course has been followed quite closely in each succeeding year, and the members have frequently been granted diplomas of graduation for having completed the reading course, with a satisfactory grade.

The several presidents of the local club, in their order have been: Mrs. Margaret Fordham, Mrs. Mary Bennett, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry, Mrs. Cora Beckwith, Mrs. Helen Ilsley, and the present president, Mrs. Tabitha Fishwild.

The former members of the club are: Mrs. Margaret Anderson, Miss Mary Bates, Miss Blanche Clark, Mrs. Lucy Chamberlain, Mrs. Nettie Cooper, Miss Ida Fishwild, Mrs. Margaret Fordham, Mrs. Margaret Larkey, Mrs. Alicia McConnell, Mrs. Cynthia McDaniel, Mrs. Jennie Niblo, Mrs. Mattie Reed, Mrs. Isabelle Reymore, Mrs. Jennie Schaefer, Mrs. Mary Smith and Mrs. Minnie Wilker.

The membership of the club is limited to fifteen members. The following named ladies constitute the membership for the fall of 1909: Mrs. Mary Ames, Mrs. Cora Beckwith, Mrs. Mary Bennett, Dr. Aileen Corbit, Mrs. Jennie Day, Mrs. Bertha Eye, Mrs. Tabitha Fishwild, Mrs. Helen Ilsley, Mrs. Alice Loomis, Mrs. Helen Madison, Mrs. Hattie Myers, Mrs. Eva Spence, Mrs. Clara Stephenson, Mrs. Mildred Vaughn, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry.

The present officers are: President, Mrs. Tabitha Fishwild; vice-president, Mrs. Jennie Day; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Hattie Myers; program committee: Mrs. Hattie Myers, Mrs. Mildred Vaughn, Dr. Aileen Corbit.

The club meets regularly each alternate Tuesday evening at the homes of the several members. The club colors are red, white and blue. Several times during the year, the club gives socials to which the members invite a limited number of guests. The social feature in this club has been secondary to its study and literary programs.

THE HAWTHORNE CLUB.

This is the largest of the social and literary ladies' clubs in town. The Hawthorne Club was organized in 1899, and has always taken a leading part in the

social and literary development of the town. Some of its socials have gone beyond the ordinary limits of a purely social function. Its old folks' meetings, its domestic science lectures, and similar features, has broadened the scope of its work.

The several presidents of the club in the order of their service, have been: Mary Calkins Chassell, Amelia Bates Shaffer, Mrs. Frances Sykes Vaughn, Miss Emma Alden, Mrs. Eugenia Hepler, Mrs. Frances Sykes Vaughn, Mrs. Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Alice Pattison Wherry, Mrs. Katherine Halsey Richardson.

The Hawthorne Club was admitted to the State Federation of Women's clubs in 1899, and in 1908, it was admitted as a member of the national federation. One of its members has been honored with an office in the state federation, namely, Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, as corresponding secretary, which office she filled very acceptably.

The charter members of the organization were: Miss Martha Herrick, Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, Mrs. Mabel L. Kirkpatrick, Mrs. Eugenia H. Hepler, Mrs. Frances S. Vaughn, Mrs. Margaret Schamel, Mrs. Alicia McConnell, Mrs. Ida Kettlesen, Miss Emma Alden, Miss Edith Alden, Mrs. Della Smith, Miss Ruth Brown (deceased), Miss Harriet B. Shaffer, Mrs. Amelia Bates Shaffer, Miss Lynn Anderson, Miss Harriet Alden, Mrs. Elizabeth Inglis, Mrs. Harriet Johnson, Mrs. Jennie Niblo, Mrs. Elva Franks, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry, Mrs. Lucy Tourtellot, Miss Ella O'Hara.

During the summer of 1907, the ladies of the club seeing the demand for literary entertainments for the winter evenings, very nobly undertook the labor and responsibility of securing a lecture course for the winter season of 1907-1908. This venture proved a success beyond the hopes of the club. The following year, 1908-1909, another lecture course was secured with satisfactory results. For the winter of 1909-1910, a lecture course of pronounced excellence has been undertaken, and to show their faith in the judgment of the lecture course committee, the people have purchased tickets and supported the course without personal solicitation. The lecture course committee for the season of 1909-1910, is composed of the following ladies: Miss Frances Franks, Miss Zella Biglow, Mrs. Katherine Richardson, Miss Edith Alden.

The membership in the club is limited to thirty, the present members being as follows: Miss Harriet Alden, Mrs. Elizabeth Alden, Miss Edith Alden, Miss Emma Alden, Miss Zella Biglow, Mrs. Cora Butler, Mrs. Mary Brown, Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, Mrs. Aileen B. Corbit, M. D., Mrs. Ivah Chamberlain, Miss Frances Franks, Mrs. Edith Lamerton Hanson, Miss Elsie Haynor, Mrs. Ida Kettlesen, Mrs. Mattie J. Arns, Mrs. Stella Mallicoat, Mrs. Isabelle Paul, Mrs. Ida Pealer, Mrs. Katherine Richardson, Miss Harriet Shaffer, Mrs. Maud Stoffel, Miss Dora Thomsen, Miss Jennie Tourtellot, Mrs. Lucy Tourtellot, Mrs. Frances Vaughn, Mrs. Ida Waite, Mrs. Nettie Wherry, Mrs. Alice Wherry, Mrs. Elizabeth Wherry, Mrs. Lena Wilcox.

The club officers for 1909-1910, are: President, Mrs. Katherine Richardson; first vice-president, Mrs. Stella Mallicoat; second vice-president, Miss Harriet Alden; recording secretary, Mrs. Ida Pealer; corresponding secretary, Miss Frances Franks; treasurer, Miss Emma Alden; historian, Mrs. Alice Wherry;

librarian, Miss Jennie Tourtellot; social committee: Dr. Aileen B. Corbit, chairman, Miss Jennie Tourtellot, Mrs. Iva Chamberlain, Miss Dora Thomsen, Miss Elsie Haynor; program committee: Mrs. Ida Kettlesen, Miss Harriet Alden, Mrs. Maud Stoffel.

The club meets on alternate Wednesday evenings, beginning in October and closing in May. The study for the present winter season includes Shakespeare and Domestic Science. The club colors are blue and yellow; the flower, carnation.

THE WYOMING CORNET BAND.

A cornet band, either in a state of efficiency or in a formative condition, has existed in Wyoming since its early history. Of these earliest organizations, no record has been kept. Along about 1877, Wyoming had a very large band with bright uniforms and a band wagon of great proportions and gorgeous coloring. These bands have always had a membership from among our finest youths and young men and their music has always been enjoyed by our people.

About 1885, the Ben Paul Post, G. A. R., became interested in the matter of a cornet band, the membership to be composed of sons of veterans. The result was the formation of a band that did good service for a number of years, and the most of the horns and equipments belonged to the band as an organization, and as one member might drop out, a new member would be obtained, and the result was that Wyoming had the benefit of splendid band music for a number of years following 1885.

Those who were present at the semi-centennial celebration in Wyoming in 1905, will recall the stirring and spirited music furnished by the Wyoming Band during that historic period. The membership of that splendid organization was as follows: Tuba, Glen Bottomstone; baritone, S. C. Brainard; first trombone, Ross Stephenson; fourth alto, Lee Paul; third alto, Dr. W. W. Bronson; second alto, Meinhardt Thomsen; first alto, Fred Day; leader and B flat cornet, John Smith; first clarinet, W. E. Herson; tenor drum, Clarence Reade; bass drum, George Atkins. With the removal of members, and other causes, this band, like the ones preceding it, was soon out of practice, and the band became disorganized.

Wyoming now has another cornet band organization which has already reached a state of efficiency seldom acquired by a young band in so short a time. The band was organized December 1, 1908. The present members are: Cornet (leader) Harold Wilcox; cornet, Frank Preston; cornet, Louie Koch; cornet, Kenneth Babcock; cornet, Ernest Anderson; clarinet, Peter C. Jansen; clarinet, Earl Sherman; alto, Fred Day; alto, Marshall Field; alto, Allison Fishwild; alto, Eugene McMurrin; alto, Myron Smith; tenor, Herman Erickson; trombone, August Wolf; baritone, Eddie Holub; tuba, Clayton Fields; tenor drum, Fred Hopkins; bass drum, George Atkins.

The officers are: President, Eddie Holub; secretary and treasurer, Peter C. Jansen. The boys have bright new uniforms, and on several public occasions have made the day enjoyable with their lively music. The band stand erected at the intersection of Main and Washington streets in 1905, at the time of the semi-centennial celebration, has been found a very convenient and useful location for Saturday evening concerts during the summer.

THE WYOMING CIVIC LEAGUE.

For some time prior to its organization, the business men of Wyoming had felt the need of an organized effort in behalf of the civic improvement and development of the town, and this feeling continued to increase until its culmination in the call for a mass meeting of the citizens of Wyoming and others interested in the welfare of the town, in the town council room on March 8, 1905. Mayor J. S. Brownell was chosen chairman of the meeting, and H. N. Fordham, secretary. After a discussion favorable to organization had been concluded, a committee consisting of R. Fishwild, H. W. Kettlesen and H. N. Fordham, was appointed to draft articles of organization and to report at an adjourned meeting to be held March 14, 1905. At this meeting the constitution and by-laws were presented, and the constitution adopted. The object of the association as stated in the constitution was: The cultivation of the social and material interests centering in Wyoming; first, by encouraging a high state of moral character in private and in business life; second, by the employment of all legitimate means to build up and sustain the industrial and commercial prestige of the community.

The first officers of the association were: President, J. S. Brownell; first vice-president, J. W. Waite; second vice-president, H. N. Fordham; recording secretary, R. M. Corbit; corresponding secretary, G. W. Evans; treasurer, H. W. Kettlesen.

The present officers of the league are: President, J. S. Brownell; first vice-president, E. M. Babcock; second vice-president, J. C. Kettlesen; recording and corresponding secretary, R. M. Corbit; treasurer, W. W. Bronson. Committees: Finance, W. G. Krouse; press, W. I. Chamberlain; civic improvement, A. M. Loomis; commerce and industrial promotion, W. S. Garrison.

The civic league has undertaken a number of very substantial improvements and also inaugurated a number of events which has added to the pleasure and historic renown of Wyoming. The first event, and which is treated more at length on another page, was the celebration of the semi-centennial anniversary of the settlement of Wyoming. In the minutes of the secretary's record of the meeting of March 22, 1905, the motion of R. M. Corbit, that "It is the sense of this organization that the fiftieth anniversary of Wyoming be celebrated this year," was carried, and from that date until the final consummation of the event, frequent meetings were held, and the celebration will go down in the history of the county as the most successful event of the kind ever attempted. There were other achievements of the league, but this one event alone is sufficient to mention as making it worthy of having been organized.

The league is doing good work, and is in readiness to attempt what is most needed at any time.

THE FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY OF SETTLEMENT.

The fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of the town of Wyoming, was very appropriately observed by the citizens of Wyoming, and their friends on August 6, 7, and 8, 1905. It is an established fact attested by the many hun-



STREET SCENE, SEMI-CENTENNIAL ANNIVERSARY
Wyoming, Iowa, August 6, 7, 8, 1905

dreds who were in attendance, that this celebration was the most pleasant, the most successful, and the largest attended of any similar event ever attempted in Jones county. From that date in the fall or winter of 1904, when such an event was suggested by Rev. J. Dillon Bronson, the illustrious son of the founder of the town, and from the time when Mrs. Mary Calkins Chassell, about the same time, and in harmony with Dr. Bronson's suggestion, advocated the carrying out of the idea, and from that historic date of March 22, 1905, when the civic league took the first official action for the celebration of this anniversary, the event was foreshadowed to be one of historic interest and genuine pleasure. This date in August was selected arbitrarily on account of the favorable weather conditions likely to exist, and as an after-harvest feature. The celebration was under the auspices of the Wyoming Civic League, as an organization of business men and citizens. Committees were appointed and the magnitude of the event soon became manifest.

The civic league appointed the following committee for the celebration:

Executive: J. S. Brownell, W. W. Bronson, E. M. Babcock, L. M. Barrett.

Old Settlers: W. S. Garrison, W. J. Brainard, M. H. Calkins, A. G. Brown.

Sons and Daughters of Pioneers: Miss Mary Calkins, H. N. Fordham, Mrs. Mae Johnson Peck.

First Day's Program: W. H. Ilsley, C. F. Hoffman, A. D. Stevens.

Second Day's Program: Committee of Old Settlers and of Sons and Daughters of Pioneers.

Third Day's Program: E. M. Babcock, H. W. Kettlesen, H. N. Fordham, R. M. Corbit.

Music: A. A. Vaughn, W. J. Beckwith, Mrs. B. Tourtellot, Miss Mary Calkins.

Reception: W. O. Shaffer, Mrs. B. H. Chamberlain, Miss Elsie Dellit, W. N. Morse.

Invitations: G. W. Evans, B. H. Chamberlain, Miss Mary Calkins.

Transportation: Chairman, G. W. Evans.

Entertainment: Chairman, A. M. Loomis.

Advertising: D. A. White, John Kettlesen, Frank Pealer.

Finance: S. H. Brainard, E. N. Wilcox, W. N. Morse.

Grounds and Decorations: Chairman, H. W. Kettlesen.

Tent for Exercises: Chairman, J. N. Swordes.

Amusements: Chairman, A. W. Hepler.

Speakers: E. M. Babcock, H. N. Fordham, J. S. Brownell, W. H. Ilsley.

With much perseverance and labor, the names of as many as possible of the former residents of Wyoming, were secured and suitable invitations were mailed urging all to be present during the celebration.

When August 6, 1905, had arrived, the town was in readiness to receive her visitors, and in the language of Mayor J. S. Brownell, in his address of welcome, the town was the guest of her visitors.

A commodious and comfortable tent was erected on the east side of the school grounds, and provided with platform and seats for the occasion. Electric lights were also provided in the tent.

Nearly every mansion and dwelling was decorated in harmony with the event. The Main street of the town presented an appearance long to be remembered. Under the excellent leadership of H. W. Kettlesen, the decorations were a scene of beauty and a joy forever. Streamers in bright colors, bunting and flags of the red, white and blue, were strung and hung with a pleasing suggestion of design. Photographs of the scene are today highly prized. The decorations for the evenings were especially beautiful. From the large sign which spelled "W—E—L—C—O—M—E" suspended across the street, each letter being illuminated with electric lights with a sparkling brilliancy, a string of electric lights strung in uniform distances, was suspended from each corner, and with the "Welcome" in the center and these strings of lights leading obliquely to the sides of the streets, and the same view repeated further west on Main street—these and other decorations made the old familiar street shine with a beauty never to be forgotten. The service of the Zinn Electric Light Company, of Oxford Mills, on this occasion was excellent.

The first exercises of the grand celebration were on Sunday morning, August 6th. Each church held regular services with some former pastor as speaker. In the Presbyterian church, Rev. A. P. Cooper; in the United Preshyterian church, Rev. S. M. McConnell; and in the Methodist church, Rev. Dillon Bronson, delivered the address.

The Sunday evening services were held under the tent, all the congregations uniting in the service. The program was as follows: Invocation, Rev. C. F. Hoffman; scripture reading, Rev. W. H. Ilsley; prayer, Rev. L. L. Lockard, Anamosa; male quartette: A. A. Vaughn, John Smith, W. J. Beckwith, R. M. Corbit; address, "The Relation of the Church to the Public Schools," Rev. W. B. Davis; address, "The Relation of the Church to Public Morals," Rev. J. M. Acheson; male quartette; address, "The Relation of the Church to Public Improvements," Rev. A. K. Baird.

On Monday forenoon, the old settlers program was given in the tent as follows: Chairman, W. J. Brainard; music, Cornet Band; music, Glee Club; address of welcome, Mayor J. S. Brownell; reading of Wyoming's "Fiftieth Anniversary Poem," by Mrs. Ella T. Haines; addresses and remarks by E. E. Brown, M. O. Felton, T. H. Milner, W. I. Chamberlain, Dr. M. H. Calkins, Captain A. M. Loomis, W. E. Holmes and others.

On Monday afternoon, the program of the sons and daughters of pioneers was given as follows: Chairman, Rev. Dillon Bronson; vocal solo, Mrs. Minta Tasker Henderson, with accompaniment by Miss Jennie Tourtellot on the first musical instrument that came to the town, property of Mrs. M. H. Calkins; address of welcome, H. N. Fordham; response, Mrs. Sadie Franks Rhodes; extracts from letters received, Miss Gertrude Green; "Miss Julia McClure—A Tribute," Mrs. Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick; "Our Public Schools," by Mrs. Elva Calkins Briggs; "Pioneer Women," by Mrs. Katherine Halsey Richardson; "Wyoming and the Medical Profession," by Dr. J. A. White; "Wyoming and the Merchant," by Dr. B. H. Chamberlain; "Wyoming and the Ministry," by Miss Erma Babcock; "Wyoming and Banking," by Earll W. Norton; "Wyoming and the Legal Profession," by Park W. Tourtellot; "Wyoming and the Press,"

by W. E. Holmes; "Old Days and Old Ways," by C. F. McGrew; "Martial Music," East Ridge Band.

At the conclusion of this most interesting of all the programs, the people repaired to the site of the Historic Oak, beneath which, "in August, 1862, a company of brave men had taken a solemn oath to support the constitution of the United States and obey commands that led them to the cannon's mouth." On this spot, Dr. M. H. Calkins gave an address, followed by addresses by Lieutenant A. M. Loomis, Sergeant Jerry Woodyard and Musician Hiram Arnold. These addresses appear elsewhere in this history.

The program in the cemetery was next in order and here under the shadow where the greater number of those who had borne the burden and heat of the pioneer days were sleeping their last sleep, one of the most touching programs of the celebration, was carried out. The program at this place was as follows: Invocation, Rev. Dillon Bronson; memorial address, "Wyoming's Founder, Jas. A. Bronson," by Rev. L. L. Lockard; Roll of Dead Pioneers, by Miss Edith Alden; Memorial Address, by Rev. Perkins Slocum; music, Wyoming Cornet Band; crowning of graves by the grandsons and granddaughters of Wyoming pioneers.

On Monday evening, the ladies clubs of Wyoming held a reception for the old settlers and their sons and daughters in the tent. A large company was present and entered into the informal festivities of the hour. This reception will be long remembered by all for its cordiality. Light refreshments were served. The illuminations and fire works on Main street, made the evening a pleasant one for all.

On Tuesday morning, August 8th, the program at the tent was as follows: Chairman, Rev. W. H. Ilsley; music, Wyoming Cornet Band; music, Glee Club; Invocation, Rev. S. M. McConnell; music, Band; address, Rev. Dillon Bronson; music, Glee Club; address, Tom H. Milner; chorus by the audience.

On Tuesday afternoon, there were sports and amusements of all kinds, followed by a fire drill by the Wyoming Fire Company and fireworks in abundance in the evening. The display of fireworks was the finest ever witnessed in Wyoming. At the close of the fireworks, at about half past nine o'clock, the bands ceased their playing; only the electric illuminations remained to charm and please the multitude, when without announcement, the tap of a bass drum was heard, a snare drum or two fell into line, and down the street came a company of business men bearing brooms. Up and down the street, this company marched and counter marched. Mayor Brownell, carried on the shoulders of the crowd, was called upon for a speech, others following, and then upon the scene came a company of ladies, a real broom brigade, headed by a band, and after more marching, a circle was formed and everybody sang "Home, Home, Sweet Home," making a finale to the Semi-Centennial Celebration sufficiently grand and soul stirring, never to be forgotten. Standing in the bright glare of the brilliant illumination, all hearts filled with the magnitude of the event just closed, and with gratitude for the exalted privileges and pleasures enjoyed, the feeling expressed in song, went deeper than sentiment, for it expressed the glad and joyful reality.

WYOMING AND THE PRESS.

The following history of The Press of Wyoming, was read by W. E. Holmes, a former Wyoming boy, and now city editor of the Cedar Rapids Gazette, at the Semi-Centennial Celebration in Wyoming, August 5, 1905, and gives in a concise and readable form, the history of the Press in Wyoming. To this history should be added that W. I. Chamberlain is yet the editor and publisher of The Journal; and that D. A. White continues faithfully and with diligence to look after the welfare of the composing room, the quarter of a century mark of almost continuous service in this capacity, during which time he had never missed personal supervision of a single copy of The Journal, was passed on October 13, 1909. Such faithfulness and perseverance is entitled to historic reward. Since the above was written Mr. Chamberlain has passed away, after about two weeks' illness, December 10, 1909.

WYOMING AND THE PRESS.

By W. E. Holmes.

Any paper on the subject of "Wyoming and the Press" must necessarily treat first of the history of the Journal, than which no community in Iowa has had a more faithful chronicler of local news. Far more than we unfortunate editors of city news, the publisher of a paper like the Journal must personally share the sorrows as well as the successes of a community like this, and if you who have never tried to write a half dozen columns of local news every week of the year in a place the size of Wyoming, will just trade places with Brother Will Chamberlain for one week you will be ready to vote him a Carnegie medal.

The first paper in Wyoming was established in 1870, by A. L. Smith, who ran it until 1872, when he removed the plant to Anamosa and established the Anamosa Journal. A few weeks later, Rev. Elias Skinner purchased the material and machinery for and founded the Wyoming Journal. It was no get-rich-quick proposition in those days, and Mr. Skinner was probably glad to sell it to N. W. Woodford, who published it for one year, with the result that the property reverted to Mr. Skinner, publication being suspended for some months. Mr. Skinner asserted that he had lost several thousand dollars in the enterprise, and inasmuch as Mr. Woodford, Sunday-school superintendent though he was, disappeared between suns, leaving a large number of mourning creditors, it is to be presumed that he did not find the newspaper business any Eldorado.

Then the late "Gib" Hunt, who recently died a pathetic death in Sioux City, at which time he was proprietor and editor of the Salix Siftings, purchased the Journal plant, in partnership with a man named Howard, whose interest he soon acquired, and changed the name to the Wyoming Times. Hunt closed out the business after one year. In 1875, P. D. Swigart "Phil," who with his sons is now doing a thriving business in newspaper supplies in Chicago, purchased the outfit and reestablished the Journal. In 1880 W. I. Chamberlain and Professor Ely (the latter then being principal of the public schools), succeeded Mr. Swigart. Professor Fly soon sold his interest to Mr. Chamberlain, but those of us

who remember those days will agree that Professor Ely kept things stirred up while he was contributing to the paper.

From the Journal office have graduated such successful newspaper men as W. H. McClure, John Loudermilch and a host of others, whose names many of you will remember better than I do. But in the gallery of those who have been identified with the Journal, no one is deserving of more credit than D. A. White, who for twenty-one long years has been the mechanical head of that now prosperous institution.

None of the young people sent out from Wyoming have become Horace Greeleys or Henry Wattersons, but several of them are either publishers of or are associated with prosperous and influential publications. Of all the list, none has attained the fame so fairly won and richly deserved as Orson Lowell, whose illustrations have delighted the millions of readers of the leading magazines and periodicals of the country.

Of the generation older than myself are John Loudermilch, editor of the Stromburg, Nebraska News, and Will McClure, editor of the Fontanelle Observer.

Of those more nearly my own age are Henry Rising, one of the brightest pupils who ever attended the Wyoming schools, now manager of the Spokane Daily Chronicle; Chas. O'Hara, manager of the Bloomfield, Nebraska, Herald; Scott McClure, editor of the Glenwood Opinion; Clifford Paul, editor of the Jones County Teacher.

Among the present and former Wyomingites who have attained more or less literary fame are Charles Eugene Banks, the well known poet and author; Rev. E. G. Waite, whose two fine poems "Moses" and "Elijah" are classics; Rev. Landon Taylor, one of the early Methodist ministers here, who published "The Battlefield Review," and a history of his own life as connected with Methodism; Rev. Geo. R. Carroll, author of "Pioneer History of Cedar Rapids" and other works; Mamie Pixley Smith, whose magazine contributions are well known and who is certain of real literary fame if she will persevere in that field.

A number of Wyoming young people have also been prominently identified with college publications. Robert Corbit and Clifford Paul were both editors of "The Nutshell," Lenox, Hopkinton; Erma Babcock was editor of "The Annual," at Monmouth college; Mamie Pixley was one of the editors of "The Cornellian" at Mt. Vernon; Mary Paul, was one of the editors of "The Cosmos," at Coe college, Cedar Rapids; Dr. Ben Chamberlain of the "Middletonian," at S. U. I.; and Ted Marshal and Park Chamberlain made a meritorious and pretentious venture in "The Philatelist."

The youngest editor Wyoming has ever produced, so far as I can learn, was Will Garrison, who at the age of ten years, published "The Era."

E. A. Spitzer, a well remembered Wyomingite, is now proprietor of a press clipping bureau at Chicago.

To Professor Kelsey, who will never be forgotten by those who were fortunate enough to be students under him, I am indebted for my ambition to enter newspaper life. For some dereliction, I have now forgotten what (they were so common in those days), he compelled me to write an essay a day for a somewhat extended period. I selected as my subject the history of printing and be-

came greatly interested in it, writing my "essays" in daily chapters. He was kind enough not only to shorten my sentence, but to commend my efforts, and although my people insisted upon my taking up the study of law a few years later, I always felt that I would eventually enter the newspaper field, and fate was kind enough to so order ten years ago.

THE HISTORIC OAK.

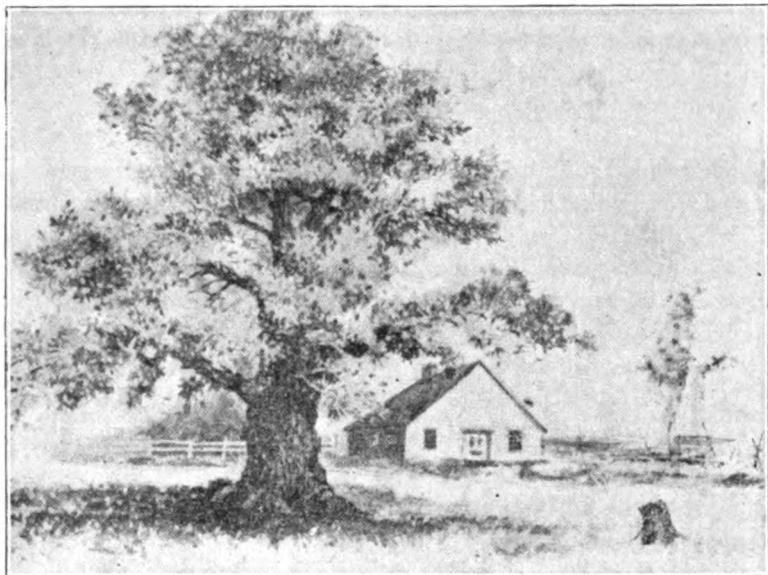
The mustering in of the soldiers in Wyoming under the shade of the historic oak tree, which stood nearly opposite the site of the old schoolhouse on the hill, and on the south side of the street immediately west of the present site of the United Presbyterian church, and the administering of the oath to the brave boys by Dr. M. H. Calkins, was a historic event in Wyoming. During the Semi-Centennial Celebration in Wyoming, in August, 1905, Dr. M. H. Calkins, made a short address on the spot where once stood this oak with its sheltering branches, and this address we have the privilege of giving herewith:

In August, 1862, on this spot beneath the shade of what was then a sturdy oak, there was gathered a company of brave men, who, with uplifted hands, took a solemn oath to support the Constitution of the United States and obey commands that led them across grey battlefields to the cannon's mouth. It became my duty to administer that oath and it was one of the saddest duties of my life. In that rank of noble men were my friends and neighbors. There were beardless boys and stalwart men whose brows were sprinkled with the grey hairs of age who were beyond conscription's iron grasp. There was one man (Thomas Green) standing over six feet in height, with his little son perched upon his shoulder. In the background were wives, children and sweethearts, sad with the thought that all these brave men might never return—thoughts which, alas, proved too true.

While the roar of the battle raged on southern fields, heaven's artillery was aimed at the tree which stood here and shattered its branches. The dead portions of the tree were removed. The branches grew in strength but could not defy the storm.

Before these men had gone others had enlisted. E. A. Crockett was the first, John Green, Ensign, Brainard, Grindrod, Gleason, White, Bronson, Randall and others followed soon after.

But under the tree that stood on this spot was organized a full company with J. D. Williams, captain; first lieutenant, Thos. Green; second lieutenant, A. M. Loomis; James Hall, Jerry Woodyard, Farnsworth Cobb, M. D. Johnson and James D. Sloan were elected sergeants. The corporals were: Leonard Gee, Geo. Gilbert, Chas. Johnson, Wm. Walters, Samuel Mackrill, David Craig and Geo. W. Sones. Henry G. Bill and Hiram Arnold, were the musicians. Mathew T. Diamond was wagoner. Captain Williams and Lieutenant Green resigned; Lieutenant Loomis was at home sick and Benjamin G. Paul was appointed captain. Paul was shot and killed the thirtieth day after being mustered in lieutenant Loomis became captain and continued in command until the close of the war. R. S. Williams became first lieutenant.



HISTORIC OAK AND SCHOOLHOUSE
Wyoming, Iowa, 1857

The company received twenty-one recruits, and participated in the following battles: Port Gibson, Champion Hill, Siege of Vicksburg, Carrion Crow Bayou, Mansfield, Cane River, Middle Bayou, Meadsville, Winchester and Cedar Creek. It is a little remarkable that only two of these men were killed in battle. Captain Paul was shot by the enemy in ambush. Two died from the effects of wounds received in battle. Twenty-one died from the effects of disease. One was drowned, two resigned and seventeen were discharged on account of poor health. Few of that number of men are in the immediate vicinity.

Only five (Loomis, Woodyard, Arnold, Gould and Hanna) are present today. You will thus see why the ashes of the old oak are like the ashes of the dead—held sacred. Gratitude is the fairest flower that blossoms in the human heart. On this spot we tarry to drop the grief laden tear, hear from those who are filled with patriotic devotion to country, and then with solemn tread march on to the silent city of the dead. And permit me to remark that I was in the first procession that followed the remains of the first one interred in this cemetery.

A REMINISCENCE.

At the close of Dr. Calkins' address, Hiram Arnold, a member and musician of that company which had been mustered into the service, gave the following reminiscence:

My Friends and Neighbors. Listening to Dr. Calkins and Captain Loomis, brings to my memory happy events of my childhood days when I attended school in the old schoolhouse on the hill, taught by Wm. Alden and others. I well remember the good times we had sliding down the hill back of the old schoolhouse. In this old schoolhouse on the evening of the 28th of July, 1862, I put my name to the muster rolls and took the oath of allegiance to my country, although a mere "kid" weighing little more than one hundred pounds. Well I remember what my dear old mother said when I told her I had enlisted and was going to the war. It was this: "Hiram, you can never make a soldier; you're too chicken-hearted." I said to her, "We shall see." In August, 1862, we were mustered into the state service by Dr. M. H. Calkins. Our lines were formed under the old historic oak, which at that time stood in front and just across the road from the schoolhouse, but has since been cut down and taken away. We soon commenced drilling and getting ready to go to the front.

A little matter comes to my mind that I will briefly relate. There was a dear little boy enlisted when I did, who should have stayed with his mother for at least two or three years more. Horace Kelley was his name; you will remember him. Horace and I soon became fast friends, as we were much alike in many ways, especially in size and age. We used to pass much of our leisure time by ourselves and talk over what we were going to do to put down the rebellion. Horace said he would string his bayonet full of rebels and spin them around until they were dead. I don't recall now just how I was going to manage them, but presume it was on about the same line.

In September, we went to Camp Strong, just below Muscatine, and there we were mustered into the service of the United States. By this time we had commenced to realize something of the unpleasant side of a soldier's life. The

quartermaster had not issued to us any pie or cake, or furnished us cream for our coffee, or butter for our bread all this time. For our bed we had the soft side of a board and our boots for a pillow. All this made Horace sad and he longed for home and mother. When they put the measure on him he had shrunk, and did not fill the required measurements and was sent home. I was not quite so fortunate but passed muster by raising myself a little on my toes, and remained with the boys until the close of the war.

While at Camp Strong, myself with some eighteen or twenty others, had the measles. Father happened to be there at the time and cared for me until I had got nearly well, and then returned home. This brings to my mind a circumstance perhaps the saddest of my life. I received word from home that father was very sick with the measles and bloody flux, and could live but a few days, and if I ever saw him alive I must come at once. I went to an officer and related to him the news I had received from home, with flowing tears and heart filled with sadness. I plead with him for a short furlough that I might go to the bedside of my dying father. Never shall I forget the answer I received. It was this: Hiram, if your father, your mother and all your relatives were dead you could not go home. Perhaps you can imagine my feelings at that time. I will not attempt to describe them.

Soon after this we were ordered to the front. I went with the rest, a sad, broken-hearted and discouraged boy. For several weeks, I waited impatiently for some word from home, and finally it came, and it was cheerful news—father was past danger and the rest of the family well.

I never recovered fully from the effect of the measles but through the kindness of our dear and beloved officers, Captain A. M. Loomis and Lieutenant R. S. Williams, I was able to stay at the front and remain with the boys until the close of the war. They took me in to mess with them and cared for me as though I was their own son. Their kindness will never be forgotten.

This visit to my old home town has been the happiest event of my life. The meeting with so many dear old friends, the friendly greeting and hearty hand-shaking with many whom I had not seen for many years has been one continuous round of pleasure since I arrived in Wyoming. I am proud of our old home town. I am especially proud of our cemetery where lie so many of my relatives and friends. It is one of the best kept and most beautiful cemeteries I know of. I am proud of the score of young men who were born and raised in our little city and educated in our schools, and who have gone out in the world and made such splendid records. We are all justly proud of them.

ROLL OF COMPANY K.

At the conclusion of the reminiscence by Musician Hiram Arnold, Sergeant Jerry Woodyard remarked that he happened to eat a little too much butter at dinner and his speech had slipped out of his mind. He, however, read the roll of Company K as follows: Captain, J. D. Williams; first lieutenant, Tom Green; second lieutenant, A. M. Loomis; C. Archer, G. McAtkinson, A. Allen, C. Bill, H. Bill, J. A. Brainard, E. Babcock, J. F. Brock, J. W. Bronson, R. Barnhill, C. Bryan, W. M. Crandall, C. Carpenter, Wm. Crone, K. J. Calkins, H. Cady,

Z. Crandall, D. Craig, Farnsworth Cobb, Riley Calkins, T. Donaldson, H. Dockstader, M. Diamond, L. K. Dubois, D. Eversole, J. Ellis, W. Ellis, J. E. Fisher, E. Fairchild, C. Fuller, E. Foote, C. M. Gifford, L. Gee, W. Gee, J. E. Gilmore, Geo. Gilbert, C. W. Gould, Joseph Hanna, A. Hamilton, D. Herron, J. L. Hall, C. Horton, C. Ingraham, J. R. Johnson, V. Jewett, A. Jewett, G. W. James, Jas. Johnson, M. D. Johnson, Chas. Johnson, A. Kinney, J. M. Kimball, Tom Lain, M. M. Lain, L. Mudge, D. Moore, H. Moore, S. Moore, D. McDaniels, M. Murray, A. McCormick, S. R. Mackrill, H. Milner, C. Milner, G. E. Osborne, S. Powers, N. Pulsifer, Joseph Parks, Joseph Ruley, F. Reynolds, J. Spencer, G. W. Sones, F. Sinkey, J. W. Sloan, Jas. Sloan, B. M. Shattuck, E. Sawyer, T. Sennett, D. Tebo, R. Wilkinson, Wm. White, A. Woodruff, C. D. Williams, Jerry Woodyard, John Vasser.

PIONEER WOMEN.

The following excellent tribute to the pioneer women of Wyoming, was read by Mrs. Kate Halsey Richardson, herself a daughter of pioneers, at the Wyoming Semi-Centennial Celebration, August 7, 1905.

Each year when the earth and air are warm, and the mosquitoes are at the height of their existence, it is the pleasure of many to take to the woods and lead the simple life—sleep in a tent, eat in the open, fish, hunt, and as nearly as possibly get next to nature. Fifty years ago most people in this part of the country were living such a life from necessity and not from choice. Setting forth from comfortable homes and loving friends, riding in lumber wagons drawn by oxen, whose most rapid gait was ten miles an hour, leaving behind civilization, pushing forward toward the mysterious unknown, what must have been the thoughts locked within the breasts of those pioneer women, who so bravely followed their lords into the wilderness? Rumors of rich lands to be had for almost nothing were the cords that drew men westward in those days, their minds doubtless filled with golden dreams of future success, of which a few have been realized. But the women, mothers of children, who left behind church, schools, friends, to come to a land where neighbors were a rarity, religious and educational advantages a decided scarcity, only the rudest of shelter from chilling blast in winter and rain, sun and wind in summer. There was courage for you, and sacrifice; the relinquishing of dreams of future greatness for their children, for how could the most hopeful mother expect her son to find his way to the president's chair through such a labyrinth of forest and prairie?

In the year 1839 there came across the trackless prairie to the site of this old town, the family of Van Voltenberghs. In the History of Jones county, we read that they pitched their tent on the spot where now stands the home of Mr. Isaac DeWitt. They were the first white people known to have penetrated these wilds, and we read that they hitched a log behind their wagon to make a path through the tall grass by which they might, if need be, retrace their steps. There were fourteen in the party, including, I believe, three women—the pioneer women of this vicinity. That they were worthy thus to act as the vanguard in the march of civilization to our beloved town, is proven by the history before

referred to, wherein it chronicles the fact that those three women walked fifteen miles and back again for the sake of attending divine worship. Imagine a Wyoming woman of today doing such a stunt as that to hear a sermon! Fifteen blocks would be an insurmountable obstacle in the path of most of us.

In enumerating early pioneer women, one might mention Mrs. Miller, the mother of Mrs. Green and Mrs. Lindsey, who came in the early fifties. Mrs. Wherry, the mother of Mrs. Babcock and Mrs. Paul, with their brothers, all at sometime worthy citizens here. Mrs. W. T. Fordham, the beloved friend of my mother's pioneer days. Mrs. Knight, Mrs. Brainard, Mrs. Cady, Mrs. Thomas Green, the fame of whose generous hospitality lives after her. Mrs. Holmes, who has given to the world worthy children of worthy parents. Mrs. Barton Loomis, whose children still possess the land acquired so long ago. Mrs. Helen Fuller, remembered for her beauty of character and talents as a writer. Mrs. Benton, whose husband preached the first sermon in the Presbyterian church. Mrs. Norton, Mrs. Rising, Mrs. Wildey, Mrs. A. G. Brown, Mrs. Pratt, to whose good works for town and church whole pages might be devoted, and who, after years of activity, sits quietly in her chair waiting for the summons home. Mrs. Becker, the mother of Milton Lowell of whom Wyoming is justly proud. Mrs. Bronson, Mrs. Blakeslee, Mrs. Loomis, Mrs. Calkins, Mrs. Bills, Mrs. Ogden, Mrs. Briggs, Mrs. Aldrich, Mrs. Alden, Mrs. Johnson, Mrs. McClure, Mrs. DeWitt, Mrs. Chamberlain, Mrs. Tourtellot. Many more might be named, but the list is long and time is short. Many who came exchanged homes of comparative luxury for the log cabin of the west, and I have heard my mother, who came in 1859, tell how the women would pass the time when visiting each other, as they used to do in those old-fashioned days, showing the fine clothes they had brought with them from the east, and laugh together over the absurdity of silken gowns and velvet cloaks in the wild and wooley west. Many of those wives would have gladly exchanged the fine clothes for other things more useful and necessary with their rapidly increasing families—for children had not then gone out of fashion. Money was a scarce commodity and I have heard one pioneer wife tell how, one Sabbath, she and her husband rode many miles to church, carrying for safety the family purse, which contained a five dollar gold piece and a penny. When the hat was passed the husband dropped into it as he supposed, the penny. Imagine his consternation when later he discovered that he had given the gold piece by mistake. That five dollars represented his entire wealth. Humiliating as it was, he went to the one who had taken up the collection, told of his mistake, and recovered his gold piece. Men were honest then. Such a story now-a-days would excite the suspicions of the brethren.

I wonder what the wives of our young M. D's, or in fact, the M. D's themselves, would think could they be transported backward nearly fifty years and be ushered into the apartment that afforded a bridal home for the girl wife of him whom we affectionately call "The Doctor." Picture to yourselves a hotel of four rooms, two sleeping rooms above, kitchen and dining room below, one end of the dining room curtained off and containing a bed with a melodeon at the head, a trunk at the foot, and a narrow strip of carpet in front. Well, surely from small beginnings come great endings, and we are all heartily glad that Providence led Dr. Calkins and his wife to settle in this quiet spot—somewhat

against her will, to be sure, if we may believe the doctor, who declares that the stream which drains East Ridge had its source from the copious tears shed by Mrs. Calkins when she discovered to what a primitive spot she was being led. The doctor says that creek might have been there before, but he never saw it till then.

The first Christmas tree in Wyoming was of course gotten up by a woman—Mrs. Becker, then Mrs. Lowell, and was held in the second story of the store building that stood where Mrs. Blakslee now lives. Those who attended were mostly grown folks, for the only children in the town were mere babes in arms. Among those present were: Mr. and Mrs. W. T. Fordham, Mr. and Mrs. Fuller, Dr. and Mrs. Calkins, Mr. and Mrs. Lowell, and my father and mother. Mr. Fuller hung a butcher knife on the tree for my father. Of those who attended that Christmas night so long ago, only three survive: Dr. and Mrs. Calkins and Mrs. Becker.

Little things often turn the course of large events. The cackling of geese saved Rome, the hand of a child kept back the floods from Holland, and the escape of oxen and cows on the 3d of July, 1854, stayed the steps of E. W. Cady, who had started from his Illinois home for Black Hawk county, where it was his purpose to settle. They had passed through East Ridge, bidding farewell to friends who had settled there, had left the present site of Wyoming behind, and camped for the night a few miles west of here, turning the cows and oxen loose to graze, doubtless thinking them too weary to wander far. But in the morning, the glorious fourth, the cattle were gone. Without their oxen as means of locomotion the party were helpless, so there the lonely pioneer woman waited with her children, while the husband and father accompanied by Mr. Pratt, near whose home they were camped, retraced his steps to seek his straying possessions. Back they went through East Ridge where the patriotic pioneers were holding a Fourth of July picnic, finally overtaking the cattle a few miles to the northeast. On returning, tired no doubt, discouraged over the delay, and thinking too of the waiting wife and children with none too much at hand to eat, Mr. Cady was persuaded by his East Ridge friends to bring his family back the few miles they had gone, and buy land there. I think that pioneer woman must have rejoiced when she found that her wanderings were over, and she had come home. This change in Mr. Cady's plans was the means of giving Wyoming some noble and enterprising pioneer women. One of the daughters two years later, became the wife of Mr. Whitney J. Brainard, and was one of the first brides brought to the embryo town. Their residence here has been continuous from then till now and as a town we have reason to rejoice that these cattle wandered away that summer night so long ago, leaving with us—the friend and neighbor whom to know is to love.

We the women of today, the descendants of those pioneer wives, looking back at what they achieved, what obstacles they overcame, what hardships they endured for posterity's sake, may well wonder and be glad at the spirit they showed forth. I can find no more fitting tribute to their memory than in the words of Solomon: "The heart of her husband doth safely trust in her, so that he shall have no need of spoil. She will do him good and not evil all the days of her life. She worketh willingly with her hands. She looketh well to the

ways of her household and eateth not the bread of idleness. Her children arise up and call her blessed."

MISS JULIA M'CLURE—A TRIBUTE.

Mrs. Mabel Loomis Kirkpatrick read the following tribute to the memory of Miss Julia McClure, at the Semi-Centennial Celebration on August 7, 1905. Miss McClure was a pioneer of Wyoming, and her memory is cherished by all who ever came in contact with this true Godly woman.

Among the names of Wyoming's old settlers, there is one which stands out distinct from all others; a name cherished by many, and long to be remembered—the name of Miss McClure.

She was a quiet person, and a great reader. When a very little girl, I used often go to her house, and as I look back upon those times, I always think of her sitting, reading by a big round table, on which were books and magazines.

Some one else said to me the other day that in childhood memory, they saw her always with her Bible. She was a leader in the Woman's Missionary societies, and she was especially adapted to this work. But first of all, was her work with the children. Aunt Julia she was to them, and always will be though they are now men and women.

Being heartily interested in missions, she organized and led a mission band among the children. She helped them to make things which they sold, and put the proceeds into the mission treasury. At one time, she taught a day school for little folks (now it would be called a kindergarten) in the old brick house recently made over into the United Presbyterian parsonage. It is needless to say that Aunt Julia loved the children. Her greatest work for them was in the Sabbath-school. Every Sunday year after year for many long years, she was unfailingly present at the Sabbath-school and patiently and untiringly sought to impress Bible truths upon the hearts of a class of restless little children. It was a sorrow to her when because of the loss of hearing she was obliged to give up her class. It was a long procession of children which the advancing years passed under her instruction, while she stood faithful at her post. Hundreds of them have gone out from under her care to lead lives of usefulness.

Dr. McKean, now a medical missionary in Siam, says that it was from Aunt Julia that he received his first religious impressions.

We cannot estimate the influence of such a life. Only God can measure her work. We hope to meet her in the glad reunion above, of which this reunion is but a type.

SOME WYOMING DOINGS OF 1874.

From a copy of "The Wyoming News," a newspaper published in Wyoming by Hunt & Howard under the date of February 25, 1874, being called Volume 1, No. 15, we glean a few items which can well be called historical. The "News" was published every Wednesday on the second floor of the Williams brick block on Main street. Terms: Two dollars a year, in advance.

The business roster at that time as shown by the columns of "The News" was as follows: Physicians: M. H. Calkins, G. O. Johnson, J. N. Perry. Attorneys: B. H. White, W. I. Chamberlain. Dentist: P. R. Bradshaw. Life insurance agent: L. F. Hartson. Bankers: A. G. McGrew & Co.; First National Bank: president, F. D. Hodgeman; vice-president, Wallace T. Foote; cashier, John K. Pixley. Wilds & McGrew, successors to T. M. Wilds, agricultural implements. Brainard & Holmes, dry goods, groceries, clothing and shoes. T. E. Patterson, stoves. Robert Somerby, drug store. Grace & Banks, groceries and crockery ware. S. Baldwin & Son, furniture and carpets. G. W. Haines, furniture. C. Daggett & Co., restaurant and eating house. R. Waite, practical jeweler. J. B. McGrew, drugs and medicines. Postmaster, W. H. Holmes; also justice of the peace, conveyancing, collections. Gilbert & Hodge-man, hardware and stoves. Horton & McDaniel, shelf and heavy hardware Loomis & Spitzer, dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes. R. S. Williams, contractor and builder; brick for sale. Shibley & Wallace, city butchers. Samuel Lain, city dray. Geo. W. Milner, auctioneer. H. H. Bissell, proprietor Ensign House. I. O. O. F.: N. G., Wm. McClure; R. S., L. F. Hartson. Rev. A. K. Baird, pastor Presbyterian church; Rev. H. H. Green, pastor Methodist Episcopal church. Mayor, M. H. Calkins. Recorder, T. E. Patterson.

Alfred S. Burwell gives notice that he will not pay any debts contracted by his wife, who has left his bed and board without cause.

Dr. Geo. Johnson, the county superintendent, is a walking interrogation point, so the teachers say, and is a pleasant, gentlemanly man.

Contractor R. S. Williams gives the information that next summer's work in the way of building promises to be lively.

The cause of the burning of the depot at Oxford Junction is supposed to have been caused by the explosion of a lamp.

The grangers of the vicinity to the number of about one hundred and fifty, had a regular jollification at their hall last Friday night. Speeches and toasts, hilarity and fun followed a huge supper, and about midnight the grangers departed homeward.

The revival meetings at the Methodist Episcopal church will close this week. A donation will be held at the church for the benefit of the pastor next Thursday evening.

The Center Junction people have nearly secured the required number of names to their county seat petition upon which the board will act in April.

Dr. M. H. Calkins, Mayor and T. E. Patterson, Recorder, give notice of the Municipal election, March 2, 1874, to fill the office of mayor, recorder, five trustees, treasurer, assessor, marshal and street commissioner.

Railroad Time Table: North bound: Freight, 12:13 P. M.; Mail, 11:37 A. M.; Going south: Freight, 1:40 P. M.; Mail, 12:13 P. M.

Local market: Wheat, \$1; Barley, \$1 to \$1.25; Rye, 50c; Corn, 40 to 45c; Oats, 35 to 37c; Hogs, live, \$5.00 to \$6.00.

HARTSON BUCKLE ATTACHMENT COMPANY.

It has been difficult to ascertain the exact date when this organization was formed, but a number of the older residents believe it was started about 1875.

L. F. Hartson was the inventor of a harness buckle of considerable practical value. A large number were manufactured, but for some reason, the company had difficulty in getting their product on the market.

An advertisement in the Anamosa Eureka in April, 1885, reads as follows: "When you are buying a new harness, see that you get one with Hartson's Patent Metallic Buckle Attachment. They cost no more, are much neater and better. The buckles can never tear out, or the loops rip off or crush down, so that the straps will not go under them."

The company ceased doing business about 1891. The last of these buckles were sold for old iron a few years ago.

POTTER CANNING COMPANY.

This company was organized about 1885, with a capital of fifteen thousand dollars. A number of the business men were stockholders in this concern. A. L. Potter was engaged as manager at a salary of one thousand dollars per annum. For a number of years a large business was conducted. A canning factory was erected and during the canning season, employment was given to quite a number of hands. After enjoying several successful and profitable seasons, some disagreements arose among the stockholders in regard to the management of the business, and as a result the business of the company was discontinued about 1892.

Shortly after this canning organization ceased doing business, the Sleepy Hollow Canning Company was organized with A. L. Potter, proprietor and manager. This business has continued down to the present time. Each summer, during the canning season, thousands of cans of corn, beans, pumpkins and other products have been canned for the custom trade. This has been a good industry and has been largely patronized.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

KEYSTONE LODGE No. 206, A. F. & A. M.—Keystone Lodge was granted a dispensation February 2, 1867, by Campbell K. Peck, Master of Iowa, issued to Rev. O. E. Aldrich, W. M., R. S. McCune, S. W., and Dr. A. G. McGrew, together with their copetitioners, J. B. Richards, M. C. Walters, John A. White, Jr., Peter Abrams, D. L. Blakeslee, R. W. Milner and Russel Gilbert. On February 14, 1867, Worshipful Master O. E. Aldrich assembled the brethren together in the third story of the Bronson block when the above named officers were elected for the first term, and also the following officers to complete the lodge working force: Secretary, J. B. Richards; S. D., John A. White, Jr.; J. D., John Paul; S. S., D. L. Blakeslee; J. S., M. C. Walters; Tyler, Peter Abrams. This lodge at the present time has a membership of one hundred and six in good standing. O. E. Aldrich was Worshipful Master for twelve terms, and E. M. Babcock for eleven terms. These are the longest terms. The present officers are: W. M., B. H. Chamberlain; S. W., C. C. Overley; J. W., W. L. Brown; Treasurer, J. S. Brownell; Secretary, Robert Overley; S. D., E. N. Stoffel; J. D., Orla Newell; Tyler, I. Pelkey.

WYOMING LODGE No. 147, I. O. O. F.—This lodge was instituted January 11, 1867, in Bronson block, Richard McDaniel, Instituting Officer. The charter members were: W. T. Fordham, R. B. Hanna, J. B. Aldrich, C. C. Horton and A. H. Persons, and by card, W. L. Foote, John Ensign, Wm. McClure, Park Chamberlain and John G. Smith; and by initiation, A. M. Loomis, V. A. Hannah, L. J. Richards, Granvil Ensign, John W. Todd, J. C. Eastman, V. D. Vaughn, Milton Briggs. The first officers were: N. G., W. T. Fordham; V. G., R. B. Hanna; Secretary, C. C. Horton; Treasurer, A. H. Persons. The lodge has a membership of forty-seven at present in good standing and occupies its own hall furnished with beautiful draperies and providing a hospitable resting place for the visiting and resident brethren. The order is in a flourishing condition financially and otherwise. The present officers are: N. G., W. G. Dawes; V. G., Chas. Dawes; Recording Secretary, D. A. White; Financial Secretary, G. W. Evans; Treasurer, B. H. Chamberlain; Warden, O. S. Newell; Conductor, B. H. Chamberlain; Chaplain, A. A. Vaughn; R. S. S., E. N. Stoffel; L. S. S., D. A. White; R. S. N. G., A. N. Reade; L. S. N. G., H. G. Manuel; R. S. V. G., Chris. Anderson; L. S. V. G., J. A. Day; I. G., George Nowacheck; O. G., J. R. Jenkins.

MYSTIC WORKERS OF THE WORLD, LODGE No. 210.—This lodge was organized August 10, 1899, with the following officers: Prefect, Cyrus M. Clapp; Monitor, Park Chamberlain; Secretary, D. A. White (who has been secretary down to present time); Banker, F. H. Thomas; Marshal, Milo M. Garrison; Sentinel, John R. Jenkins; Outside Guard, Jacob Curry; Managers, R. J. Mallicoat, Chas. E. Pelkey, and G. W. Evans, Jr. The organization has a membership at present of one hundred and twenty. Those who officiate at the present time are: Master, Harry Grimm; Monitor, Earl Mallicoat; Secretary, D. A. White; Sentinel, Earnest Anderson; Outside Guard, Elias Anderson; Managers, Emma Grimm Luedemann, Tillie Sieveke, John Robertson.

WYOMING LODGE No. 109, A. O. U. W.—This order was organized March 29, 1877, and elected the following officers: P. M. W., H. H. Green; G. F., W. I. Chamberlain, F. O. Ellison; O., T. R. Marshall; Recorder, M. E. Hurd; Financier, A. M. Loomis; Receiver, W. J. Brainard; G., C. C. Horton; I. W., E. B. Wherry; O. W., L. W. Norton. The local lodge and organization was kept up for several years and was then discontinued. There are yet several members who keep their policy good by remitting to the home office, but the local order is an organization of the past.

WYOMING CHAPTER No. 397, ORDER OF EASTERN STAR.—This charter was granted October 25, 1906, the following being the charter members: Kate Bronson, Iva Chamberlain, Desso Cooley, Hattie Clawson, Adelia Dellit, Elsie Dellit, Elva Franks, Fannie Franks, Sarah Kegley, Pearl Rogers, Jennie Schaefer, Lucy Tourtellot, Hazel Waite, B. H. Chamberlain, I. Pelkey and R. W. Waite. Iva Chamberlain was selected as W. M., Robert Waite as W. P., and Elva Franks as A. M. The present officers are: W. M., Mrs. Maude Stoffel; W. P., Mrs. J. W. Waite; A. M., Mrs. Gertrude Swordes; Secretary, Mrs. Hattie Clawson; Treasurer, Dr. E. N. Stoffel; Con., Mrs. Katherine Richardson; Ass't Con., Mrs. Francis Wilcox; Adah, Mrs. Pearl Rogers; Ruth, Hazel Waite; Esther, Mrs. Janet Waite; Martha, Mrs. Ida Pealer; Electa, Mrs. Hat-

tie Myers; Warder, Mrs. Daisy Overley; Sentinel; Israel Pelkey; Marshal, Mrs. Katherine Bronson; Chaplain, Mrs. Alta Brown; Organist, Mary Pealer.

ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA, HIAWATHA CAMP No. 1143.—This insurance and fraternal organization was chartered September 19, 1898, with the following charter members: Mary E. Newell, S. C. Newell, Ethel Shapland, Chas. Rummel, Luretta Rummel, Amy L. Shaffer, J. W. Kirkpatrick, Louie J. Krouse, Edw. Allen, Libbie Countryman, D. A. White, Wm. Palman, Ophelia S. Westcott, I. H. Smith, Isabel Smith, Lizzie Mader, Mary Barrett, Jennie Schaefer, **Minerva Wherry** and W. S. Patterson. The first officers were: Oracle, Luretta Rummel; V. O., Mrs. D. A. Wherry; P. O., Mary E. Barrett; Chancellor, Mary E. Newell; Recorder, Isabel Smith; Receiver, Libbie Countryman; Marshal, Lizzie Mader; I. S., Ophelia Westcott; O. S., Jennie Schaefer; Physician, Dr. J. W. Kirkpatrick; Managers, Mary E. Newell, D. A. White and Jennie Schaefer. The Neighbors now number fifty-two and hold regular meetings, the social features being well provided for. The present officers are: Oracle, Jennie Schaefer; V. O., Lauretta Rummel; P. O., Lizzie Mader; Chancellor, Mary Newell; Recorder, Arminda Bender; Receiver, Lucy Milner; Marshal, Lizzie Anderson; I. S., Una Guthrie; O. S., Alice Propst; Physicians, Dr. B. H. Chamberlain and Dr. R. H. Spence; Managers, Celista Mallicoat, Maggie Field, Lizzie Behnke.

MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, WYOMING CAMP No. 183.—This flourishing insurance society was chartered April 20, 1886, and was organized on April 7, 1886, with the following charter members: E. M. Babcock, F. J. Bennett, G. W. Chaloupka, R. W. Coates, E. A. Fuller, A. W. Hepler, C. W. Leamon, J. C. McDonough, S. C. Newell, O. H. Peck, D. D. Priaulx, E. A. Sibley, D. A. White, D. F. Wherry and J. T. Wherry. The following officers were the first to officiate: Consul, E. M. Babcock; Advisor, W. I. Chamberlain; Clerk, A. W. Hepler; Banker, Frank Bennett; Escort, D. D. Priaulx; Watchman, J. C. McDonough; Sentinel, O. H. Peck. The lodge now numbers one hundred and eighty members and are a sturdy lot of fellows. An annual picnic and field day has been held very successfully for several years to which the public was invited and the gatherings at which resembled a fourth of July celebration. The officers who now preside are: Consul, W. O. Parks; Clerk, Wm. Wilker; Banker, J. N. Swordes; Escort, D. A. White; Watchman and Sentinel, Walter Houle; Physician, J. H. Guthrie; Managers, S. C. Newell, Peter Eichhorn and C. W. Mallicoat.

HIGHLAND NOBLES, ELLIOT CASTLE No. 10.—This fraternal insurance organization was founded May 27, 1904, with the following officers: Protector, Chas. Saxon; P. P., D. F. Wherry; Counsellor, D. R. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, E. S. Saunders; Evangelist, Jas. Lindsey; Guard, Lee Paul; Sentinel, Chris Anderson; Escort, R. H. White; Physician, Dr. R. H. Spence; Warden, Robert Elwood; Trustees: S. H. Brainard, C. E. Wherry and W. O. Shaffer. The castle meets when business requires. The officers for the year 1909 are: Protector, Chas. Saxon; Counsellor, D. R. Johnson; Secretary and Treasurer, W. W. Brodersen; Evangelist, J. F. Cohoon; Guard, Chris Anderson; Sentinel, A. W. Anderson; Physician, Dr. R. H. Spence; P. P., W. W. Bronson; Escort, S. H. Brainard; Trustees, J. F. Cohoon, John Womancha and W. O. Shaffer. The present membership is about fifty.

COURT COLUMBIA CIRCLE, ELLIOT CIRCLE No. 10 was organized February 14, 1902, with the following officers: President, A. W. Hepler; Vice-President, Jas. Lindsey; Secretary, L. M. Barrett; Treasurer, J. F. Cohoon; Overseer, D. F. Wherry; Prelate, E. S. Saunders; Inside Guard, Lee Paul; Outside Guard, S. C. Newell; Trustees, S. H. Brainard, R. H. White and J. S. Brownell. This organization continued in existence for only a few years, the last meeting shown by the record being on March 3, 1904. Many of the members joining in the organization of the Highland Nobles in May of the same year, 1904.

ROSE LODGE No. 50, IOWA LEGION OF HONOR.—Was instituted November 15, 1879, with charter members as follows: J. W. Bronson, C. H. Collins, H. B. Enos, E. B. Wherry, A. P. Norton, J. R. Graft, D. Blim, J. W. Milner, F. O. Ellison, O. E. Countryman, J. N. Perry, P. R. Bradshaw, J. B. Wherry, C. C. Horton, E. S. Taylor, T. H. Wherry, W. I. Chamberlain and P. D. Swigart. The first officers were: President, F. O. Ellison; Vice-President, P. D. Swigart; Recording Secretary, T. H. Wherry, Financial Secretary, E. S. Taylor; Treasurer, C. C. Horton; Chaplain, P. R. Bradshaw; Usher, A. P. Norton; Doorkeeper, O. E. Countryman; Sentinel, Dan Blim; Managers, J. B. Wherry, W. I. Chamberlain and J. W. Milner. The removal of members has reduced the lodge so that regular meetings are no longer held. In August, 1899, the lodge room was sold to the Woodman lodge. The last officers were: President, George Loudermilch; Secretary, R. Fishwild.

KNIGHTS AND LADIES OF THE GOLDEN PRECEPT.—This organization was instituted July 8, 1896, with the following officers: President, J. J. Bender; Vice-President, Mrs. A. D. Williams; Secretary, Mrs. E. M. Brainard; Treasure Keeper, Israel Pelkey; Capt. of Guards, C. B. Gridley; R. Guard, Bert McMillan; L. Guard, L. S. Wariner. This society flourished for a few years and about three or four years ago, ceased to be an organized society in Wyoming. In its footsteps came The American Patriots, and there is no longer an organized society of this order in Wyoming.

WYOMING BUSINESS ROSTER, OCTOBER, 1909.

The ordinary necessities of life can be secured from the shelves and counters of the business houses of Wyoming. The merchants keep a clean and up-to-date stock of goods, and sell them as low as is consistent with reasonable business principles. The merchant with the longest continuous service in the same business is E. M. Babcock, who began his labors in the drug business in April, 1878, in the same building where he is at present located. He is one of the substantial business men of the town, and has also served either as mayor or as a member of the town council, with faithfulness and ability for over one-half that period. With but few exceptions, the business roster has changed completely during the past ten years.

C. B. Price, successor to H. N. Fordham, dry goods, clothing, groceries, boots and shoes.

W. O. Shaffer, clothing and shoes.

E. M. Babcock, drugs, medicines, wall paper, stationery, jewelry, clocks and watches repaired, paints.

Citizens' Bank: Cashier, P. S. Jansen; Assistant Cashier, C. J. Ingwersen.
M. B. Winnard, dry goods, groceries, shoes, (closing out).
First National Bank: Cashier, A. A. Vaughn; Assistant Cashier, J. S. Robertson.
A. M. Loomis, Postmaster; Zella Biglow, Assistant Postmaster.
C. A. Reade, restaurant, meals and fruits.
C. W. Graham, shelf and heavy hardware, and stoves, paints.
Jas. R. McQuown, barber.
Dairy and Produce Company, A. F. Parsons, manager.
Elmer Benadom, "Candy Jim," candy kitchen, ice cream.
John Neitzel & J. L. McDonald, pool and billiard hall.
Star Printing Company, E. R. Marshall, manager.
Attorneys: W. I. Chamberlain, N. W. Hutchins, R. M. Corbit.
Physicians: R. H. Spence, B. H. Chamberlain, Aileen B. Corbit, J. H. Guthrie. M. H. Calkins, M. D., died September 27, 1909.
A. W. Peck, groceries and crockery.
Farmer's Mutual Telephone Company, A. W. Peck, central operator.
Peerless Printshop, L. F. Pealer, manager.
T. B. Nichols, boot and shoe repairing. (Mr. Nichols died November 5, 1909).
Carpenters: W. J. Brainard, E. S. Pealer, George Loudermilch, John H. Hanson.
D. R. Johnson, monuments and marble works.
W. G. Krouse, machine shop and repair work, blacksmithing.
John Jenkins, wagon and carriage repair shop, light blacksmithing.
C. B. Larkey, horses bought and sold.
Henry Siler & J. L. Cave, livery and feed stable.
J. C. Bohm, merchant tailor.
Jas. Inglis & E. N. Wilcox, harness, agricultural implements.
F. L. Harrington, successor to W. J. Beckwith, furniture and undertaking.
W. B. Brown, barber, eye glasses fitted.
Hotel Williams, H. D. Stahle, landlord.
Warner Drug Company, successor to City Pharmacy, drugs and medicines.
Wm. Wilker, shelf and heavy hardware, paints, stoves.
J. C. Kettlesen, successor to H. W. Kettlesen, dry goods, groceries.
W. N. Morse, successor to S. J. Mosier, restaurant, meals, fruits in season.
E. E. Myers, successor to S. F. Schaefer, meat market.
Miss Cynthia Hunnicutt, milliner.
Florence and Iva Mader, Mader Sisters, millinery and supplies.
C. S. Ames and C. B. Larkey, livery and feed stable.
E. N. Stoffel, dentist.
Insurance Agents: W. S. Garrison, Geo. W. Fields, Jr., G. W. Evans, C. C. Overley, R. M. Corbit, W. H. Tourtellot, special agent Hartford.
Wyoming Telephone Company, Miss Hattie Eichhorn, central operator.
J. N. Swordes, depot agent.
Home Lumber Company, R. L. Seneff, manager; lumber, cement, coal.
L. W. Butler, lumber coal, cement, feed.

Jas. Inglis, stock buyer and cattle dealer.

Methodist church: H. E. Wilcox, pastor; Presbyterian church, W. H. Ilsley, pastor, resigned October 1, 1909; United Presbyterian, C. F. Hoffman, pastor; German Lutheran church, Paul Clemen, pastor, resigned.

F. E. Russell, photographer.

W. W. Bronson, veterinary surgeon.

Potter Canning Factory, A. L. Potter, proprietor.

Potter, blacksmith.

George Fields, Sr., nursery supplies.

Drays: H. W. Behnke, Robert McCalmant.

W. C. George, shoe repairing, carriage trimming.

Wyoming Journal, W. I. Chamberlain, editor and publisher.

Mrs. C. B. Gridley, boarding and lodging.

J. H. Guthrie, optician; eyes treated, glasses fitted.

F. M. Grindrod, builder of cement walks, and other cement work.

Ed. Heron, stone mason; Adney Atkins and John Finch, plasterers.

E. L. Barber, real estate; Dakota, Texas and Canada lands.

H. W. Behnke, proprietor ice house.

B. G. Milner, painter and paper hanger.

Walter Houle, painter and paper hanger.

OFFICIAL ROSTER (WYOMING.)

1873—Mayor, M. H. Calkins; Recorder, T. E. Patterson; Treasurer, E. Perkins; Marshal, L. V. Brainard; Street Commissioner, J. W. Milner; Trustees, B. H. White, D. L. McDaniels, S. W. Johnson, T. M. Wilds and W. J. Brainard.

1874—Mayor, M. H. Calkins; Recorder, C. S. Gilbert; Treasurer, J. B. McGrew; Marshal, J. H. Countryman; Street Commissioner, J. W. Milner; Assessor, L. F. Hartson; Trustees, S. W. Johnson, B. H. White, D. L. McDaniels, T. M. Wilds and W. J. Brainard.

1875—Mayor, J. W. Waite; Recorder, T. E. Patterson; Treasurer, W. T. Fordham; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Assessor, A. B. Holmes; Trustees, D. L. McDaniels, W. J. Brainard, T. M. Wilds, S. W. Johnson, Lansing Hoyer.

1876—Mayor, J. A. Bronson; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, A. B. Holmes; Trustees, W. H. Holmes, A. M. Loomis, M. H. Calkins, W. J. Brainard and O. L. Thompson.

1877—Mayor, J. A. Bronson; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, O. M. Watson; Assessor, Ashael Bronson; Street Commissioner, William Ireland; Trustees, W. J. Brainard, A. M. Loomis, A. E. Spitzer, T. R. Marshall and H. Arnold.

1878—Mayor, A. E. Spitzer; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, W. T. Fordham, Assessor, A. Bronson; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Trustees, J. A. Bronson, J. Waite, Sr., L. Hoyer, C. S. Gilbert and H. Arnold.

1879—Mayor, R. S. Williams; Recorder, A. L. Trumbull; Treasurer, C. C. Horton; Assessor, A. Bronson; Street Commissioner, John A. White, Sr.; Trus-

tees, A. E. Spitzer, A. E. Allen, F. O. Ellison, S. W. Johnson, A. M. Loomis and Hiram Arnold.

1880—Mayor, R. S. Williams; Recorder, P. D. Swigart; Treasurer, Robert Somerby; Assessor, A. Bronson; Trustees, J. B. McGrew, A. E. Allen, A. M. Loomis, A. E. Spitzer, F. O. Ellison, S. W. Johnson.

1881—Mayor, F. O. Ellison; Recorder, W. H. Hamilton; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Somerby; Trustees, J. A. Bronson, John Alexander, D. Stuart, S. W. Johnson, A. E. Spitzer.

1882—Mayor, F. O. Ellison; Recorder, J. W. Waite; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Somerby; Trustees, J. W. Milner, A. M. Loomis, C. C. Horton, D. Stuart, John Alexander, J. A. Bronson.

1883—Mayor, W. I. Chamberlain; Recorder, J. W. Waite; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, L. J. Richards, A. D. Williams, J. A. Bronson, A. M. Loomis, J. W. Milner and John Alexander.

1884—Mayor, W. T. Fordham; Recorder, A. A. Vaughn; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, J. A. Bronson, H. S. Rising, A. M. Loomis, J. W. Milner, L. J. Richards and A. D. Williams.

1885—Mayor, W. T. Fordham; Recorder, A. A. Vaughn; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, R. S. Williams, A. G. McGrew, E. M. Babcock, A. D. Williams, J. D. Rhodes and H. S. Rising.

1886—Mayor, W. T. Fordham; Recorder, A. A. Vaughn; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, J. D. Rhodes, J. T. Paul, R. S. Williams, A. G. McGrew, E. M. Babcock and H. S. Rising.

1887—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees—Jas. Mallicoat, J. H. Schamel, J. D. Rhodes, J. T. Paul, A. G. McGrew, R. S. Williams.

1888—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, W. P. Hallett; Trustees, A. P. Norton, G. W. Halsey, E. M. Babcock, J. D. Rhodes, Jas. Mallicoat and J. T. Paul.

1889—Mayor, F. L. Hodgeman; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, J. D. Harrington; Trustees, H. P. Johnson, J. A. Ashcraft, A. P. Norton, G. W. Halsey, E. M. Babcock and Jas. Mallicoat.

1890—Mayor, A. A. Vaughn; Recorder, H. N. Fordham; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, John Schamel, A. W. Hepler, A. P. Norton, A. M. Loomis, J. A. Ashcraft, E. M. Babcock.

1891—Mayor, H. N. Fordham; Recorder, J. W. DeWitt; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, J. D. Rhodes, Jas. Mallicoat, M. J. Mullet, A. M. Loomis, A. W. Hepler and J. A. Ashcraft.

1892—Mayor, H. N. Fordham; Recorder, D. A. White, Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, Reynold Fishwild; Trustees, A. W. Hepler, Hiram Arnold, John D. Rhodes, James Mallicoat, Jerome Mullet and A. M. Loomis.

1893—Mayor, A. M. Loomis; Recorder, D. A. White; Assessor, A. Bronson; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, S. F. Schaefer, F. L. Hodgeman, A. F. Dellit, H. Arnold, J. D. Rhodes and A. W. Hepler.

1894—Mayor, E. M. Babcock; Recorder, D. A. White; Assessor, L. M. Barrett; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, A. F. Dellit, Walter James, S. F. Schaefer, H. Arnold, A. W. Hepler and F. L. Hodgeman.

1895—Mayor, E. M. Babcock; Recorder, D. A. White, Assessor, L. M. Barrett; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, O. E. Countryman, J. D. Rhodes, S. F. Schaefer, Walter James, A. F. Dellit and F. L. Hodgeman.

1896—Mayor, E. M. Babcock; Recorder, D. A. White; Assessor, Geo. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, S. F. Schaefer, Geo. Bronson, J. D. Rhodes, A. F. Dellit, Walter James and A. W. Hepler.

1897—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, J. E. Rossiter; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone, Treasurer; R. Fishwild; Trustees, A. F. Dellit, H. N. Fordham, J. D. Rhodes, Geo. Bronson, S. F. Schaefer and Jas. Stephenson.

1898—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, J. E. Rossiter; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, I. Pelkey, J. D. Rhodes, A. F. Dellit, W. I. Chamberlain, S. F. Schaefer and H. N. Fordham.

1899—Mayor, A. W. Hepler; Recorder, J. E. Rossiter; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, F. H. Thomas, J. H. Schamel, I. Pelkey, A. F. Dellit, J. D. Rhodes and H. N. Fordham.

1900—Mayor, E. S. Saunders; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, H. N. Fordham, S. H. Brainard, I. Pelkey, J. H. Schamel, F. H. Thomas and J. D. Rhodes.

1901—Mayor, E. S. Saunders; Clerk, D. A. White, Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, J. F. Cohoon, J. W. Waite, S. H. Brainard, F. H. Thomas, H. N. Fordham and J. H. Schamel.

1902—Mayor, J. W. Morse; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, W. O. Shaffer, J. L. Bell, J. F. Cohoon, H. N. Fordham, J. W. Waite and S. H. Brainard.

1903—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, G. W. Bottomstone; Treasurer, R. Fishwild; Trustees, E. M. Babcock, J. L. Richardson, J. F. Cohoon, W. O. Shaffer, A. W. Hepler and J. W. Waite.

1904—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, Jerry Woodyard, W. H. Mallicoat, E. M. Babcock, J. L. Richardson, A. W. Hepler and W. O. Shaffer.

1905—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, D. A. White; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, A. N. Reade, Jerry Woodyard, J. L. Richardson, A. W. Hepler, W. O. Shaffer and E. M. Babcock.

1906—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, G. W. Field, Jr.; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, E. M. Babcock, A. W. Hepler, W. O. Shaffer, Jerry Woodyard, J. L. Richardson, A. N. Reade.

1907—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, G. W. Field, Jr., Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, John Jansen, E. N. Wilcox, E. M. Babcock, A. W. Hepler, J. L. Richardson and W. O. Shaffer.

1908—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, Geo. W. Field, Jr.; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, C. J. Ingwersen, J. L. Richardson, E. M. Babcock, John Jansen, E. N. Wilcox and W. W. Bronson.

1909—Mayor, J. S. Brownell; Clerk, G. W. Field, Jr.; Assessor, F. L. Hodgeman; Treasurer, R. M. Corbit; Trustees, E. M. Babcock, C. J. Ingwersen, J. L. Richardson, John Jansen, E. N. Wilcox, W. O. Shaffer.

THE TOWN OF ONSLOW.

The town of Onslow is located in the northwest part of Wyoming township, and in the northeast part of Madison township, being in both townships, the main street of the town being the dividing line of the townships. This is one of the most wideawake business towns in the county, and now has a population of three hundred or more. The town enjoys the patronage of one of the richest farming communities of the county. The nationality of the inhabitants is largely American. The people are a home-loving and domestic class, and their hospitality and sociability are well known. A number of fine residences have been built in recent years, which, with well kept lawns; nicely painted buildings, and a substantially built and well filled business district, gives the town an air of prosperity and comfort.

The history of the town began in the spring of 1871, when the first building was erected where the meat market now stands. E. M. Franks, one of the early settlers in Wyoming township, and a large and influential land owner, was the founder. The town owes much to the enterprise and business sagacity of its founder. The town was platted into lots and blocks by E. M. Franks July, 1871.

As stated the first building was erected in the spring of 1871 where the meat market now stands. The building was erected by E. M. Franks, and was used as a general store by the firm of Dilrance & Lytton, composed of John W. Dilrance and Wm. Lytton. The lumber for the building was sawed at Farm Creek by the saw mill of M. C. Walters & Son. The goods for the store were hauled overland from Dubuque. A man named Sparks had the first drug store. Stevens & Battles were the first to put in a stock of hardware. Wm. Lytton was the first to be commissioned by Uncle Sam to receive and distribute mail. Sam Conley was the first to put into practical and tangible form the idea of rest for the weary and hungry traveler, and erected the hotel on the corner north of where C. Brulo's harness shop now stands. This building burned July 3, 1895. John Cole erected the first blacksmith shop in Onslow June, 1871. Mr. Cole is yet in possession of the same shop, and during six days of the week the music of his anvil can be heard from early morning until evening, having been engaged in the same occupation in the same place for nearly forty years. Mr. Cole began work July 5, 1871, by shoeing a team for P. G. Abrams. Joe Long was the first to prepare for carpenter work in the erection of a carpenter shop now the property of Chase Bros. The first Sunday-school and the first preaching services were held in the depot. The first dwelling was erected by Wm. Troy, and is now a part of the residence of J. O. Hutton. A number of other residences were started about the same time. H. P. Benton had the first lumber yard.

The first child born in Onslow was Jennie Chase, the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Chase. Miss Chase was later Mrs. Ves Underwood and died in Kansas about two years ago. George Bedell was the first boy born in Onslow.

The Midland Division of the North-Western Railway was completed through the town in the fall of 1871. The first freight train east out of town was in September, 1871, and with other freight, carried six car load of stock, M. M. Franks, now the hardware merchant in town, and his older brother, S. G. Franks, now a prosperous farmer living near Wyoming, accompanied the stock to the Chicago

market. This shipment marked the beginning of the stock shipping business from this section of the county.

The town of Onslow was named after the governor of Maine.

ONSLOW IN 1872.

In October, 1872, *The Anamosa Eureka* contained the following reference to the business interests in Onslow:

"J. S. Stacy is erecting a large frame building to be occupied by C. M. Sanborn as a dry goods, grocery and notion store.

John Sems is erecting a building which he will occupy as a tailor and clothier.

Messrs. Lytton & Keenan, dealers in dry goods, groceries, clothing, boots and shoes. Battles & Spurr, dealers in dry goods, groceries, stoves, lumber, etc.

H. P. Benton & Co., dealers in lumber, shingles, also dealers in grain. Beach & McCrea, of Chicago, dealers in grain.

Titus & Walters are erecting a wagon and carriage manufactory with a blacksmith shop attached.

J. C. Sparks, dealer in drugs and medicines, paints, oils, wall paper, books and stationery.

John Cole, blacksmith.

Jas. Ralston, star boot and shoe store. J. Maracheck, boots and shoes.

N. B. Noyes, agricultural implements and heavy hardware.

J. M. Alexander, agricultural implements.

J. M. Paul, physician.

Mrs. J. M. Alexander, millinery and dress goods.

Geo. N. Ford, watchmaker and jeweler in Sparks drug store.

A. deHaven, painter.

George Chase & Bro., painters and carriage makers.

Charles H. Leffingwell, harness maker.

Samuel Conley, landlord hotel.

Onslow Cheese Factory, C. S. & C. L. Gilbert, proprietors.

Rock L. Bedell, telegraph operator.

The omnibus runs three times daily between Onslow and Wyoming. The line is owned by Waldo, Deniston & Atkins.

Onslow at first was called Franksburg, but Mr. Franks having had a shipment of goods delayed because they had been sent to Franksburg, Minnesota, by mistake, determined that this should not happen again, and the name Onslow was given to the new village, being named after the governor of Maine.

THE ONSLOW VISITOR.

On July 4, 1895, *The Onslow Visitor*, the first newspaper published in Onslow, made its appearance under the ownership and management of Fred H. Arnold, now a real estate dealer in Philip, South Dakota, and a son of Hiram Arnold, for several years the sheriff of Jones county. In harmony with the spirit of the day of its appearance, *The Visitor* appeared in red, white and blue

colors. It was a small size four-sheet publication, and while it only lived a few months, the publication showed enterprise and ambition. About three months later, this weekly publication was sold to Harry Davis, who published the paper a short time, and then moved the plant to Center Junction and conducted a paper for a few months. This same eight by twelve press which was used in the publication was the same one used by the notorious R. B. Curtis, at Center Junction, and also at Anamosa. This press is now owned by A. W. Peck, in Wyoming. The business interests of Onslow realize the need of a newspaper, though none have made the effort since the days of *The Visitor*.

THE FIRE RECORD.

The town of Onslow has met with several severe reverses. The town had scarcely started when in 1873, fire destroyed several buildings. Again in the spring of 1879, the Sutton hardware store was destroyed by the flames. On July 3, 1895, the hotel building burned.

The most destructive fire in the history of the town occurred in the early morning of October 23, 1897. In some unknown manner, the fire started in the basement of M. M. Franks hardware store, and quickly spread, consuming the two-story brick block occupied by Lamey Bros., general store and M. M. Franks hardware store; also the steel covered building of Stuart & Seals, furniture, and two frame buildings occupied by Henderson Bros., meat market and A. Wood-yard, restaurant. The estimated loss was over twenty thousand dollars with insurance of about one half that amount. The death of John W. Lamey on November 2d and S. L. Gilbert on November 21st, was attributed to this fire, the former a member of the firm of Lamey Bros, died from an overdose of cocaine while figuring on the store invoice, the latter, was the first to discover the fire, and by over exertion, and suffocation from smoke combined with a severe cold contrated at the same time, was unable to recover and succumbed on the date named.

In 1899, the Onslow Bank building and the millinery store building on the west side of main street were burned.

The last serious fire was on February 28, 1906, when the residence of Mrs. E. W. Spooner, including the telephone switchboard, the barber shop, residence and photograph gallery of J. W. Wanichek and the agricultural implement building and contents of M. B. Walters, were burned.

Notwithstanding these reverses, the business portion of town is today better and more substantially built than ever before. The east side of Main street seemed to have been marked by the fire demon, and the courage and enterprise of the business men in building larger and better, shows their confidence in the business prosperity of the town.

The first plat of the town as stated, was by E. M. Franks in July, 1871. The next plat was of Frank's Addition in April, 1874. In September, 1878, Organ's Addition was platted. Sokol's Addition became a part of the town in March, 1889, and in November, 1901, Brown's Addition became a part of the corporation of Onslow.

THE VILLAGE INCORPORATED.

In the year 1888, the village had outgrown its infancy and longed to put away childish things and assume the garments of cityhood. The village was authorized to become an incorporated town in that year and on July 10, 1888, the first election was held in the lumber office of F. J. Sokol. The officers elected were: Mayor (unanimously), F. J. Sokol; recorder, W. H. McKean; trustees: Lochiel Johnson, J. M. Paul, J. W. Battles, J. E. Curttright, S. L. Gilbert and Dr. Alex McKean. On July 12th of the same year, the council elected J. W. Lamey, treasurer. F. J. Sokol was reelected mayor the following March, receiving forty-seven out of the forty-eight votes cast.

The municipal family is a happy one. The affairs of the town are wisely and economically conducted, and as a result the tax levy is as light or lighter than any town in the county. There is no corporation indebtedness. The town is building substantially, its street crossings being of concrete, and its streets well graded and in the worst places, macadamized. A neat council room now serves as a meeting place for the town council and other municipal gatherings for the transaction of business.

The history of 1879 in referring to the business interests of Onslow, states that "there is one large general store, one hardware store, two drug stores, one grocery store, one furniture store, one agricultural implement store, one lumber yard, one grain elevator, one confectionery store, one millinery store, one art gallery, two blacksmith shops, two wagon and repair shops, one cheese factory, one livery stable, one hotel, one meat market, one harness shop, two doctors, one dentist, one lawyer and one saloon."

The Onslow saloon was drowned in the prohibition wave of 1882. Since that date there has been no saloon in the town.

BUSINESS ROSTER—1909.

The present business roster is quite complete in all that is necessary to supply all the ordinary necessities of life. A large amount of business is transacted yearly as seen by the freight receipts hereinafter shown. There are two general stores—one the Onslow Mercantile Company, incorporated, and the other, Will Holtz and Martin Carstens, under the firm name of Holtz & Carstens; one hardware, Franks & Son; one lumberyard, building material and coal, M. M. Franks and E. M. Franks, under the firm name of Franks & Son; T. H. Lightfoot, furniture and undertaking; N. B. Noyes, groceries and notions, also postmaster; E. H. Knittle & Co., drugs and wall paper; Lynch Bros., meat market; Harry Hall, restaurant; Jessie McKinnon, restaurant; Chas. Brulo, harness and buggies; M. B. Walters, agricultural implements; Nick House, barber, also pool room; R. L. Greiser, landlord Onslow Hotel; Mrs. Effie Miller, millinery; Will Sears, blacksmith; John Cole and Lee Hanson, blacksmiths; Chase Bros., Geo. Chase and Deb Chase, carpenters and builders; T. T. Tebo, general contractor, building mover; Bert Hall, livery and feed stable; Johnston Bros., O. C. Johnston and T. B. Johnston, stock buyers; R. C. Walters, cashier Onslow Bank; Bert

Curttright, painter and paper hanger; C. A. Rowe, station agent; Mrs. G. S. Paul, telephone central; Dr. E. H. Knittle, physician.

THE POSTOFFICE.

The Onslow postoffice was established November 20, 1871. The first man to represent Uncle Sam was John Paul. He was followed by Wm. Lytton, May 8, 1872, H. V. Van Dusen, March 4, 1878, N. B. Noyes, September 20, 1878, (seven years), M. M. Franks, November 11, 1884, J. W. Battles, November 30, 1885, John Paul, May 10, 1889; Wm. H. McKean, July 13, 1893, N. B. Noyes, the latter appointed June 18, 1897, being the present incumbent, who altogether has been postmaster during about one-half the time since the town was started. January 1, 1902, the first rural mail route was started, Lochiel Johnson being the mail carrier; H. H. Roberts, the present mail carrier, being appointed March 1, 1904. C. A. Hutton is the mail carrier on route number two.

THE ONSLOW CHEESE FACTORY.

In the zenith of its prosperity, this dairy institution was a source of considerable revenue and enjoyed a large patronage. It has been stated locally that this was the first cheese factory in the county but this statement is an error. The Ross Cheese Factory established at Bowen's Prairie in the spring of 1867, was the first cheese factory in Jones county, and the Onslow Cheese Factory was the second, having been established at Wyoming in the spring of 1868.

The following reference from Wyoming appeared in *The Monticello Express* of July 23, 1868, in regard to this cheese factory: "The cheese factory erected here last spring by C. S. Gilbert, of Painsville, Ohio, is doing a heavy business in the way of manufacturing cheese. They have already between five and six hundred on the shelves, and have sold over one hundred. You have but to taste the quality of this cheese to know that he manufactures an article every way equal to the best western reserve. Mr. Gilbert is a young and energetic man, and has spared no pains and expense in erecting his factory and for convenience and cleanliness in every department, cannot be surpassed in this country, and his labors are beginning to be richly rewarded as is demonstrated by the amount of orders he is receiving daily. The management of the factory is entirely under the supervision and control of Mr. A. L. Smith of Geauga county, Ohio, who has been connected with the cheese making business for a number of years, and knows just how to make good cheese."

S. L. Gilbert, later became associated with C. S. Gilbert in the cheese making business. The building in Wyoming was located across the road directly east of where the residence of R. M. Heasty now stands. In the spring of 1871, the cheese factory was moved to its location one fourth of a mile north of Onslow in Madison township. In the early '80s, C. S. Gilbert became insolvent, and the business was then carried on by S. L. Gilbert. After the death of Mr. Gilbert, the property passed into other hands and was conducted intermittently for several years and later abandoned as a cheese factory. In the year 1907, the building was moved onto the premises of Robert Streeper and is now included in a barn, erected that year by Mr. Streeper.

THE ONSLOW SAVINGS BANK.

One of the most important institutions in Onslow at the present time is the bank. Without it, the commercial interests of the town would be seriously crippled, and the business roster of the town would be lacking. It is not only a source of convenience to the entire community, but it also gives backbone to the enterprise and commercial development of the place, and lends strength and stability to the material growth of the town.

The first bank in Onslow was called The Onslow Bank, and was a private institution organized August 27, 1893, by J. T. Chandler and C. P. Manwaring, with a capital stock of fifteen thousand dollars. The bank was located in a small building which stood near the site of the present bank building. April 1, 1895, C. P. Manwaring retired leaving Mr. Chandler the sole proprietor.

J. T. Chandler continued to operate the bank until July 1, 1901, when he disposed of his banking interests to C. L. Niles and F. J. Sokol, who continued the business under the same name of The Onslow Bank.

No change was made in the institution until September, 1903, when the present bank was organized as The Onslow Savings Bank by the following substantial men; C. L. Niles, F. J. Sokol, W. J. McCready, Nicholas Holtz, Melvin Spencer, O. C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston. The bank was chartered with a capital stock of ten thousand dollars, which was increased to twenty thousand dollars in January, 1909.

In the spring of 1899, the bank building caught fire from an adjoining building and was totally destroyed. The funds of the bank however were uninjured. Work was begun immediately for the erection of a new structure, and on November 20, 1899, the present substantial brick building was occupied.

It will be interesting to note the growth of the bank during the past six years, in the matter of deposits. On September 15, 1903, the total deposits were \$61,417.19; September 15, 1904, \$73,627.02; September 15, 1905, \$95,955.53; September 14, 1906, \$107,830.61; August 31, 1907, \$137,493.51; August 31, 1908, \$129,207.96; August 31, 1909, \$142,157.07.

The present officers and directors of the bank are: president, C. L. Niles; vice-president, F. J. Sokol; cashier, Roy C. Walters; Melvin Spencer, Clifford L. Niles, O. C. Johnston, T. B. Johnston, Paul Paulsen.

THE DEPOT.

The railroad station is the gateway of transportation to and from the outside world, and the business transacted through this clearing house of commerce, is a reliable index of the amount of business transacted annually in the town and community.

Onslow is situated in the midst of a stock growing and crop raising country. No grain is shipped out, but instead, grain and feed are shipped in to be fed to the stock on the farms in the surrounding country. During the year 1908, there were two hundred and nine carloads of cattle and hogs shipped from this station to Chicago. The freight receipts during the same year were \$7,200.00, for freight received; and for freight forwarded, the receipts were \$8,400.00; ticket sales,

\$1,994.00, making the total depot receipts for the year in round numbers, \$17,594.00. C. A. Rowe has been the station agent for the past fourteen years, and his courteous and obliging treatment of the people has added to the popularity of the railroad.

THE ONSLOW SCHOOL.

The cause of education has always received attention in Onslow. From the date when the town history began to cast its shadow in the twilight of the year 1871, the children of school age in the vicinity were given instruction in readin', 'ritin' and 'rithmetic.

The first school taught in Onslow was not a public school, but was a select or private school taught by Miss Addie Walters, a daughter of M. C. Walters, of Clay Mills, in the fall and winter of 1871. She was paid for her services by the parents of the children whom she taught.

The first public school was taught in the spring of 1872, by Miss Sadie Doxsee, in a building located where T. H. Lightfoot's residence now stands. The building used for the school is now a part of Mr. Lightfoot's residence.

The school district at that time was a part of the sub-district No. 3, of Wyoming township. At an election held June 13, 1874, the Independent District of Onslow was organized by the election of three directors, viz.: president, N. B. Noyes; secretary and treasurer, John Seimers and J. L. Doxsee.

By vote of the electors at an election held July 3, 1874, the consolidation of the Onslow school district was complete, and on July 17, 1874, the history of the present Onslow school began with the election of S. L. Gilbert, J. W. Battles, and John V. Smith, as directors, who organized by electing a president, secretary and treasurer respectively in the order named.

The school building was erected and located on the ground now occupied by Mrs. David Sim as a residence. In 1878, an addition was added and from this date, two teachers were required to properly instruct the children in the fundamentals of education.

This building served its purpose until the year 1898, when the present modern school building was erected and another teacher added to the teaching force. Provision was made in the new building for four rooms, and when the growth of the attendance demands it, another teacher can be added without delay.

The school has always maintained a high grade of excellence. Many of the graduates, and others who did not complete the course, have attained considerable prominence in scholarship and in intellectual ability. The district is in excellent condition politically and financially.

The following men have served the district as directors at different times, some serving continuously for a number of years. S. L. Gilbert, J. W. Battles, J. V. Smith, J. L. Doxsee, A. Clark, J. M. Paul, John Seimers, C. W. Sutton, D. A. Walters, H. Crosly, Zach Organ, A. N. Reade, F. J. Sokol, Wm. Lytton, E. W. Spooner, J. B. Lyon, T. H. Lightfoot, W. H. McKean, J. E. Curttright, E. E. Brown, P. J. Coburn, Henry Welch, Ben Johnston, Wince Bezdichek, Rudolph Vaughn, W. A. Scott, S. B. Richardson, M. M. Franks, O. C. Johnston, W. H.

Alexander, M. B. Walters, Geo. Miller, R. H. Streeper, Andrew Jansen, H. D. Hall.

The present school board is composed of the following gentlemen: president, O. C. Johnston; M. B. Walters, H. D. Hall, R. H. Streeper, Andrew Jansen; secretary, R. C. Walters; treasurer, T. B. Johnston.

The several secretaries of the school board have been J. M. Paul, John Seimers, J. W. Battles, C. C. Himebaugh, Wm. Paul, T. H. Lightfoot, W. H. McKean, J. A. Paul, W. J. McCready and R. C. Walters.

The several treasurers have been: S. L. Gilbert, John Seimers, J. V. Smith, W. S. Hall, Lochiel Johnson, J. T. Chandler, and T. B. Johnston.

We have been unable to secure the complete list of principals of the Onslow schools. However, the list given is correct from 1888. J. J. Billingsly, 1888-1889; J. D. Hullinger, 1889-1890; J. M. Davis, 1890-1891; F. E. Lenocker, 1891-1892; A. L. Franklin, 1892-1893; J. C. Magee and John E. Cameron, 1893-1894; A. W. Albertson, 1894-1895; Dan R. Perkins, 1895-1896; Fred Williams, 1896-1897; W. C. Cummings, 1897-1898; L. Buchanan, 1898-1899; C. D. Walrod, 1899-1903; Frank Fowlie, 1903-1905; Hugh Mossman, 1905-1906; R. W. Fellows, 1906-1907; C. E. Williams, 1907-1908; G. W. Dunham, 1908-1909; B. S. Moyle, 1909. Miss Grace Maple, the present primary teacher, has filled this position continuously since September, 1890. In fact, she has been and is now an invaluable teacher and an indispensable fixture in the life of the school. The parents have unlimited confidence in her, and the children believe in her as they would their own mother. She has now completed almost twenty years of conscientious and useful service, and has well earned historic reward. Miss Bessie Tow is the present intermediate teacher.

The first class to receive diplomas of graduation was in 1890. The next class to graduate was in June, 1900, at the close of the second year after the erection of the new school building. The following is the complete list of the graduates:

1890—Mabel McKean-Biglow, Mae Brulo-Overly, Amy Underwood-Johnston, Lou Reade-Neelan, Jennie Smith-Bender, Jessie Reade-Arnold, Lizzie Paul-Irwin, Lottie Chase, John Sokol, Louis Curttright, Lester Curttright.

1900—Pearl Welch-Gray, Vera Paul, Josie Klima-Stelzer, Theresa Mackrill-Utley, Edna Richardson-Moreland, Laura Coburn, Ella Horton, Ed. Franks.

1901—Leila Welch, Lura Johnston, Lura Vaughn, Florence Maple, Bessie McQuown-Richardson, Albert McQuown, Roy Streeper.

1902—No class this year, on account of course of study having been extended.

1903—Carrie Miller.

1904—Wilford Streeper, Stanley Livingstone, Ruth Spooner, Ida Cole-Millsap, Blanche Orr, Edna Livingstone-Owen, Victoria Fowler.

1905—Jennie Streeper, Jessie Garside, Lizzie McMaster, Eddie Beck, Ira Johnson, Elmer Coburn.

1906—Amy Streeper, Thomas McMaster, Oliver Spooner, Blanche Hamilton, Voyle Paul, George Overholt, Jessie Hilburn.

1907—Carrol Lightfoot, Audrey Alexander-Davis, Ada Streeper, George French, Belden Dennison, Alice Green, Rex Spooner.

1908—Clifford French, Verna Brulo-French, Carrie Mackrill, Mary Coburn, Mabel Jeffries.

1909—Grace Miller, Hazel Schlomer, Elma Greiser, Adah Walters, Roy Beck.

The first year of the high school course of study includes Latin, Algebra, Civics, Physical Geography, Rhetoric and Commercial Geography. The second year includes, Latin Algebra, Geometry, General History, English Literature, American Literature. The last year includes, Cæsar, Physics, Geometry, Review American History, Cicero, Solid Geometry, Higher Arithmetic. Seven book reviews are also required during the course.

ONslow PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

The history of the movement that resulted in the organization of this church is so closely related to that of the Bethel church in Clay township, that the reader is referred to that history for additional information.

In November, 1871, a committee appointed by the Presbytery of Cedar Rapids met with the people of the community at the home of John Paul, one and one-half miles southeast of Onslow, and finding the way clear, proceeded to organize the Presbyterian church of Onslow. The committee from Presbytery who assisted in the organization consisted of Rev. J. G. Cowden, and Mr. Fitzgerald, a ruling elder of the Presbyterian church of Andrew, Jackson county.

The following persons entered into this organization and were the charter members of the church: John Paul, Mrs. Margaret Paul, Mrs. Sarah Woodyard, Mrs. Frances Paul, Mrs. Grace Tasker, Mrs. Sarah Franks, John Sim, Mrs. Rachel Sim, Robert W. McCready, Mrs. Ellen McCready, Mrs. Isabel Smith, Mrs. Mary J. Tasker. All of these members were received by certificate from other churches. Robert W. McCready was elected ruling elder. Of these charter members, all have gone to their reward except John Paul and his daughter Mrs. Sarah Woodyard, yet living in Onslow.

For a time they continued to worship in the residence of Mr. Paul, the kindness, generosity and hospitality of "Uncle John" and "Aunt Margaret" being of the genuine and whole hearted kind. Rev. J. L. Wilson was the first minister, being at the same time located on the Scotch Grove and Bethel charge. In 1872, the church secured the services of Rev. A. K. Baird of Wyoming, a kindly man of Orthodox views and Scotch accents, and the place of worship was changed to the depot in the new village of Onslow. In that year, the present building was erected at a cost of two thousand, two hundred dollars, and dedicated in November, 1872.

For a number of years the church was connected in the same pastoral charge with Wyoming, but in the incumbency of Rev. Henry Cullen, about the year 1883, the connections were changed so that Onslow and Bethel were made one charge, and this arrangement has remained satisfactorily to the present time.

The following ministers have served in the pastoral work of the church: Revs. J. L. Wilson, A. K. Baird, John Rice, Chas. W. Treadwell, A. B. DeLong, Geo. M. Lodge, A. B. Goodale, Henry Cullen, Alexander Scott, John A. Hahn, Philip Palmer, Jas. R. McQuown, P. A. Tinkham, S. B. McClelland.

The following have served the church as ruling elders: R. W. McCready, David Sim, W. T. Cameron, Alexander McKean, John G. Krouse, Samuel G. Hutton, Preston J. Coburn, Samuel Graham, Alexander Campbell, William

J. McCready, Henry F. Paul, Thomas J. Corbit. Of these, Mr. McCready, Mr. Sim, Mr. McKean and Mr. Campbell, have been called to their home to receive the welcome plaudit "well done."

Three hundred and twenty-seven persons in all have enjoyed the full membership of the church in these years and been helped on their earthly journey to the better land. The church has been greatly prospered and in the various departments of the Ladies' Missionary Society, the Ladies' Guild, the Sabbath-school, the Christian Endeavor Society, has been, and continues to be, a busy factor in the community.

The organization of the church at the present time is as follows: Pastor, Rev. S. B. McClelland; trustees, W. J. Corbit, O. McDaniel, James Forsythe, W. C. Paul; treasurer, R. C. Walters; session: moderator, S. B. McClelland; clerks, S. G. Hutton, W. T. Cameron and T. J. Corbit.

Sabbath-school: Superintendent, Miss Jessie Brown; secretary, Miss Jennie Streeper; organist, Miss Amy Streeper; assistant organist, Mrs. S. B. McClelland; teachers: Charlotte Chase, T. J. Corbit, S. B. McClelland, Jessie Brown, Amy Streeper, Mrs. S. B. McClelland, Mrs. Jeanette Sim, Mrs. T. J. Corbit.

Women's Missionary Society: President, Mrs. S. B. McClelland; vice-president, Mrs. Lydia V. Lyon; secretary and treasurer, Mrs. Flora M. Franks; secretary of literature, Miss Jessie Brown.

Ladies' Guild: President, Mrs. W. C. Paul; vice-president, Mrs. Hattie Lamey; secretary, Mrs. Beth Knittle; treasurer, Miss Cora French.

Y. P. S. C. E.: President, Miss Jessie Brown; vice-president, Mrs. May Fostler; secretary, Miss Cora French; treasurer, Miss Grace Maple; organist, Miss Amy Streeper; assistant organist, Miss Lura Johnston.

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Catholic church in Onslow was built about the year 1874. The membership came largely from outside territory, quite a number coming from Hale, some from Scotch Grove and Clay. No services have been held in the church for over ten years. The members are scattered and those remaining in the neighborhood, have become affiliated with other churches of the same denomination. The building was torn down in the summer of 1909 and moved to Baldwin.

THE ONSLOW METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

The building which is now used by the Methodist society was first erected on the south side of the road two and a half miles west of Onslow on the Onslow and Center Junction road about the year 1868. The history of the church while at this place has been obliterated, and not until 1872, do we have any record.

On February 24, 1872, a petition was presented to the Second Quarterly Conference, asking for the removal of the church building from its location in North Madison to the new village of Onslow, but the Conference refused to grant the petition.

The beginning of the work at Onslow was made during the pastorate of Rev. S. Y. Harmer, who was on the Center Junction Circuit from 1872 to 1874.

In the Quarterly Conference of November 24, 1874, a motion was passed to drop the work at Onslow for a time, but the reports of salary receipts continue on the record without interruption, and from this fact, it has been concluded, the work was maintained.

In the year 1877, the class at North Madison was disbanded and the work there discontinued. Permission was given the class at Onslow to move the church building to the village, and in that year the building was placed in its present location.

The first record of the membership of the Onslow class was made by W. N. Chaffee, and when he left the charge in 1876, the class numbered twenty-one. The first record of officers is in connection with the moving of the church from North Madison to Onslow, the officers being elected August 25, 1877, as follows:

Trustees—A. Clark, J. M. Paul, S. L. Gilbert, J. Paul, D. Walters; steward, L. G. Ransom; class leader, S. L. Gilbert.

The present membership of the church number forty-five with the following officers: Trustees: J. O. Hutton, A. A. Garnett, N. B. Noyes, J. Z. Mackrill and H. H. Roberts; steward, Mrs. Helen Lamey; class leader, N. B. Noyes; Sunday school superintendent, Geo. Dunham; president of the Ladies Aid Society, Mrs. Mae Overly.

The list of pastors who have served this church are the same as the list as found in the History of the Methodist Episcopal church at Center Junction.

The church keeps its property in good repair. Regular services are maintained on every alternate Sunday morning and evening. The church is in the Center Junction circuit, and the pastor at Center Junction is also the Onslow pastor. The members are devoted to their church and its auxiliary societies and are loyal in the support of the church benevolences and in the maintenance of the moral standard of the community.

THE ONSLOW MUTUAL TELEPHONE COMPANY.

This local company was organized about 1902, and it was soon found to be an absolute business necessity. Several country lines were built, all connecting with the central at Onslow. At present there are about eighty telephones in town and on the five country lines, all connecting with the switch board in the central office over the Onslow Mercantile Company's store. Miss Edith Spooner was central for several years, and by her prompt and courteous service did much to popularize the telephone company. The present officers are: president, T. H. Lightfoot; vice-president, M. B. Walters; secretary, L. E. Brown; treasurer, Harbison Orr; directors: J. W. Orr, Nick Holtz, Jas. Hamilton, Robert Scroggie and J. H. Byerly. Mrs. G. S. Paul is the faithful central operator. The Iowa Telephone Company's lines connect with the Onslow Company's switch board.

The Jones County Telephone Company also have a telephone in Onslow, the central being in the drug store.

THE PRISCILLA CLUB.

This is a ladies society organized for social improvement on February 3, 1904, with the following charter members: Miss Lizzie Russell, president; Mrs. R. D.

Cooley, secretary; Miss Ella McMaster, Mrs. Hattie Lamey, Mrs. Maggie Hall, Miss Isabel Smith, Mrs. Beth Knittle, Mrs. Mary McCready, Mrs. Maggie Mackrill, Mrs. Carrie Fowlie, Mrs. Carrie Daugherty, Miss Grace Maple.

The club meets every two weeks at the homes of the members. Those who have become members since organization and have now ceased being members are: Nettie Paul Miller, Bertha Paul Stimson, Sadie Paul Thomas, Mrs. Olive Paul, Daisy Bottomstone Lyons, Mrs. Jos. E. Orr. The present membership numbers twelve as follows: Mrs. Beth Knittle, president; Mrs. R. D. Cooley, secretary; Mrs. Hattie Lamey, Mrs. Maggie Hall, Miss Isabel Smith, Miss Grace Maple, Miss Ella McMaster, Mrs. Eli Streets, Mrs. Julia Russel, Mrs. Mate Sears, Mrs. Hilah Hutton, Mrs. S. B. McClelland.

FRATERNAL ORDERS.

ONSLOW LODGE, No. 398, I. O. O. F. This is the oldest fraternal order in town and was organized August 3, 1879, with the following officers and charter members: N. G., D. A. Walters; V. G., J. S. Campbell; secretary, H. V. Haddock; F. S., D. W. Smith; treasurer, W. F. Dagwell. The lodge meets weekly and numbers forty-five members. The following are the present officers: N. G., Frank Overly; V. G., S. W. Clark; recording and financial secretary, T. H. Lightfoot; treasurer, Geo. Chase. T. H. Lightfoot has been financial secretary continuously during the past twenty-seven years, and during that time he has been absent at only seventeen roll calls of the lodge and during the past nine years he has been present at every roll call. This faithfulness is worthy of reward.

The Odd Fellow Lodge is in a prosperous condition. During the summer of 1895 the society erected the present Opera House and lodge room, the dedication exercises being on October 3d of that year. The building is thirty-two by eighty feet, the first floor has a sixteen foot ceiling and is used for an opera house, the second floor with a twelve foot ceiling being the lodge room. The building is frame, with steel siding, imitation brick and complete cost over three thousand dollars.

ONSLOW REBECCA LODGE, No. 46. This lodge was organized about fifteen years ago. The lodge now has twenty-two members with the following officers: N. G. Mae Overly; V. G., Mae Fostler; secretary, T. H. Lightfoot; F. S., Miss Lura Johnston; treasurer, Hilah Hutton.

ONSLOW LODGE, MODERN WOODMEN OF AMERICA, No. 2120. This camp was organized December 18, 1893, with the following officers and charter members: C., O. C. Johnston; W. A., Will Alexander; A., S. G. Hutton; clerk, F. M. Byerly; esc., W. Bezdichek; S., J. K. Johnston; managers: T. B. Johnston, Jos. Orr, A. E. Chase; watchman, B. Connell; Jos. W. Curry, Jas. Smith, A. E. Chase, Ross Bohler, Carl Michaels, J. H. Byerly, Thos. W. Hamilton, Francis M. Byerly, Emory Leggett, Orlando Conley and J. E. White. The lodge now numbers sixty-two members with the following officers: C., T. H. McMaster; adv., P. J. Hansen; clerk, Frank Overly; banker, J. M. Carsten; esc., E. B. Byerly; W. J. W. Smith; S., F. M. Byerly.

ROSE CAMP No. 719, ROYAL NEIGHBORS OF AMERICA. This flourishing order was organized June 24, 1897, with the following charter members: Louisa J.

Warren, Lizzie E. Silsbee, Laura E. Byerly, Amy E. Alexander, Mary E. Welch, Addie M. Woodard, Lena L. Vaughn, Josephine Bezdicheck, Mary J. Livingstone, Alice Chase, Phurby Overholt, Kate Cooley, Carrie E. Wasson, Sadie Bohler, Nettie Halsey, Lillie Garside, Josie Ribbon, Jennie Smith, Amy Johnston and Nancy D. Paul. There are twenty-two members at present with the following officers; Oracle, Janey Smith; V. O., Lucy McMaster; P. O., Amy Alexander; chan., Lillie Garside; recorder, Alice Chase; receiver, Mary Johnston; M., Hattie Chatterton; I. S., Laura Byerly; O. S., Laura Smith; managers: Jennie Meade, Mary Carsten, Sarah Orr.

ONSLOW LODGE No. 232, MYSTIC WORKERS. This lodge was organized December 7, 1899, with the following officers: P., R. H. Streeper; M., J. J. Paul; secretary, Jos. Bluth; banker, R. C. Walters; warder, Grant Streeper; sentinel, Lee Paul; watchman, John Lozier. There are one hundred and sixty-one members at this time and the following officers: P. Maggie Jeffries; M., Maimie Rowe; secretary, W. F. Overly; banker, R. C. Walters; warder, M. L. Fostler; sentinel, C. A. Hutton; marshal, H. G. Reade. This is the largest lodge now in town.

THE AMERICAN PATRIOTS LODGE, No. 63. This lodge is the successor to the Knights and Ladies of the Golden Precept lodge which had been organized December 9, 1901. There are a number of members at present, though no regular meetings are held. S. E. Lightfoot is president and T. H. Lightfoot, secretary.

IOWA LEGION OF HONOR, No. 78. This order was organized several years ago, the early records not being available to secure the exact date. There are only a few members and no regular meetings are held. H. F. Paul is president and N. B. Noyes is secretary.

A GOOD TEMPLARS LODGE was organized in January, 1895, with thirteen members. Regular meetings were held for a few years and quite a little interest manifested. It was a beneficial organization, but later the interest waned and the society was discontinued.

MUSICAL ORGANIZATIONS.

One of the best musical organizations ever in town was the children's cornet band organized by J. W. Wanicheck. Mr. Wanicheck was also the instructor. This band was organized about 1905. Onslow had another cornet band organized about 1890 under the leadership of J. D. Hullinger. The Wanicheck Orchestra composed of Mr. Wanicheck and his wife and children and organized about 1904, met with remarkable success. None of these organizations now exist.

OFFICIAL ROSTER OF ONSLOW.

1888—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, W. H. McKean; treasurer, J. W. Lamey; trustees: Lochiel Johnson, J. M. Paul, J. W. Battles, J. E. Curttright, S. L. Gilbert and Dr. Alex. McKean.

1889—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, W. H. McKean; treasurer, W. S. Hall; trustees: J. M. Paul, T. H. Lightfoot, P. G. Abrams, J. W. Battles, J. E. Curttright, S. L. Gilbert; assessor, Geo. Chase.

1890—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treasurer, W. S. Hall; assessor, W. H. McKean; trustees: J. W. Battles, J. B. Lyon, P. G. Abrams, S. L. Gilbert, T. H. Lightfoot, J. M. Paul.

1891—Mayor, F. J. Sokol; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treasurer, W. S. Hall; trustees: E. E. Brown, O. C. Johnston, M. M. Franks, J. B. Lyon, J. M. Paul, T. H. Lightfoot.

1892—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treas., W. S. Hall; trustees: Geo. Chase, F. J. Sokol, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Brown, M. M. Franks, H. D. Hall; assessor, J. A. Paul.

1893—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, J. W. Lamey; treas., W. S. Hall; trustees: O. McDaniel, W. H. H. Reade, J. M. Paul, E. E. Brown, Geo. Chase, F. J. Sokol.

1894—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, C. P. Manwaring; treasurer, J. T. Chandler; assessor, J. A. Paul; trustees: W. A. Mackrill, H. D. Hall, O. McDaniel, Geo. Chase, W. H. H. Reade, F. J. Sokol.

1895—Mayor, O. C. Johnston; recorder, Jos. Orr; treas., J. T. Chandler; trustees, J. B. Lyon, M. M. Franks, E. E. Brown, W. A. Mackrill, H. D. Hall, O. McDaniel.

1896—Mayor, M. M. Franks; recorder, W. H. McKean; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, J. A. Paul; trustees: J. K. Johnston, S. L. Gilbert, J. B. Lyon, T. H. Lightfoot, H. D. Hall, W. A. Mackrill.

1897—Mayor, M. M. Franks; recorder, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; trustees: H. D. Hall, C. Brulo, E. E. Brown, J. B. Lyon, S. L. Gilbert, J. K. Johnston.

1898—Mayor, J. W. Wanicheck; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; trustees, J. F. Jebson, J. M. Paul, H. D. Hall, J. B. Lyon, C. Brulo, J. K. Johnston.

1899—Mayor, J. W. Wanicheck; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: J. K. Johnston, Ira Stimson, J. F. Jebson, H. D. Hall, C. Brulo, J. M. Paul.

1900—Mayor, H. D. Hall; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Jeffries, C. Brulo, Geo. Chase, Ira Stimson, J. M. Paul.

1901—Mayor, S. B. Richardson; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., J. T. Chandler; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: J. B. Lyon, J. M. Paul, E. E. Jeffries, Ira Stimson, T. B. Johnston, M. B. Walters.

1902—Mayor, H. D. Hall; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: Jas. Forsythe, W. A. Henderson, J. B. Lyon, M. B. Walters, J. M. Paul, T. B. Johnston.

1903—Mayor, H. D. Hall; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. McCready; trustees: T. B. Johnston, M. B. Walters, Jas. Forsythe, J. B. Lyon, W. A. Henderson, J. W. Wanicheck.

1904—Mayor, W. J. McCready; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. McCready; assessor, F. T. Woodyard; trustees: W. A. Henderson, T. B. Johnston, W. F. Overly, J. W. Wanicheck, J. B. Lyon, Jas. Forsythe.

1905—Mayor, W. J. McCready; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. Mc-

Cready; assessor, W. H. McKean; trustees, W. A. Henderson, Jas. Forsythe, J. B. Lyon, W. F. Overly, J. W. Wanicheck, T. B. Johnston.

1906—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., W. J. McCready; assessor, H. Orr; trustees: J. B. Lyon, J. J. Spoo, E. E. Brown, M. B. Walters, W. F. Overly, T. B. Johnston.

1907—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; trustees: T. B. Johnston, W. F. Overly, M. B. Walters, Jos. Orr, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Brown.

1908—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; assessor, R. W. Russell; trustees: Jos. Orr, W. F. Overly, J. B. Lyon, E. E. Brown, M. Spencer, J. O. Hutton.

1909—Mayor, W. C. Paul; clerk, T. H. Lightfoot; treas., R. C. Walters; assessor, R. W. Russell; trustees, J. B. Lyon, T. B. Johnston, J. O. Hutton, W. F. Overly, M. Spencer, B. F. Walters.

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